Golden AGE

1931

The Golden Age

A JOURNAL OF FACT H AGE

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in this issue

THALES UP TO DATE

SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN

FUSSING ABOUT HEALTH

MY BOY

ENRICHING THE SOIL

OPPOSING ORGANIZATIONS

Full text of an address by Judge Rutherford, broadcast in WATCHTOWER national chain program

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Thales Up to Date

THALES, of Miletus, a Greek philosopher, who lived 640-548 B. C., was the first to record the fact that amber, when rubbed, has the power to attract light bodies.

If Thales were now to walk down Broadway some night and be told that the millions of electric lights which transform the Great White Way into fairyland are the outcome of his experiments it would surely open his eyes. And if he were to step into a radio shop and hear Judge Rutherford stoutly proclaiming that the kingdom of heaven is here and functioning it would open his ears too, and, we trust, his heart. And he would be interested to know that the radio is but one of the many thousands of applications of electricity to the service of man.

Thales probably never got any farther with his experiments than the rubbing of the amber. The Greek word for "amber" is *elektron*, from which is derived our word "electricity". Later, others discovered that the same phenomena noted by Thales are discernible when a piece of wax is rubbed against a coat sleeve, and when a warm glass tube, closed at one end, is rubbed with silk. A warm piece of brown paper, placed on a warm board, and well rubbed with a rubber eraser, will cling to the board or to the wall until its electricity is dissipated.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century Dr. William Gilbert, a physician of Queen Elizabeth's time, made a number of experiments with substances other than amber, such as sulphur, wax, glass, etc. He noticed that electrified substances attracted all other substances indiscriminately, whereas a magnet attracted only iron. Gilbert is called the founder of electrical science.

Various Kinds of Electricity

Today there is a very general knowledge of the fact that there are different forms of electricity, static (frictional, common), dynamic (voltaic), thermal, atmospheric, magnetic, positive (vitreous), negative (resinous), and organic (animal); but this knowledge was of slow development up until about 1872. In nothing is the slow growth of man's knowledge better illustrated than in the discovery, after thousands of years, that lightning and electricity are one and the same thing.

Franklin's experiment with the kite led many experimenters into the electrical field; but not much progress could be made, because a steady current of electricity was unknown. A Leyden jar is either charged or not charged. One discharge, and it is unloaded. Franklin was one of those most engrossed with the new science. He gave his friends shocks, and even killed a hen. The frictional machine and the Leyden jar (condenser) were the only pieces of electrical apparatus with which the eighteenth century was acquainted.

About 1725 Stephen Gray astonished himself and his friends by transmitting electricity (or the 'electric spark', as he called it) about 880 feet. As late as 1882 Edison was able to pump it only two miles; but the invention by William Stanly of the alternating-current transformer, and the brilliant mind of Charles P. Steinmetz, had given us by 1922 a commercial span of 250 miles, with a pressure behind the current of 220,000 volts.

Pioneers of the Science

Galvani detected electric current about 1786. Volta, whose death occurred March 5, 1827, developed the first practical electrochemical cell. He is looked up to as the magician who tamed the electric spark. By discovering the principle whereby electricity could be continuously drawn in a current from a cell or battery Volta enriched the world with a new source of energy. The volt, named after Volta, has been adopted as the practical unit of electromotive force.

In 1800 Sir Humphry Davy, the Edison of

his day, and inventor of the miners' safety lamp which bears his name, discovered the principle of the arc light, and nine years later exhibited the light itself before the Royal Institution of London, his carbon points being charcoal from the willow, and his source of current a voltaic pile.

A great objection to the use of the arc system of lighting is that the light is too intense for indoor purposes, and cannot be subdivided readily. Various inventors endeavored to subdivide the light. The greatest improvement was by an American, J. W. Starr, who employed carbon plates inside a glass vessel containing a vacuum.

In March, 1829, Joseph Henry, of Albany, found that if a wire carrying electricity is fastened to or wound around a piece of soft iron, the iron instantly becomes a magnet, the strength of which depends upon the amount of electricity and the length of the wire, and if the circuit is broken the iron instantly ceases to be magnetic. The whole science and business of telegraphy depends on this fact. The henry, as the practical unit of inductance, is named after this little known experimenter and discoverer.

As the volt, the practical unit of electromotive force, is named after the Italian Volta, so the ohm, as the practical unit of resistance, is named after the enunciator of Ohm's law, and the ampere, as the practical unit of current strength, is named after the French scientist of that name.

In the year 1831 the great English scientist Faraday discovered that if a wire is moved in a magnetic field so as to cut across the lines of force a current will be generated in the wire. It is upon this principle that all dynamo-electric machines depend for their action, and it was this discovery that opened up the field of what might be called the commercial generation of current electricity.

Facts and Theories Electrical

The electric theory of matter has it that all matter in its final analysis is electrical in its nature, and the trend of all scientific investigation is now in that direction. Moreover, the earth itself is a huge dynamo, the sun is another, and the whirling of the worlds in their orbits partakes of the nature of an armature revolving in an electric generator.

One of the apparent effects of electric and chemical activities of the sun is displayed in those great vortices called "sun spots". It is apparent that these are in some way connected with the electric storms and violent changes of magnetism that occur on the earth. It goes without saying that the electric storms on the sun far transcend anything that could ever be experienced on the earth.

Electricity is a form of energy, like the energy of motion, heat, light or chemistry. All forms of energy are convertible into one another and can be measured by the same measure. As heat is the simplest form, the British thermal unit (B. T. U.), that is, the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit has become the usual measure of energy, but the joule, or watt-second (one watt equals one volt times one ampere), is rapidly taking its place.

The Conversion of Energy

Any converson of energy into another form of energy is bound to result in some loss, and is usually discernible in heat. When heat, which is an irregular motion of the molecules without definite speed or direction, is converted into a regular motion, this loss by conversion is especially great.

In the transformation of the mechanical energy of waterfalls into electric energy, the water power is first converted into rotary motion by the water wheel, and then into electrical energy by the electric generator.

In the transformation of the chemical energy of coal into electric energy, combustion first turns the chemical energy into heat energy. This in turn is converted in the steam engine into mechanical energy, and when this in turn is finally converted into electric energy less than two percent of the energy of the coal goes out to the consumer over the wire.

In the electric battery chemical energy can be converted directly into electrical energy to a limited extent, but the cost of the chemical energy of metals is so high that this form is used only for bells, signaling purposes, and the like.

The leading minds in the electrical world are doing much thinking and experimenting with a view to a direct conversion of coal into electrical energy without the wasteful intervention of the steam engine. They are also working toward a direct conversion of electrical energy into light. No clue to the first of these problems has yet presented itself, but the second problem is more hopeful of solution. If solved it will make

electric lighting many times cheaper than any other form of illumination, and, with the Power Trust a thing of the past, will displace all other illuminants.

Step by step interrelations have been discovered between electricity, magnetism, light and gravity. The universe is now conceived of as being one of wave phenomena. Shorten the wave length of heat and we have light; shorten the wave length of light and we have electricity; increase the wave length of electricity, that is, retard its movement, and we have heat or light, or both.

The earth is immersed in whirls of magnetism and electricity, both of which powerfully affect man. The entire earth is charged with magnetic electricity. This charge is continuously escaping into the air, yet it is never permanently diminished, nor is the charge in the air increased.

Metals, carbon and salt solutions are conductors of electricity, but there is no perfect conductor. Air, glass, rubber, paper and oil are insulators, but there is no perfect insulator. For purposes of electric transmission, conductors are usually surrounded by insulators thick enough to withstand the electric pressure or voltage employed.

Atmospheric Electricity

We were on the point of making this subtitle "Free Electricity", but not wanting to be responsible for the impression in anybody's mind that the Power Trust is really giving something away, without a string to it, we thought better of it. Atmospheric electricity comes from a power plant not controlled by the Trust. Supposedly, it comes from the sun.

There is always free electricity in the atmosphere. It may be detected by a pointed metal rod projecting into the air several feet and connected at its lower end to a gold leaf electroscope. When the rod is thus projected the leaves diverge. Kites and balloons have also been used to detect it. The intensity of the free electricity is greater in winter than in summer, and greater in the middle of the day than at morning or night. In fine weather the potential increases with the altitude at the rate of about 30 volts per foot. In clear weather the air is charged with positive electricity. In cloudy or rainy weather the conditions may change with the greatest rapidity from positive to negative.

Free electricity is ascribed variously to friction of the air upon the ground, to gradual oxidation of plant and animal life, to evaporation, to induction from the sun, and to differences of temperature. The huge lightning flashes are due to the condensation of watery vapor.

Each drop, as it moves through the air, accumulates free electricity on its surface. As the drops grow larger there is a decrease in the total surface of the drops which combined to form them, with the result that the electric potential rises until it overcomes the resisting power of the air.

Lightning is still the most powerful electricity in the world. Artificial lightning of 5,000,000 volts has been produced. The voltage of the usual lightning flash is about 100,000,000 with 100,000 amperes. This represents a thousand billion horsepower and an energy of 4,000 watt hours and is all over in a few millionths of a second.

Over an open field on a clear day the electrical condition of the atmosphere is such as to tend to move a positively charged body downward. This down-thrust is sufficient when applied to the whole earth's surface to reduce the negative charge of the earth to one-half its initial value in ten minutes. The explanation of the maintenance of the earth's negative charge under these conditions is one of the unsolved riddles of science.

Hydroelectric Power

The cost of electric power derived from falling water does not differ much from that derived from coal by the steam engine, because of the greater investment required in developing a water power and transmitting the electric power to the place of consumption. Where coal is cheap the steam power may be more economical, but where water power can be developed cheaply, or where coal is expensive, water power is more economical.

The extensive utilization of water power is not limited to natural waterfalls. Some of the most important developments are in locations where a fall of forty to four hundred feet extends over ten to fifty miles, and larger and more powerful dams are being constructed for this purpose constantly.

It has been proposed to dam the Niagara river at the foot of the gorge, thereby making another source of power equal to that of the present falls, and it is not at all unlikely that

the dam will be built. The construction of such a dam would be a most interesting and expensive engineering project.

We think of India, Palestine, Russia, Italy and Mexico as relatively backward countries, but water power development in all these countries is proceeding at a rate to cause us shortly to revise our opinions. Power means industry; industry means intelligence and progress, and looks toward liberty.

The Jhelum river, in Kashmir, India, has a fall of 2,480 feet in eighty miles, with a minimum flow of 30,000 gallons per second. A beginning has been made to develop the 1,000,000 electric horsepower here represented. It is proposed to utilize this power by turning the limestone of the region into nitrate of lime, combining it with the nitrogen of the air. In time this product may find its way in large quantities to America and other countries, to replenish the failing powers of lands now less productive than formerly. How strange it would be to have rich and prosperous America looking toward poverty-stricken India as a source of wealth!

Palestine, Russia, Italy

On October 1 (significant day), 1930, the Rutenberg power project at Naharaim, in the Jordan valley, Palestine, was completed, and 250 of the employees took leave of their work to go and found a new colony near by. It was then expected that by the first of the year 1931 all the necessary machinery would be in place and the entire land of Palestine would thereby be provided with electrical energy for lighting, heating and power purposes. The government will regulate the charges, and cheap power will be the result, unless the Power Trust manages to get hold of it. Jerusalem itself has had electric light and power for some years, as a result of a concession held by a British company.

Russia had almost no electrical development at the time of the World War. Today there are more than a thousand central stations serving as many villages, and $100,000,000 is being expended annually for electrical expansion. Every kind of fuel is being utilized, peat, oil waste, lignite and anthracite waste.

Russia's most ambitious electrical project is the hydroelectric development of the Dnieper river in the Ukraine. The Dnieper station is to have a capacity of 800,000 horsepower and will be the largest in Europe. Three-fourths of the equipment was bought in America, and American engineers planned and built the dam.

Italy is turning all its snows and glaciers and lakes and waterfalls into electricity. More than 7,000 of the 9,000 communities of the country are now supplied with electrical energy. Sixty percent of the power thus obtained is used for motor power, 15 percent for light and heat, 14 percent in the metallurgical and chemical industries, and 11 percent for electrifying railroads.

The industrial electrification of Mexico is progressing at a most astounding rate, according to observers who have recently visited the land of the Montezumas.

Wind and Sand Generation

Wind power is inexhaustible, and as the winds blow more or less all over the earth's surface it is not to be wondered at that electrical engineers have often looked in that direction for their power. Several firms are now engaged in the work of manufacturing wind-driven electric plants, and marked progress has been made in their design in recent years.

The Great Northern Railway has used or will use windmills to charge block signal batteries. Holland has tried several experiments of like import, and they have been tried also in the Lancashire (England) mill district, but in none of these places with marked success.

In southern California there is a wind-power generator that produces electric current whenever the wind is blowing four miles or more an hour. The generator consists of a tunnel lengthwise through the center of which runs a shaft carrying propellers. By the aid of a huge funnel the wind is concentrated on the propeller blades. These turn the shaft at 180 revolutions a minute, developing 200 horsepower. Electric controls automatically keep the large funnel squarely in the face of the strongest wind. A larger plant, to produce 1,400 horsepower, was under way the last we knew.

It is known that particles of flying sand and dirt generate electric current. During sand storms shocks are suffered from contacts with fence wires, radio antennæ and automobiles. The dryness of the air prevents the dissipation of the electricity accumulated. In volcanic eruptions the dust and smoke commonly become charged, resulting in continuous thunder and

lightning, with terrifying effects upon the onlookers.

Electric Storage Battery

In an electric storage battery, while it is being charged electrical energy is being converted into chemical energy; when it is being discharged the chemical energy is being reconverted into electric energy. A device of this kind is a necessity where a supply of electrical energy is needed to be instantly available under isolated conditions over long periods of time. An automobile or airplane without a good reliable storage battery would be like a horse without any breathing apparatus.

We do not say that a man is a storage battery, but he is not so dissimilar to it as he might be. Occasionally there is a man who is overcharged. Frederick Stone, a chauffeur at Holsworthy, England, cannot use a telephone without receiving a shock, cannot walk or drive without insulation in his shoes, and can locate buried metals. When he once undertook to wear his wife's wrist watch it came all to pieces.

It is well known that there is a connection between electricity and muscular work. The will 'connects' with a portion of the brain and sends out an order, which we know travels through the nerves to the muscles. Electricity is evidently the medium of exchange.

A dog lover reports having a tiny Pomeranian puppy, weighing eight ounces, which showed every appearance of dying. The owner held him between his two hands several times, for a few minutes each time, and he rallied. The owner believed the improvement was brought about by the electricity from his own body.

It is said that the electricity flowing out of a human body can be amplified and photographed, and that it can be seen just at dusk or twilight under the following conditions: A large, strong man is stood five feet in front of a perfectly black background while the observer takes a position twenty to forty feet away and gazes steadily at him.

It is said that when conditions and distances are right anybody of good sight will see a faint radiance emanating from the man and outlining him on the black background.

Achievements of the Engineers

We have not much use for the financiers of the Power Trust, but nobody can view the work of their engineers without considerable admiration. About 20,000,000 of the 30,000,000 residences of the United States have been wired, and the rate of wiring is at about 1,500,000 residences per annum for those as yet unwired. Besides this there are 3,500,000 commercial users and 1,050,000 power and miscellaneous customers.

The United States Department of the Interior estimates that the average family of four persons in the United States has such a share of the 80,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power as would give them each the services of eleven able-bodied mechanical laborers working eight hours daily, every day in the year, at a total annual cost for the eleven of $75 a year.

Somewhere in the country 17,700,000 flatirons are in use, their number being added to or replaced at the rate of 3,000,000 a year. The vacuum cleaner output is about 1,000,000 a year; toasters, 1,200,000 a year; percolators, 800,000 a year; waffle irons, 600,000 a year. The 10,500,000 people of New York state use about one-seventh of all the electricity produced in the United States.

More than a million persons in the country are now more or less conversant with electrical terms and practices. Mr. Edison says we have so far progressed that there is now no reason for human backs to strain, or arms to lift, or legs to stagger under heavy loads, when electricity is so much better able to do the work. In the electrical work of the country something like 20,000 carloads of copper were used last year.

Every Product Utilizes Electricity

There is hardly a thing made or delivered today that does not come in contact in some way with the electric current. Take out of a home the electric lights, electric flatirons, electric washers, electric ranges, electric refrigerators, electric heaters, radios, telephones, electric bells, toasters, percolators and waffle irons and you have taken out much.

Take the electrical devices out of offices and factories and there would be little left today except the walls, and yet what has been done is as nothing compared with what is yet to be done, and will be done under the perfect administration of the kingdom of God.

Even now the transportation men are prophesying that in ten years more most of the railroads bounded by Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Washington will be electrified. The roads

can be lighted with electric lights to good advantage too. A capital investment of $3,680,000,000 (most of it water) had a year ago an output valued at $2,700,000,000. Between 1907 and 1927 the gross revenue from the sale of electricity was multiplied by ten.

All communities of 5,000 or more in the United States are now supplied with electric service, and 25 percent of the hamlets of 250 population are also supplied. Since 1923 more than 4,000 rural centers have been added to the list of communities served.

At its plant at Fourteenth street and East river the New York Edison Company has a turbogenerator which provides 215,000 horsepower, or 160,000 kilowatts. It weighs 1,200 tons, and is 21½ feet by 24½ feet by 87 feet. The boilers are as high as an eight-story building and contain sixty-nine miles of tubes.

Direct and Alternating Current

Direct current flows along the wire in one direction. All electric batteries give direct current. It is generally preferred for electric railroading, and often for electric lighting, especially in the centers of large cities. Direct current is required for electrolytic work, and for the charging of storage batteries.

Alternating current flows first in one direction and then in another. The number of double reversals or cycles per second is called the frequency of the alternating current. The current that is generated at a frequency of twenty-five cycles per second is called a low frequency current and is used for industrial purposes.

The current that is generated at a frequency of sixty cycles per second is employed for illumination. When the lights are said to flicker the frequency is lower than it should be. When sufficiently high the eye is tricked and cannot discern the pauses in the flow.

High frequency currents are alternating currents reversing very rapidly, often a hundred thousand or a million times per second. Sometimes they are not constant in value, but die out and then start again, thus becoming oscillating currents. Such are used mainly for wireless telegraphy and telephony.

Alternating currents have the advantage that they can be raised in voltage by stationary apparatus called transformers, and thus transmitted to a distance, and lowered in voltage for use. Because of this all large electric generating systems now produce alternating current.

Where direct current is required, it is produced from the alternating current supply by rotary transformers called converters, or stationary devices called rectifiers. One of the interesting discoveries of recent years is that a little piece of copper, slightly more than an inch square, and so thin that it takes sixty-five of them to make a pile an inch high, has the unique property of carrying a current in one direction only, from its face toward its center. Because of this property it can be used to turn alternating current into direct current, and alternating current delivered to a consumer is readily converted into direct current on the premises. The device, 'kuprox,' is said to be easy to make when one knows how; and the material, copper, is inexpensive.

Long Distance Transmission

When the distances to which electric power is transmitted exceeds 15 or 20 miles it is usually spoken of as long distance transmission. In America electrical transmission systems have reached a maximum of 250 miles in distance covered, and 220,000 volts in the line pressure, economically applied to the transmitted current.

An invention of the last few years, called the 'series capacitor', is a great aid in the transmission of alternating current. With the aid of this invention the economical transmission of power can be effected over lines spanning 500 miles between generators and consuming devices.

A plan is on foot in Europe to transmit power from the many high waterfalls of Norway, to Germany, by way of Sweden and Denmark, over a power line 625 miles long. It is claimed that all the engineering details have been worked out. Towers rising above the sea would support cables carrying 1,000,000 horsepower at 380,000 volts. For several years hydroelectric power has been transmitted from Sweden to Denmark by submarine cable.

Only a beginning has been made in the transmission of electric power from the coal mines. Everything is held back by the outrageous prices charged the consumers by those who control the Power Trust. If these men were willing to charge a price bearing some reasonable relation to the cost of production, all the work of the country could be done by electricity produced at the mine, and the transportation of coal would be ended.

The railroads would not like that idea, for a

large share of their business has been the carriage of coal; but the railroads have been great sinners, too. They have tried so hard to gouge the last cent out of the people for railway fares that now the people are traveling otherwise and the railway cars go through the country almost empty of passengers.

There is a new insulating material, developed by a Russian investigator. It resembles a light varnish, and a thin coating of it is reported to serve as a substitute for the bulky and more costly porcelain insulators. The use of this new insulator will probably reduce costs of construction of new lines materially.

Speaking of long distance transmission, that was a great achievement when Signor Marconi, from his yacht in the harbor of Genoa, Italy, closed a circuit in Sydney, Australia, 11,000 miles away, for the opening of the electrical exhibition in the Sydney Town Hall. Signor Marconi said of this event that "it points the way to a future day when there will be no electric wires, and all current of electric power will be transmitted directly through the air in any direction and quantity desired".

Ahura Mazda's Namesake

The incandescent lamp in its modern form was named after Ahura Mazda, the Persian god of light. Incidentally, the Mazda lamp of today gives off more than six times as much light, watt for watt, as did the carbon lamp of fifty years ago, and it has also a much longer service life.

The incandescent lamp is an almost perfect light, as it gives off no waste products of any kind and does not cause fires unless held in close proximity to muslin or paper or other inflammable materials for a considerable length of time.

The first successful lamp was produced by Edison in 1879. In three years it was in commercial use, and in ten years was in general use all over America and in parts of Europe. The present annual consumption of incandescent lamps in the United States is about 400,000,000, or approximately three lamps per capita.

Broadway, the brightest spot in the world on a dark night, has 20,880 electric signs between The Battery and 135th Street. It takes 1,309,918 lamps to keep these signs aglow, or it did take that many before the signs were changed to neon, argon and xenon gas-filled tubes.

Some homes are now being fitted with Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor lamps. The tubes, perhaps an inch in diameter, are twenty to fifty inches long, and are backed by a metallic reflector. When the current flows, a little mercury is allowed to vaporize in the tube and a greenish white light of great intensity is obtained. Such lamps are widely used in factories, closely reproducing daylight conditions, and obviating strain on the eyes.

Some homes are also being fitted with electric lights which produce ultra-violet rays from an ordinary lighting fixture. At a distance of three feet such a lamp will give a sunburn in fifteen hours of exposure.

It has been discovered that ordinary electric lamps may be used for secret signaling. By properly screening the lamps with certain materials only the infra-red rays, which are invisible to the naked eyes, are released. These are received at various distances by sensitive buzzers which sound in response to the rays.

Some Recent Applications

An electric light which can be blown out or blown into illumination by a breath, a device so sensitive that a passing shadow or a dewdrop may turn on the lights of a city, start or stop a railroad train, or maneuver a battleship, give advance warning of thunderstorms, turn off the fuel supply of gas and oil stoves in case the flame is accidentally extinguished, count people, autos or products passing given points, send out alarms in case of fire or intrusion; an electric eye which fires a gun at a prisoner trying to scale the wall, and sounds an alarm simultaneously; an artificial eardrum, still somewhat complicated and dangerous, enabling deaf persons to hear by means of electric waves transmitted direct through the auditory nerve; an electric calculator by which the most difficult mathematical problems are solved rapidly by lightly touching the numbers involved in the problem; the fissure detector, previously described in these columns, which automatically picks out the weak spots in a rail; the electric prospector which locates ore bodies on the principle that certain ores offer far less resistance to electric current than ordinary rock; the application of the photo-electric cell to the manufacture of paper, so that it automatically adjusts the machinery when the paper is getting too thick or too thin; the robots that run power stations and record their impulses miles away; an elec-

tric arrangement for sandblasting and candling eggs; the use of the electric eye for sorting objects by weight and color as fast at they can be conveyed; an electrically operated paper-pasting machine, which does away with messy paste tables, pails and other equipment; these are but a few of the more recent adaptations of electricity to human work. It is applied to every conceivable problem, from squeezing oranges at a soda fountain to unloading 12,000 tons of ore in half a day from the hold of a vessel. There are lumber camps that are completely electrified, from the felling of the trees with portable saws, aided by a few highly skilled axe strokes, to the loading of the logs on the waiting trains.

Electric Heating

The conversion of electric energy into heat is usually more expensive than direct generation of heat by combustion, and is therefore commercially practicable only for the production of excessively high temperatures, for cooking, for flatirons and for certain purposes where the temperature has to be perfectly controlled.

However, a start has been made in house heating, experiments having been made at Erie, Pa., and at Fort Wayne, Ind. In the Fort Wayne test the method consisted of heating large storage tanks of water, practically huge thermos bottles, using current only at night, when it can be obtained at least cost, and releasing the stored heat in the home as required. The success of this plan depends entirely upon the rates.

Some advantages of electric heating are absolute cleanliness, absence of combustion or flames, automatic temperature control, no noise, no fuel shortage, heat available instantly when required. This method of heating could be made very popular if the Power Trust would be willing to sell its current for say only three to four times what it costs to make it, but when they persist in wanting ten times that amount, they kill the goose.

In some localities where reasonable current rates are enjoyed (and they are not many), an electric radiator has been used. Each is an independent unit and functions for three months on a pint of water. Steam is generated by contact with water between the poles of an electrode. The current is automatically shut off if the water evaporates or is lost by leakage.

Adaptations to Agriculture

In Germany the farms have been electrified for twenty years; the rates are low. About one-fourth of the farms of New York state have electric current. In California the proportion is somewhat larger. Of the 195,000 farms in Indiana, only 15,163 are electrified. Experiments conducted in twenty-three states disclosed 227 applications to the buildings and barnyards. Plowing, harrowing, planting, harvesting and reaping are still preempted by horses and traction engines.

Some of the uses noted are lighting barn, cow yard, washroom and milk storage room; milking; pumping ice water through milk cooler; refrigerating the storage tank; elevating grain to overhead bins; grinding feed; clipping and grooming cows; turning the separator; driving bottling equipment, and operating bottle-washing machine.

An electrically driven vegetable-tying machine handles 150 dozen bunches of celery an hour. Electrically driven blowers have been used to dry damp hay. An electric screen door electrocuted 2,500 flies a day at the door of a dairy barn. Truck gardeners have killed many insects by the use of electric lights with pans of kerosene fastened below them. By the use of electric current mushroom growers can control temperatures exactly.

Experiments in the electrification of the soil have been made, but while some have made extravagant claims as to what could be done by this means, another who tried ripening strawberries in forty days by that method declared that each ripe berry cost him about $5. In the latter instance two 1200-watt electric lamps were set four feet above the plants.

We still hear occasionally of the electric plow, invented by Hamilton L. Roe, of Leroy, N. Y. The inventor claims that an electric charge passing through the soil makes the plant food in it more readily available and eliminates the need of fertilizer, and also kills weeds and poisons and makes the plants less susceptible to droughts.

Discovering that ladybugs live on mealy bugs, and that mealy bugs were eating up their fruit, California orchardists have built cabins for the ladybugs and kept them at a warm, even temperature so that they would be contented and stay on the job of exterminating their common foe.

St. Elmo's Fire

One of the strangest things that happens at sea is the luminous body which can be seen on wet nights perched upon or skipping about the masts and rigging of the ship. Sometimes the flame is single, and sometimes double. The Roman soldiers called the single flame Helene, and the double one Castor and Pollux, and believed these manifestations of static electricity to be gods, and good ones at that. The modern sailor has a better understanding of the phenomenon and calls it "St. Elmo's fire".

St. Elmo's fire has also been observed flitting about Pike's peak, and on one occasion was so brilliant that an airplane was sent to see if possibly some hikers might be stranded on the mountain top. However, a thorough aerial search of the mountain revealed no trace of any persons.

Another curious manifestation of electricity on the briny deep, or in it, is the electric eel, which can discharge sufficient electricity to kill an animal of considerable size. When in full power it is able to knock down a man and benumb his affected limb in the most painful manner for several hours. The eel is about six feet long, and five-sixths of its length is a current-generating apparatus. After shocking a victim it has to retire for a considerable time to get its batteries recharged. An eel properly hooked up will light an electric bulb, run a toy train or operate an egg beater. In South America the natives capture them by driving horses among them. The eels attack the horses, sometimes so painfully that they fall and are drowned. After the attacks the eels are readily captured.

This is as good a place as any to mention that electrically-driven passenger liners are or soon will be in operation on the high seas. One of the chief advantages claimed or hoped for electric propulsion is the greater flexibility of control. The Dollar Line is having two such vessels built.

Some Recent Ideas

Dr. E. O. Hulburt, of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, has announced his belief that eighty or ninety miles above the earth there are three great belts of electric current continually swirling like tidal waves. There are two daytime currents, one immediately above the other, one flowing eastward and the other westward. At night another current flows continually eastward. These currents influence radio transmission at sea, produce variation of magnetic compasses, and alter the world weather.

It is believed that much of the light given off by shooting stars is electrical. The air is known to be highly electrified at the levels at which shooting stars begin to be visible and powerful electric action appears to take place when a solid particle enters the atmosphere at the speed at which shooting stars travel. The shooting star is therefore an electric light, at least in part, traveling at a high rate of speed.

The British government is experimenting with a device, the Harrison Wood patent, for which most remarkable things are claimed. It is said that if this little machine is plugged into the socket of a lamp holder on a household lighting circuit it will light six 100-watt 200-volt lamps for the cost of the original one, and has actually done this over a period of months.

A doctor has stirred things by expressing his belief that chemical activity in the cells of the human body produces electricity, that this electricity maintains the life process, and that lack of it finally causes death. He believes the human current has a great influence over all our emotions, including love, and thinks this may explain why certain people are attracted to one another, or vice versa.

Marconi's beam shot from the harbor of Genoa, Italy, to Sydney, Australia, and hitting his mark so fairly as to light a chain of lamps 11,000 miles away, leads some to hope that ere long the airplane 10,000 feet above us will be able to have its storage batteries replenished without coming down to earth, and to fear that in war these rays will be powerful enough to paralyze everything in their path, detonate explosives, etc.

A Prodigious Infant

Fifty years ago there was no electrical business. It was an infant, barely able to cross the threshold. The first incandescent lighting industrial station was opened at Pearl Street, New York, in September, 1882, with a load of about 400 lamps distributed among the buildings of the neighborhood. It was ten years after that before even the largest companies were seriously thinking of operating machines by electric motors.

In 1890, when electric lights were first installed in the White House, only one person dared to turn the lights on or off. The chief electrician turned the lights on at night and came

around and turned them off in the morning. Later this lighting and the service of turning the lights on and off was extended to the bedrooms, and sometimes the bedroom lights 'blazed' all night because nobody dared turn them out.

The electric light companies got their first start by selling current to the electric street railways. That was only twenty years ago; and now the street railways are done for and are rapidly passing out. Electrical engineering as a profession is only about fifteen years old.

Today the telephone, the telegraph and the radio have become domestic and international necessities; and when we add to this list the applications of electricity for light, power, transportation, heating and household appliances, man has in his hands the most prodigious infant he has ever tried to carry. Indeed, the infant is now trying to carry the man.

Electrocution Items

Electrocutions are recognized as of three classes: (1) Where several horsepower are used the direct effect of the large power upon the body may cause its destruction by heat. (2) A very heavy discharge, as of lightning, may cause the mechanical destruction of vital organs. (3) A lesser discharge may cause paralysis of the nervous system, stoppage of the heart and respiratory organs. In these latter cases resuscitation is possible when external heat to the body, artificial respiration and cardiac stimulants are used simultaneously.

When loosely touched with dry hands a 100-volt circuit may hardly give any sensation, while, grasped with wet hands, a 50-volt circuit may be unbearable. Pressures of 500 to 600 volts are considered as still safe. At Sing Sing prison 300 volts of alternating current has produced death and 1,500 volts is virtually certain to do so. With continuous current 3,000 volts may be required.

Yet it seems that electric current can be de-amperized, as coffee is de-caffeined or tobacco is de-nicotined, and with such a de-amperized current a child by the name of Harry Church had 85,000 volts passed through his body, and gave out sparks two inches long, in his father's laboratory, and without hurting him in the least. Better not try this experiment unless you know just how it is done.

A person, dead or alive, is a conductor of electricity, because he is made up mostly of water. If a person is in contact with an electric current those rescuing him should break his contact with the circuit by means of some insulated tool, such as a long, dry stick, or a long, dry rope. Where the voltage is under 6,600 a coat may be used for a rope by throwing it around the wire with the loop thus made.

A monkey will run up and down on a live wire for an hour at a time without seeming to mind it, but if he touched another wire there would be a dead monk. Electrocutions of men and animals are constantly occurring as a result of getting over onto live rails, running automobiles into poles carrying high-tension wires, coming in contact with fallen wires, playing streams of water on burning buildings in which live wires are exposed, attempting to handle live wires without proper precautions, coming too close to high-powered wires on the towers which carry them, and working in water with electric trouble lights.

Experts recognize electrical injuries as of ten different kinds. A characteristic of electrical injuries is that they are not associated with pain or with any reaction of adjacent tissues. They result finally in the loss of the injured member, or, in contrast with other burns, they heal readily.

A Final Word About Rates

As a result of agitation by a few courageous publications electrical rates are slowly coming down here and there, and the *Wall Street News* has noticed this and the self-evident complementary truth that "with each cut comes an increase of consumption", which is something the Power Trust should have been able to see without being told.

Morris Llewellyn Cook, eminent management engineer and expert on public utilities, is of the opinion that four cents a kilowatt hour would in most instances be about a fair rate to charge, though in many instances even that low rate would include too high a margin of profit. If you compare that statement with your last electric bills you will find that you are now paying just about twice what you should pay.

At the navy yard at Portsmouth the officers are allowed a certain amount of free current. After they have used their free allowance they are billed for the balance that they use at what

is estimated to be its cost, namely, one cent a kilowatt hour.

The city of Toronto buys electricity generated at Niagara Falls at 2 mills a kilowatt hour, carries it 90 miles to Toronto and sells it to householders for domestic lighting at a shade over 2 cents a kilowatt hour. The Alabama Power Company buys electricity generated at Muscle Shoals by the United States Government, also paying 2 mills a kilowatt hour. Then it carries it 100 miles to Birmingham, Alabama, and charges the Birmingham householders for lighting purposes 8.5 cents a kilowatt hour, or over four times what the Birmingham people would have to pay if they lived in Toronto. The American power trust is one of the most oppressive elements of the Devil's organization in American life today.

Something Else Again

Every Bee a Complete Radio Set

A SWISS scientist, DR. LEUENBERGER, has discovered that every bee is a complete radio broadcasting and radio receiving set, the insect having power to communicate with its own hive at a distance, but not with any other hive. Each hive has its own peculiar wave length.

Reclamation of American Desert

LAST year crops of the value of $161,064,930 were produced in the United States on lands which twenty-eight years ago were listed as arid. There are now 600,000 persons living on the 40,788 irrigated farms and in the towns and cities included in this reclamation area. Sixteen states are affected.

Ought to Adjust Prices

FARMERS of the South complain that mowing machines are being sold in Mexico for $60 which the American farmer cannot obtain for less than $120. The worst of it is that these machines are made in the same factory and made of the same materials and by the same workmen.

Airways in Asia

LONDON now has a nine-day air service to India; Holland has one to Java and Singapore; France has one to Bagdad and Indo-China; and Germany has one across Siberia to Mongolia and Northern China. There are also air lines in operation in the Asiatic states of Japan, China and Siam.

Poisonous Fumes from Aluminum Paint

WHILE painting a standpipe at Post Falls, Idaho, John Morrison, of Spokane, was overcome with the fumes of the aluminum paint used and lost his life. Another man, Aaron McCoy, of the same city, was barely able to climb out of the standpipe and go for the help which arrived too late.

Reduced Costs of Manufacture

WE HAVE heard much in recent years about how greatly costs of manufacture have been reduced. It seems odd to learn, therefore, that in the South at this time, where, at night, lanterns are much needed, a lantern now costs $1.40 which could have been bought twenty years ago for 35¢. Looks as if somebody were holding out for more money.

Britain Heading Toward a Crisis

MR. LLOYD GEORGE, speaking at Stowmarket, England, said: "The country is moving at an accelerated rate towards a crisis. The figures in the *Economist*, especially the railway figures, show that. The state of trade is bad and getting worse, and it is complicated by the situation in India."

Arabic-speaking Mexicans

TURKISH merchants in Mexico have found a tribe of Arabic-speaking Mexicans. The evidence continues to increase more and more that 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the whole earth'. Most certainly the American continents, North and South, were settled from the Old World.

Preparing to Control New York

WHEN the next big scrimmage starts, Uncle Sam will be well prepared to govern New York city. A new map is being made, at three inches to the mile, which will be about twelve feet square and will provide artillery fire control data. If trouble breaks out in any district

that entire district can be blown from the map before the inhabitants can say Jack Robinson.

Maxim Silencer for Offices

THE Maxim silencer for offices is said to be perfected, and orders for the device are being placed by some New York office buildings. These silencers, five inches wide, and each including an electric fan, are installed by merely opening a window and sliding the silencer into the opening. They prevent outside noises from finding any considerable entrance.

German Coal Coming to America

STRANGE as it may seem, German anthracite coal is now being brought across the Atlantic ocean and sold by the shipload less than 150 miles away from America's great anthracite mines. The New York wholesalers who are marketing the German coal put up a story about the difficulty of getting supplies from American mines. Every person living in the anthracite coal mining regions of America knows that these high-sounding excuses are merely outright falsehoods. Big Business buys German coal because it pays for them to do so. The German miners get next to nothing for their work. American miners, when they have the work, are well paid.

Every Other Family Has a Radio

THE Department of Commerce estimates that every other family in the United States now has a receiving set. The number of sets in use on July 1 is placed at 13,478,600. The number in New York state is placed at 1,752,000. California comes next, with 1,470,000, and Illinois third, with 1,060,000 sets. Pennsylvania just escaped getting into the million column.

Denmark Has Disarmed

THE World War was to end war; and it has done it, for just one nation, Denmark. That little country just went ahead and did it. All the rest of the countries are still talking as to whether or not they will hold a conference to decide whether or not they will disarm. Meantime they are building armaments as fast as they can and getting ready for the anticipated war.

Heavily Indebted Nations

THE only nations that have a debt of more than three billion dollars are Spain, which is in debt just slightly more than that amount; Italy, whose debt is more than three times that amount; the United States and France, whose debts are each more than five times that amount; and Britain, whose debt is more than ten times that amount.

Brooklyn Edison's Turbine Generators

THE Brooklyn Edison Company's new turbine generators will supply enough electrical energy to light a path from here to the moon, with only a yard between the individual lamps. Stated otherwise, each of these two generators will be of 160,000 kilowatts capacity, with a maximum output of 200,000 kilovolt amperes. Each will weigh more than 1,000 tons.

Profits in Seattle

A SEATTLE concern has just been detected making a profit of 12,400 percent for its services. Taking advantage of the government laws it pays Uncle Sam $32 to file on 2,560 acres of Alaska oil and gas lands. Out of each 2,560 acres it keeps 560 acres for itself and then charges its customers $2 an acre for filing on the 2,000 acres of oil and gas lands it has for sale, which is $4,000. Subtract $32 from $4,000, and the profit for the company's services is $3,968, plus 560 acres. And there is no financial risk.

The Dukes of Atholl

THE dukes of Atholl have some strange rights. They have the right to maintain a private army of 1,000 men, complete, with artillery. If sentenced to be hanged they may demand a silken cord instead of hemp, and may demand a scaffold thirty feet higher than usual. Dukes of the House of Percy, if hanged, may even demand burial in Westminster Abbey.

Steel Employees Share Their Pay

IT IS touching to read that the employees of the Inland Steel Company, Chicago, have pledged part of their earnings to help care for their fellows who could no longer be carried on the payroll on account of lack of work. Some are even hoping that the Power Trust may now see fit to charge a little bit less than thirty times the cost of current, so that somebody else may have something, instead of keeping it all themselves.

A Geography for the Blind

AFTER four years' work, embodying more than a million hammer blows, there has recently been completed in Britain a geography

of the British Isles, for instruction of blind boys and girls. The dots used are of thirty different sizes, and each one requires to be struck three times to produce the right result. The work comprises seven large volumes, weighing, all together, 23 pounds.

Porto Rico's Pitiful Plight

OUT of 290,421 workers in Porto Rico, 170,421, or over 58 percent were unemployed, at last accounts. Wages for most of the workers, when they have any work, are around 80 cents a day. The principal food is polished rice, a food which is unfit for human consumption, as the life-giving elements have mostly been removed from it. As a consequence, sickness is widespread.

Aluminum High Tension Lines

A NEW and every-way desirable use for aluminum has been found. It has been discovered that it can be advantageously used for high tension power lines instead of copper. Aluminum lines of many strands are wound over steel lines of few strands, the entire conductor being 1-3/8 inches in diameter. Despite the size of the cable the conductor weighs only one pound to the foot.

Puddlers Must Go

FOR a generation it has looked as if the iron puddler had a permanent job, but the new Aston process produces a ball that will weigh 6,000 to 8,000 pounds, as against a 200-pound ball by hand puddling, and by the new process 100 men can produce as much as 1,000 did previously. The 1920 census showed 5,115 puddlers in the country. It would seem that nine-tenths of these must go.

No Unemployment in Russia

WALTER DURANTY in the New York *Times* says: "There is really no unemployment in the Soviet Union today because of the unparalleled growth of socialized industry and agriculture. In construction work alone there is a shortage of 300,000 workers. As far as the facts are concerned, there is no doubt Commissar Tsikhon is correct in stating that a labor shortage actually exists in Russian industry."

Breakfast in Berlin; Dinner in New York

IF PRESENT plans of the Junkers company materialize it may be possible to fly from Berlin to New York between breakfast and dinner. The huge plane that is in process of construction is intended to attain an altitude of 35,000 to 40,000 feet and a speed of 500 to 800 miles an hour. It is hoped to have one of the new planes ready for trial within the next two or three months.

Chicago Medical Society

DR. LOUIS E. SCHMIDT, a leading physician of Chicago, has been expelled from the ranks of the Chicago Medical Society. He openly charges the Society with having expelled him because of his efforts to reduce medical costs to persons of moderate means or of no means at all. It does seem that great numbers of medical men are positively determined that they will do all in their power to convince the common people that they are the latter's mortal enemies. How this can eventuate in any lasting good to the medical profession is hard to see. One would think the medicos should be better able to read the signs of the times than to incur the public ill will just at a time when there is increasing evidence that drugless methods really help sufferers, and help them permanently, while the drug and serum route is coming more and more into popular disfavor.

Splendid Generosity of German Workers

GERMAN iron and steel workers, 150,000 of them, agreed to accept eight hours less work weekly provided the 1,200,000 work hours so liberated are distributed among 30,000 men now receiving the dole. What this really means is that in the interest of their fellow men these German workers are sacrificing one-sixth of their pay. Wonder how many financiers would be willing to do a thing like that.

Power Trust Cuts Rates

PERHAPS you did not know that the Georgia Power Company, branch of the Power Trust, has cut its rates 35 percent, but it has. But do not be alarmed; it did this only in Crisp county, Georgia, when confronted with competition. The principal lesson to learn is that the Power Trust can make a 35-percent cut in rates and not feel it, when it comes to sidetracking a competitor.

Intelligence at San Quentin

SOME idea of the intelligence which rules over San Quentin (California) prison may be formed from the fact that a prisoner who is

discharged from the prison is forbidden to take his writings with him, and one prisoner on parole who wrote a magazine article under a pseudonym was notified that this was a violation of his parole. One realizes why the management of San Quentin frowns on intelligence, but does not realize why such men are prison officials.

Eugene Guillot, War Resister

SENT to a French military prison for resisting conscription, Eugene Guillot sent a letter to President Doumergue in which he said: "Knowing full well the responsibilities resulting from my attitude, I am happy and proud to defy the threats which you have codified in the infamous conscription law. All governments, so they say, wish to suppress war. War will disappear only when men, whoever they may be, understand the necessity of having done with it for ever. You ban crimes in your courthouses in peace-time, but in time of war you take life away from those who do not wish to kill. I am in opposition to such action. Desirous of not acting in contradiction to the dictates of my own conscience, I cry to you, 'Down with conscription! Down with the army! Down with war!'"

The Trouble with America

THE trouble with America is that as machinery has increased, and the cost of production has decreased, the best paid brains in America, instead of turning a reasonable share of the increased profits over to the workers, have split and split and split their shares, always demanding the same profits on them, until there has been nothing but a bare existence left for the workers and now they have nothing they can spend. The big fellows have gotten it all.

Liquor Business at the Capital

GEORGE L. CASSIDY, who served United States senators and representatives with liquor during the past ten years, states that four out of five senators and congressmen consume liquor either at their offices or at their homes, and that at one time he had on his list of customers a solid delegation from one state including a dozen members. The Speakeasy map of Washington shows that there are 934 places in the national capital where liquor is to be had.

England 'a Holy Land'

DR. T. E. RUTH, of Australia, in an address in New York city, said: "England is as holy as the Holy Land. The Almighty made England an island and English history is His story. Her history is the history of providential guidance." In this "providential guidance" Dr. Ruth would no doubt include England's ownership and use of the most expert diplomats that ever told lies at any council table. But why charge the Almighty with that?

The World Is Waiting

DR. WILLIAM S. WADSWORTH, coroner's physician of Philadelphia, says: "The world is waiting for a new toxicology. When a county medical society can refuse to have a symposium on carbon monoxide poisoning for fear certain interests would be offended; when the *Journal of the American Medical Association* published a false and misleading plea written for the manufacturer of nitrobenzol (used in taffy); when poisonous, habit-forming drugs are advertised in the daily press as safe; when employees of industrial plants are forced to suppress accounts of poisoning of the most severe type; when chemists can be hired any day to pose as experts—how are we to get reliable data?"

The Regrets of Doctor Salkeld

DOCTOR E. D. SALKELD, pastor of the First Christian Church of Abilene, Texas, has retired from the American Legion, Kiwanis Club, and various Masonic bodies, and says: "During the war thousands of ministers, I among them, preached a doctrine of hate and incited the most barbarous butcheries, as well as broadcasting a lot of things that have proved to be falsehoods." The doctor seems to think that his course in 1917-1918 has not helped him any, and he may be right.

The Housing Problem in Russia

AN ARTICLE in the Manchester *Guardian*, referring to the housing problem in Russia, states that this overcrowding, which results in putting ten to twenty persons into a small room which has almost no space except for beds, is due to the fact that many of the members of the commune are former casual laborers who had never possessed homes of their own. One member, indeed, considered it a step forward that he was not obliged to live in the same room with farm animals. This gives us a good idea of what the casual laborer had to endure during the czarist regime.

When Christianity Was in the Catacombs

HALFORD E. LUCCOCK says: "It was when Christianity was in the catacombs as a despised and feared minority that it had its most glorious period of history. When it stopped being the faith of a minority, so deadly in earnest that they had to live underground, and became the superficial and conventional faith of a majority, the church lost its distinctly Jesus-like character. Then began a series of accommodations, the heritage of which rendered it almost powerless in the face of war, of social waste, of individual exploitation and personal ostentation, of all the elements in our civilization in fact which rendered it definitely anti-Christian. Our most urgent task is not the extension of Christianity as a conventional majority faith; it is rather the preservation of its essential Christian quality and purpose, the preservation of the power to look at the world with realistic eyes, see where our ways of life deny the validity of Christ, and then to fling ourselves against those pagan forces. It would cost terribly. It would lead us along the way of the cross. But where else could a road with Jesus lead?"

Arranging for an Aristocracy

THE White House Conference on Child Health and Protection tells us that there are 1,500,000 gifted children of superior intelligence in the private and public schools of the United States, and thinks some way ought to be found to give these 1,500,000 a better opportunity to make the most of themselves than will come to the several million of just plain, ordinary, every-day children. This has too much of the look of arranging for an aristocracy. The serf business was tried out in Russia and did not work. Russia is now at the opposite extreme.

Gin on the Gold Coast

REFERRING to the gin traffic on the Gold Coast, Africa, the Manchester *Guardian* says: "The chiefs of the Gold Coast have protested against the demoralizing of their people by the traffic, but the Government view is that prohibition is not workable, and that although the loss of revenue, which would amount to $4,000,000, could be recouped from other taxation, it would be impossible to suppress wholesale bootlegging. Attention is also drawn to the fact that the liquor traffic in Palestine has increased under British administration, and that some 800 to 1,000 premises in Palestine have been licensed there for the sale of liquor."

Lloyd George on Britain's New Palestine Policy

OBJECTING to Britain's new policy in Palestine, Lloyd George recently said: "At a most critical moment in the war we were anxious to secure the good will of the Jewish community throughout the world on the side of the Allies. The Balfour declaration about Palestine was a gesture, not merely on our part, but on the part of the Allies, to secure that valuable support. It was prepared after much consideration, not merely of its policy, but its actual wording by the representatives of all the allied and associated countries, including America and our dominion premiers. Now, without consulting the United States, France, Italy, Belgium or our own dominions, the British government issues this statement, which in substance is a revocation of a good part of a solemn pledge given at a most solemn moment. We shall not reconcile the Arab, but we shall alienate an even more powerful race and, what is worse, shall see British honor tarnished. We shall be held up throughout the world as 'perfidious Albion'."

British Treason to Zionism

IN 1922 Britain wanted the world to know that the Jewish people are in Palestine not by sufferance but by right and that Jewry had every right to increase its numbers in the Holy Land by immigration. This right is now denied, and as a result Dr. Weizmann, Lord Melchett, Felix Warburg and other Jewish leaders have resigned in discouragement. They feel that so long as Britain remains in control of Palestine's affairs it is hopeless to expect that Palestine will ever become a Jewish state, as Mr. Balfour promised should be the case.

Britain Held Back the Needles

DIPLOMATIC correspondence of the World War days which has recently been published for the first time shows that at one period Britain was not permitting hosiery knitting needles to reach the United States from Germany, although Britain herself had been importing these needles from Germany since the outbreak of the war. The correspondence shows that the relations between the United States and Britain were much strained because of this incident. America took the position, no doubt cor-

rectly, that the delivery of these needles was held back in order to put into British mills business which otherwise would have gone into American mills.

The Radio Trust

ACCORDING to the sworn charges of Attorney General Mitchell, the Radio Trust is an unlawful patent pool, formed by the Radio Corporation of America, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and the General Motors Corporation, with combined assets of more than six billion dollars. The Radio Protective Association claims that this Radio Trust has collected 7½ percent of the gross receipts of its competitors, and has done it under the pretense that they were royalties for the use of patents, although the patents were mainly unadjudicated ones and the signatures to these patent contracts were obtained not because of the merits of the alleged patents, but under threats of suit by a Six-Billion-Dollar combination; and that the contracts did not even specify the patents under which they pretended to grant licenses.

Bishop Not So Hard Up

IF ANY of our subscribers, noticing that the Catholic bishop of Detroit is borrowing money, are worried for fear he is getting hard up, let them take heart. In the first place the bishop is borrowing only $128,000, whereas we have the word of the Wells-Dickey Company, of Minneapolis, that these five-percent mortgage bonds being offered for sale "are the obligation of the bishop of Detroit, whose assets exceed his debts by more than $135,000,000".

This does not mean that this is all that the bishop has been able to accumulate as a result of the "hell-fire" and "purgatory" burdens permitted to rest so nicely on the backs of the kitchen mechanics, day laborers, and other drudges that have helped to scrape the pile together, for the same authority tells us that:

THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF DETROIT holds title to properties valued in excess of $150,000,000, and has debts of less than ten percent thereof. The diocese of Detroit, established March 8, 1833, is the seventh largest of the one hundred and twenty-one archdioceses and dioceses of the United States, and reports a Catholic population in excess of 635,000.

The bishop has until January 15, 1939, to pay back the little loan of $128,000, and without a question will be able to meet these little items as they become due, *unless,* unless something happens in the meantime, in which case the bonds may be worth about 30¢ for the whole batch.

It is interesting to reflect that if the other 120 archdioceses and dioceses were as well off as the bishop of Detroit, the 121 gentlemen would have among them the nice little pile of $18,000,000,000, which, when you come to think of it, is a nice little chunk of property, worth about as much as all the railroads in the United States put together.

The Search for Fictitious Values

A NEW industry has developed until it has spread like a big cloud over the whole earth. This business is that of the expert who searches the books of the Telephone Trust, the Power Trust, etc., looking for items running into the millions which can be added to the so-called "fair valuation" of the properties. In actual operation one of these firms of identifiers of fictitious values made the Telephone Trust fair valuation out to be $250,000,000 more than the majority of the New York state public service commission made it out to be. The object of the boosted valuation is not for taxation purposes, so that the Trust can help the people by paying a bigger share of the taxes. Bless you, no! It is just so that it can charge the people many, many millions of dollars more each year for the service which it renders.

Why Do Hospitals Use Aluminum Utensils? *By Mrs. E. Maercker (Kansas)*

FRIENDS of your magazine have requested me to write my experience with aluminum ware for cooking purposes.

I had used it for a number of years in my home, not knowing anything about its harmful effects on the system. My health became much impaired, gas very distressing after eating, pain in back of head, very nervous and weak. Of course I doctored with both medicine and chiropractic, also dieted, trying in every way possible to get relief and to find the cause of my trouble, but nothing did any good whatsoever.

Two years ago last winter, Dr. Betts' articles in *The Golden Age* came to my attention and I decided to discard all aluminum cooking ware. My health began to improve slowly at first, until after two years I felt better and my friends remarked how well I was looking.

Now for the real part of my story: The 22d of May this year, a drunken man ran into our car, demolishing it, cutting a gash in my forehead and fracturing my hip. I was rushed to a hospital. After a few days there I began bloating. The longer I stayed, the worse I became, until the gas was so bad around my left lung and my heart, and the pain so great, I almost died.

My husband and I both told the doctor and nurse that we were quite sure aluminum poisoning was causing the trouble. The doctor said, "Oh, surely not!" But nevertheless he went to the nurse, also to the cook, and had my food prepared in enamel ware after that. I was so full of the poison that I did not get rid of it for some time, about three weeks.

I tell my friends aluminum is all right for airplanes and washing machines, but wish I had the power to banish it from every hospital and home in the land, for I know it is causing much unnecessary illness and suffering.

If my experience will be the means of anyone's discarding it, I feel it will not have been in vain.

Farming in Wisconsin *By Edward J. Ide (Wisconsin)*

I AM a farmer in Wisconsin; have a small farm of my own. But, but, we are not making a living; we are just merely existing. We get, so to say, nothing for our goods, and have to pay exorbitant prices for whatever we buy.

For instance, we are selling cattle, the best for eight cents on the hoof, down to two cents. Just think of it! Twenty dollars for a thousand-pound cow! Then they kill it and sell us back the meat for twenty-five and thirty-five cents a pound. Yes, they charge us two dollars a hundredweight for the fertilizer that they take out of the cow's stomach. Honestly, I cannot see the end of it. Nothing but dishonest people robbing the poor people.

I have a wife and four children. The oldest are two boys, nineteen and seventeen years old. They have been out of work for over a year now. All around here people are being laid off. Factories are closing up.

The farmer now gets thirty-four cents for new wheat, twenty-two cents for rye, eighteen cents for barley, and six cents for oats. It costs twelve cents to thresh a bushel; and binder twine is eleven to twelve cents a pound. I enclose my last card, so that you can see what we receive for our poultry; six to fifteen cents a pound. For fresh eggs we get fourteen cents a dozen. For new potatoes we get seventy-five cents a bushel.

2,000,000 Workers Displaced

IN AN address before the American Federation of Labor at Boston, President Hoover said it is estimated that 2,000,000 workers have been displaced by labor-saving devices, but thought that in some way, somehow, most of these were established in new industries and new services. There is no doubt whatever about the displacement of these men, but the unemployment figures show that if these have been able to find new positions it has been only at the expense of others whose places they have taken. Labor-saving machinery is intended to save labor; and it does save it, all hopes to the contrary notwithstanding.

More About California's Old Age Pensions *By a Californian*

IT IS my understanding that the so-called pension for the blind and aged in California is not a pension in any sense of the word. It is designated as "state and county aid for the blind and aged"; but it is nothing more than charity pure and simple, and so considered by those dispensing it. The reason, I am told, that the "aid" is not a "pension" is that any blind person or aged person would be legally entitled to it regardless of financial resources.

The way it is, the officials extend any percentage of the maximum they please to whoever can produce satisfactory reason why the aid is needed. From my experience with the welfare bureaus it seems that the heads of the various welfare bureaus are vested with full power to say who shall and who shall not receive the aid, and how much shall be received.

It is very difficult to secure the aid either for the blind or for the aged; that is, in some cases. I have a blind, invalid father (totally blind for years), an invalid for whom it was necessary for me to apply for the state aid for the blind. I have my own living to make. I support my mother, but I could not support my father too. Mrs. ——, the head of the —— welfare bureau, would recommend only $— a month for my father, and $— he received. But an acquaintance of mine whose salary is almost twice as much as mine has a blind mother. In this case the maximum of $50 was recommended and received. It seems to me there is a great deal of injustice being done.

I know of two blind young women. According to my understanding of the law, each is entitled to $50 a month. They live together, and live all alone. But the welfare bureau refused them more than $30 a month each. If I am correctly informed this is all the money they have, and they have no one to do anything for them.

I know two old persons, husband and wife, who it seems to me are each entitled to $30 a month as old age aid. But again the welfare bureau would allow the two but $50. This, as far as I know, is all they have.

My experience with the so-called "welfare workers" has not been pleasant. I think the term is a misnomer. Personally, I think they are devils. They make one's life a veritable ecclesiastical "hell of fire and brimstone".

If one has burial expenses laid aside, the welfare workers refuse to aid one until that small sum is lived up; then one is buried in the potter's field. If one has a small home worth just a few hundred dollars, that home must be sold, and the money completely spent, before state and county aid is advanced. If there are any relatives, near or distant, or any -in-laws, near or far, they are all interviewed; and if by any hook or crook it is possible to refuse the aid, it is done. The welfare workers have favorites to whom the maximum aid is granted without hesitancy.

I hope I have given you enough for you to obtain a slight understanding of conditions. The cases I might recite would fill a book.

After the aid is granted, one is tormented once a month with a visit from the "worker". They are so afraid one will receive some material help from some other source. In some cases the visits are omitted; but I am unable to learn how to have them stopped. I have tried to get the visits to my home stopped, as it makes both my parents very nervous; but I have not been able to do so. However, in the case of my acquaintance, she has never had one call. I feel this is showing partiality and injustice.

British Rule in India

DR. WILL DURANT, just returned from India, is the author of a book entitled *The Case for India,* in which he says: "The British ownership of India has been a calamity and a crime. For this is quite unlike Mohammedan domination: those invaders came to stay, and their descendants call India their home; what they took in taxes and tribute they spent in India, developing its industries and resources, adorning its literature and art. If the British had done likewise, India would today be a flourishing nation. But the present plunder has now gone on beyond bearing; year by year it is destroying one of the greatest and gentlest peoples of history. England is not preparing India for self-government; she is bleeding it to death. Any man who sees this crime and does not speak out is a coward."

Fussing About Health Harmful *By H. B. Anderson (New York)*

NOT in years has the whole public health structure of the United States and Canada been so shaken up as it was August 27 as a result of an address by Dr. Robert Hutchison at the British Medical Association convention at Winnipeg, Canada.

Dr. Hutchison took as his subject, "The Pursuit of Health," and stated that he was in accord with G. K. Chesterton that "of all human things, the search for health is the most unhealthy".

It was not what Dr. Hutchison said which made it so startling, because numerous other physicians have expressed the same sentiment; but what came as such a shock was the fact that Doctor Hutchison ranks so high in his profession, being physician to the London Hospital and an author on medical subjects, and also because his audience consisted of so many leading British, American and Canadian physicians.

"Public Health Is Purchasable" has been the favorite slogan of medical propagandists who have been using boards of health as if they were the lawfully constituted advertising agencies for medical societies to exploit questionable and dangerous forms of medical treatment and to make their use compulsory.

Health boards have boldly asserted that the larger the appropriations they received the more lives they would save. And now comes Dr. Hutchison and tells the whole world that "fussiness about health increases fears and impairs the serenity which is the basis both of health and of happiness. The old ignorance about the body and stolid resignation to its ills", he says, "was probably a more healthy attitude, and certainly a happier one, than the modern curiosity and overanxiety".

I anticipate that a celebrated physician will immediately come forward to the rescue of boards of health and maintain that Dr. Hutchison was wrong, but the significant thing about the address by Dr. Hutchison is that it brings out so forcefully that an important part of the medical profession do not believe in constantly frightening the public about disease. And where there exists so much difference of opinion in the medical profession about the results of medical propaganda under the guise of "health" teaching I submit that it should be left to private endeavor and not forced upon an unsuspecting public by boards of health at taxpayers' expense.

I will give you a few extracts from a report of the address by Dr. Hutchison as published in the New York *Times:*

"This overanxiety may show itself in one of three ways. First, it may affect the individual as regards his own health; and this we may speak of as individual hypochondriasis. Secondly, it may be exhibited, and more pardonably, by normal persons in regard to the health of those near and dear to them, a vicarious hypochondriasis. Thirdly, the overanxiety may assume an epidemic form involving whole communities or nations; and this I would call national hypochondriasis.

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"Microbes are the special dread of some. As Mr. Aldous Huxley has pointed out, for many people, especially women, bacilli have taken the place of evil spirits.

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"Parents in regard to their children are typical examples of those who are overanxious about the health of others. The rearing of an infant is now regarded as a job requiring the combined knowledge of a chemist, a psychologist and a public health officer.

"There is no doubt that the atmosphere of fuss and anxiety in which so many children are brought up reacts upon them unfavorably, with the result that nervous troubles of one sort or another are commoner today in childhood than they ever were.

"We have the other side: children who are too fussy about the health of their parents. How often is the life of an old man made miserable by the well-meaning interference of a daughter who looks after him.

"I plead for reasonable liberty for the aged to do what they like about their personal health, for I hold that the utmost possible prolongation of life for the sake of merely continuing to exist should not be the object of a rational being."

Odd Way to Sharpen a Blade *By G. M. Kitzmiller (Virginia)*

FELLOW SUFFERERS: Do you want a real good shave? Then take your old Gillette blade, and a trusty drinking glass, one of the smooth variety. Run the glass full of water, then empty it out, and take your blade, lay it against the inside of the glass, press your finger on the center of the blade, and, holding the glass still, give the blade eight strokes, that is, four one way and four back; then reverse the blade and repeat this solemn operation. Place the blade in your frame, and shave as usual. It won't be 'as usual'; it will be the best shave you have ever had. Try it. No originality claimed.

My Boy! *By S. T. Martin (Tennessee)*

MY BOY, I am glad that you are here with me today. Your sparkling blue eyes and dear whimsical smile seem to lighten my heart and cheer me as nothing else can as the old year draws near to a close.

Let's see. Why, you are a man now! Why sure you are! Let's see. Yes, you will be thirty-five the fifth of next May. Well, time surely does slip by. Why, it doesn't seem that it has been any time since your mother was a little curly-haired girl, with your eyes and smile, and I was teasing her as we went to school.

And then came the time when she returned from the young ladies' seminary, the same laughing, mischievous girl, to me, but to others an accomplished young lady. And then came days which were alternately full of the greatest happiness or deepest despair; for I was like any other young fellow who is in love. And then came my great triumph! and no king ever led his queen to his throne with more pride than I did mine; for she was a queen to my humble home. And then such joy as we had in our little heaven on earth!

My son, I wish I could cause you to understand just how really and truly happy we were. We were not rich in worldly goods, but we were rich in a far greater treasure, true love, and only needed you, my boy, to make our lives complete.

It seems that I can still see her as she went about the place with that holy, happy smile on her dear face or sat stitching on the little garments that were to be yours. And then came that fearful night of agony that I knelt by her bedside and prayed frenziedly, regardless of the doctor and nurse, that she might live through the terrible trial. Oh, the horror of it! I can never forget that night. I know that I cursed myself that night, and I think that I almost cursed you also, my boy; but at last it was over and she was sleeping the sleep of exhaustion, and I was holding you a little red bit of a creature in my arms.

After this, came more happy days. How proud we were of you! and how fast you grew! My! My! It didn't seem any time till you were a husky lad going to school and getting into mischief as all healthy boys will. And then came the time for you to go off to college. How we missed you! But oh, how proud we were when we knew that you had only a year more at school! What great, dazzling hopes we had for you!

And then, my boy, they came and took you from us. They said,"to make the world safe for democracy." They told us that it had to be, and that we must give you to your country, and that we must be brave and glad for you to go. I can never forget your mother's look as she kissed you good-bye, her dear trembling lips trying to smile as she tried to hide her poor breaking heart.

So they took you away, my boy, to a foreign land, there to spend weary hours in the mud and lice of the trenches. They set aside all of our careful teaching to you, that all men are brothers; gave you a rifle and bayonet and made you kill your fellow men. And wherefore? Is the world really any safer than it was before? If so, why do the nations continue to spend millions every year to train men to be butchers of human creatures? Why do they still make poison gas, battleships, and cannon? Can it be, my son, that they deceived us when they took you from us? Can it be that they took you from us because of greed?

I look into your smiling eyes, my son, and ask these questions, but I know that you cannot answer. No, you cannot answer, for you have been sleeping under the lilies of France for twelve long years, and it is only your picture I am talking to. They say that you died for your country, my boy; but how can it be your country, when you are dead? Can this country call you from the dead and give you back to me? Can it give back my dear, sweet girl, your mother, who faded as a flower when they took you away? Can it give back my peace of mind and happiness?

No, it cannot; and yet they will dare to tell me that it was glorious for you. Think of it, my boy! Some even say that it was the will of God and of Jesus, our glorious King. Oh, the shame of it all! Oh, that men should be so deceived! May our hearts be enlightened to the truth, and oh, Jesus, our King, hasten the coming of Thy kingdom! Even so, Amen.

Eugenics All Right Except— *By Paul Saddlemire (New York)*

GOLDEN AGE No. 290 is before me. Regarding the article, "An Essay on Eugenics," by K. C. MacArthur, I must say I agree with almost the entire article.

There are two or three points, however, on which I must disagree with Mr. MacArthur, as follows:

On page 81, first column, lines four to seven, it is stated, "The eugenists believe that they can eliminate a high proportion of vice and crime by restricting the reproduction of those persons who fail to possess normal self-control."

So far, so good! But who, may I ask, ever gave to any organization of men the right to deprive their less fortunate fellow men of their God-given right of exercising their divinely sanctioned powers of reproduction? Does not the golden rule say, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you"? Are the eugenists following the golden rule when they attempt to deprive some of their fellow men of one of the birthrights of mankind?

Surely the eugenists would not want some of their fellow men to attempt to deprive them, their own selves, of one of the inalienable rights that God gave to them! No one but Almighty God has the right to take away from any person his or her God-given privilege of reproduction. And most assuredly the Lord God has given to no man or organization of men the right to prevent any of their brother men and sister women from attaining to the estate of fatherhood and motherhood. On the contrary, God has caused it to be written, "multiply and increase." This is a positive command from Almighty God to all men and women who desire to have children, to exercise their powers of procreation. That being the case, then who dares to say or command otherwise? Surely no one, except presumptuous persons or those who have no regard for the rights of others.

As for the "simple methods" of birth control, did it ever occur to the well-meaning but deluded eugenists that had our grandmothers and great-grandmothers gone so far as to practice birth control, most of us, including some of the eugenists, would not be here today. Let the eugenists chew upon this dainty morsel, and have some reflections.

The eugenists claim that their aims are "to be brought about by education, by appeals to family pride, to patriotism and to religious idealism". Hm-m-m! Let us see. "Education" is all right and therefore it passes the board, is okehed and put in glass. Now we turn to "family pride". Alack and alas, not so good! Pride is an abomination in the sight of the Lord. Therefore "family pride" has to go overboard. Next on the program is "a narrow-minded and selfish hatred and contempt of other people who are just as good as we". Therefore we would at once consign this, too, to "the infernal regions", if there were any such place.

Lastly, there is "religious idealism". But "religious idealism" is nothing less than religious bigotry in disguise. So we promptly rush "religious idealism" to the gallows and swing it into limbo. And that leaves, ah, yes, that leaves "education", which is all right for everybody, so long as it is not the power trust variety.

But, dear me! how are we going to educate men and women to do so and so, as long as they are imperfect human creatures? Is not this truly a task for Christ's kingdom? This kind of education requires the power and love and wisdom and justice of Jehovah God to rightly and fully accomplish, even supposing that education could do it, which this writer denies.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees that each and every person in this land shall be secure in his rights and person, and shall have and enjoy the equal protection of the laws. One of the rights of every person is the right to marry and reproduce his own species. Hence, any law, statute or ordinance passed by any state, town, city or community that seeks as its object the taking away from certain men and women the God-given right of procreation is in violation of the United States Constitution, and cannot be legally or lawfully enforced.

Furthermore, a surgical operation that would deprive any man or woman of the power of procreation would be in violation of the United States Constitution, which guarantees that every person in this land shall be secure in his person. Such an operation would therefore be unconstitutional, and hence illegal, as well as violating God's law upon the subject.

As for "normal self-control", did Adam exercise "normal self-control" when he sinned? Every person who is acquainted with the Bible record must answer in the negative. And yet God did not take away from him a function divinely given. A lesson here for all eugenists.

As for restricting the reproduction of defective offspring. If God will not do this, and it has

to be admitted that He is not doing so, then what right has puny and imperfect man to attempt to do so? None whatever. The right to take away from men and women the power of procreation is a right that God Almighty never gave to any man, but which He keeps in His own power, and in the Millennial age God will then exercise this right after a sufficient number of persons have been born on this earth to fulfil His purposes. Hence it would be presumptuous for any group of men and women to attempt to arrogate to themselves what is strictly a matter for the Almighty to attend to in His own good time and way.

Even though there are defective children being born every day, do not the Scriptures reveal that an opportunity to secure life everlasting in a state of perpetual peace, love, health and happiness is to be given unto all men? And therefore is it not true that the present few short years of wretched and unhappy life are to be followed by an eternity of love, happiness and bliss? In other words, children, even if born with mental and moral as well as physical handicaps, will have the unspeakable boon and privilege of marching up the highway of health and holiness during the Millennial age, enjoy the blessings of restitution, be restored to perfect health, perfect manhood and perfect bodies, and then, ah, then, go onward into life everlasting.

Who would not willingly pay the price of a few wretched and unhappy years of misery, pain and sorrow in return for an everlasting eternity of life, health and happiness? Even the best of us are afflicted with some kind of pain, physical defects or sorrow; for we are all imperfect, and in need of life, health, peace and happiness forevermore.

So let us not be harsh with our less fortunate fellow men and women, nor attempt to deprive them of a privilege that God gave to them, and with which we have no right to interfere.

And indeed, of what use would it be to deprive any of our fellow men and women of their God-given right to reproduce their own species as long as tobacco, drugs, dope, dope peddlers, M.D.'s and bootleg liquor, not to mention vaccination, serum squirters, etc., are allowed to flourish? Would it be fair to unsex mental and moral defectives, without also unsexing all men and women who use tobacco and dope? No, it would not. Justice alone would demand "unsex one, unsex all", for it is well known by those who have investigated that men and women who use tobacco and dope bequeath poisoned blood to their children.

And yet, although the children of tobacco-using and dope-using parents are in many instances born with moral or mental defects, yea, sometimes with physical defects, such as deafness, blindness, dumbness, weak heart, etc., I notice that the eugenists are not demanding that such persons shall be unsexed, at least not to the writer's knowledge. Is this fair?

Summing up, then: The right of all men and women to marry and have children is one of the birthrights of mankind, and is of divine origin. No power, then, except the power of God Almighty can lawfully take away from men and women the right and power to reproduce. Therefore, men have no right or power to do this; and when they attempt to do so, they are running ahead of the Almighty God and are therefore committing the sin of presumption. The power of procreation was given to the human race by Almighty God, and He, and not man, has the right to deprive any human creature of the same.

Righteousness in Donora

RIGHTEOUSNESS is rampant in the town of Donora, Pennsylvania. One may buy gasoline in Donora on Sunday, but he may not pay a part of the cost of *The Harp of God*, which latter would help him to understand the Bible. He may buy cigars, but it would be out of order for him to invest in a little booklet which would give him the truth on "Our Lord's Return". The Sunday newspaper, with its godless pictures and equally godless contents, is O.K., but not the uplifting book *Creation*. Ball playing goes all right under the Blue Law of 1794, but not the great book *Life*. It must be nice to live in Donora under the enlightened administration of justice prevalent in that burg. Donora is in a fair way to learn something soon.

Opposing Organizations

An address by Judge Rutherford, broadcast September 11
WATCHTOWER national chain program

AN ORGANIZATION is a systematic arrangement employed and used to carry out a fixed purpose. The purpose of Jehovah is known to Him from the beginning. For God to purpose a thing means it must be done. He uses various creatures to execute His purposes. He assigns His creatures to their respective positions and permits them to carry forward His purposes according to His will. Such constitutes His organization. Jehovah is the God of order, and with Him everything is done in an orderly way. In the Scriptures the universal organization of Jehovah is named Zion. In the execution of His purposes the Logos, who is also called Jesus, is the active and executive officer of Jehovah. Man was created for the earth, and the earth for man, and perfect man was made a part of God's organization. Lucifer, a spirit creature, was appointed by Jehovah as man's overlord. While obedient to God Lucifer was a part of God's organization. Everything God creates is perfect, and each creature is afforded the privilege of doing right and remaining in God's organization or doing wrong and being cast out of His organization.

Lucifer was perfect until he became lawless. Because of pride and ambition he was led to covet that which God had not given him. He rebelled against God and put himself in opposition to the Most High. His name was then changed to "Satan", which means 'opposer to God'. He led others into wrongdoing, and this included men and angels. Then he proceeded unhindered by Jehovah to build a powerful organization in heaven and in earth, which organization is entirely bent upon wrongdoing.

Satan, who is also named the Devil, not only challenged the word and reproached the name of Jehovah, but defied Jehovah to put on earth a man or men that would, under all conditions, steadfastly hold their integrity with God. That raised the great issue as to who is supreme. Had God then and there prevented Satan from going further in his wrongful course, such would have shown the supremacy of Jehovah, but other creatures would have said that Satan did not have a fair show. Jehovah takes advantage of no one because of His supreme power. He has permitted Satan to go his length in demonstrating what wickedness he would do, and now the time is at hand when the issue will be for ever settled, and settled on the side of Jehovah. The good that will result will be this: All creatures will be definitely and completely shown that Jehovah God not only is supreme in power, but is perfect in wisdom, is always fair and just, and is wholly unselfish and the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

There are two parts to Satan's organization. One part is invisible to man, and that is composed of creatures all of whom are wicked. The other part is visible to man and is composed of creatures who have organized to carry on earthly governments and have been overreached by Satan.

The Bible discloses that Nimrod was the first visible ruler among men and that Babel was his capital city. The name Nimrod, which God's record gives to him, means "rebellious one". Without doubt Babylon was built by Nimrod under the supervision of Satan the Devil, because the Genesis record shows that it was built to make a name for others than the true God. Religion was the most prominent element of the city of Babylon. The people were taught to worship Baal, which is another name for Satan the Devil. Here appears the first organized effort of Satan to turn the human race against Jehovah God. By the words of His prophet Isaiah, God not only identifies Satan as the invisible ruler of Babylon, but also foretells his ultimate fall. In Isaiah fourteen it is written: "Thou shalt take up this proverb against the king of Babylon, and say, . . . How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! . . . thou . . . which didst weaken the nations!"

It was the Devil religion that brought into existence graven images which the people were taught to worship. This was first done in Babylon, and the religionists from then till now have been deceived into having graven images to use in their worship. The prophet of Jehovah, Jeremiah, in the fiftieth chapter, writes concerning Babylon, Satan's organization, these words: "For it is the land of graven images, and they are mad upon their idols."

The Devil religion, or false religion, being made the most prominent element of Babylon, every nation of earth organized from that day to this has had a religion under the control of

Satan. He uses religion to deceive the people, and therefore the name "Babylon, the mother of harlots", attaches to every religion that has dishonored the word and name of Jehovah God. The people have never been able to see these matters clearly until now, because blinded by Satan. It is now God's due time for the people to understand these truths, because the day of reckoning is at hand. God will now expose false religions that have defamed His name.

Ancient Egypt was thereafter organized, and behind the scene the sagacious Satan manipulated the affairs. The predominant factor of Egypt was commerce and militarism. The real reason for building up a military power is to acquire and hold property whether right or wrong and to keep the people in subjection to the rulers. The political element of that nation was subservient to the commercial or military power. Religionists performed their part by instilling superstition into the minds of both the rulers and the people and turning them to the worship of idols and away from Jehovah. The Egyptians practiced the Devil religion altogether. They had their clergy, called scribes and priests and horoscopists, who made and read signs and gave interpretation under the influence of Satan. The commercial and political elements practiced this false religion and all were against Jehovah God. In Exodus the fifth chapter the record is that the Pharaoh of Egypt said to Moses: "Who is Jehovah, that I should obey his voice?"

A few Scriptural texts are here quoted to show that the religion of Egypt was that of the Devil. In Exodus twelve Jehovah said: "Against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment." In Isaiah nineteen the Lord said: "The spirit of Egypt shall fail, . . . and I will destroy the counsel thereof; and they shall seek to the idols, and to the charmers, and to them that have familiar spirits."

The commercial was the dominating element of ancient Egypt, while the religious element was controlled by Satan and wielded an uncanny influence over all elements of the nations and people. It was in that nation that Satan first introduced the practice of keeping the common people under restraint and control by the combined efforts of the commercial, political and religious powers. He has been doing this ever since, and in all nations has employed the military as the strong arm.

Then next in the order followed Assyria as an organized world power. The politicians were to the fore in that organization and they ruled by the aid and connivance of satanic religion, and the power of commerce. The prophetic books of Jonah and Nahum are devoted to Assyria. That which God caused to be recorded concerning Assyria is chiefly prophetic and foretells of a condition that would exist on the earth in the last days of Satan's rule and at the second coming of Christ. This prophecy discloses that at that time the political power, under the more powerful and direct control of commerce, would rule the nations of the world; and that these nations would have a religion that is hypocritical and devilish and would deceive the people.

Assyria had a powerful military organization, which foretells of a great military organization that would subdue the world in the last days, where we now are. The king of Assyria boasted of his political power and what aid he received from the Devil. Assyria as a military power was strongly fortified. While the politicians of that world power were visibly in control, the commercial factor exercised the greater power behind the scenes. Great fortunes were in the hands of the few. The religionists, under the supervision of Satan, by superstitious practice kept the common people in subjection. Concerning the commerce of Assyria the Lord, in Nahum three, says: "Thou hast multiplied thy merchants above the stars of heaven." Take note how the conditions then correspond with present-day conditions in the nations called "Christendom". In these days the politicians are in the saddle, but the monetary force behind the scenes really controls; and the religionists furnish the sanctimonious smoke screen, and by the practice of superstition keep the people in awe and in subjection to the powers that be.

There have existed on earth seven universal organizations or world powers. Egypt, Assyria and Babylon, as the Bible shows, disclose the three elements that are always in control of the visible organization. Babylon is the mother, and hence the Scriptures refer to the hypocritical religions of earth as "the mother of harlots".

Without a doubt the common people of all ages have desired to have an honest government. Under their leaders they have organized forms of government, but, being blind to Satan's methods, they have fallen easy victims under his subtle and wicked influence. The purpose of Sa-

tan at all times is to sustain his challenge to Jehovah that Jehovah could not put men on earth who would steadfastly hold their integrity to Him. Satan knew he could not openly accomplish his purpose with man; hence he has at all times resorted to fraud and deceit.

About the third century (A. D.) the people generally began to learn of and turn to the worship of Jesus Christ, which is the origin of the Christian religion. Seeing this popularity growing, Satan saw to it that ambitious men, named "clergymen", were placed in control of the religious organization called "Christendom". Doubtless many of these clergymen were honest, but many of them were ambitious and fell easy victims to Satan's subtle influence. The so-called "Christian religion" spread amongst the leading nations of the earth, and today these nations claim to be Christian because they claim to practice Christianity. Christendom is what is known as "organized Christianity", and all the nations outside thereof are called heathen.

The religion of the nations called "Christendom" is claimed to be Christian. But is it? To be a Christian one must be a true follower of Christ Jesus, and must recognize, serve, worship and obey Jehovah God. He must take God's Word as the truth, because the great Prophet Christ Jesus stated that God's Word is the truth. (John 17:17) The majority of the religious leaders of so-called "Christendom" today deny the truth of the Bible, and deny that the blood of Jesus furnishes the purchase price to redeem man from the bondage of sin and death. The very basis of Christianity is the great ransom sacrifice of Jesus Christ. There is no other means of salvation, as the Word of God plainly states. (Acts 4:12) Every modernist preacher on earth denies that God created man perfect, that he fell because of sin, and that the sacrifice of Jesus was to provide redemption for man; and yet these men claim to be Christians and are the leaders of the religion of Christianity.

There cannot be two classes of leaders in God's organization, because God is not the author of confusion. There are two, and more, classes of leaders in Christendom, namely, Catholic and Protestant, the Modernist and Fundamentalist, the Christian Scientists so called, and others. The Fundamentalists, without exception, teach that every man has an inherently immortal soul which therefore cannot die, and that when that which is called death ensues, the soul continues to live either in bliss or in torment. Such is based upon Satan's lie, and Jesus declared him to be the father of lies. (Gen. 3:4; John 8:44) Every Fundamentalist leader denies that the blood of Jesus was shed that every man might have an opportunity for life, and denies that God will give every one an opportunity for such relief and restoration to life on earth.

Jesus Christ, whose name Christendom adopts, restated His Father's commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," and specifically applied that commandment to all true Christians. He further taught that the man who hates his brother is a murderer. During the World War practically all clergymen, Modernists and Fundamentalists, taught and instilled into the people the spirit of hatred, and urged them to kill one another. There were two sides in that great war, and the clergymen of Christendom and the principal ones of their flocks were about equally divided on the respective sides; yet they all urged the killing of their fellow men on the opposite side. Surely this could not be the spirit of God's organization.

Jesus refused to have anything to do with the politics of the world. He was not of the world, even though He was in it. He overcame the world and told all His followers that they must overcome the world. (John 16:33; 8:23; 18:36-38) The reason He assigned was and is that Satan is the invisible ruler or god of the world. (John 12:31; 14:30) His true disciples, authorized teachers and representatives of God, told the followers of Jesus that they must keep themselves separate and distinct from the world and devote themselves to telling the truth about God's King and His righteous kingdom.—2 Cor. 6:17, 18; Jas. 1:27.

But someone will say, 'Was not the Christian church organized by Jesus and His apostles, and are not these clergymen still holding to the Christian church?' Jesus and His apostles did organize the Christian church on earth, and for some time thereafter that organized body of men called "Christians" followed the teachings of Jesus. The church was then pure, and the apostle refers to the same as a pure virgin espoused to Christ. (2 Cor. 11:2) Later that organization was overreached by Satan through his organization.

'But,' another asks, 'surely it cannot be denied that the religion of "Christendom" holds to the name of Christ and of God, and publicly calls

upon the name of God and of Christ and prays to God in public, and is not their religion therefore still the true Christian religion?' To such the answer is that Satan's method is always fraudulent. He induced men in the very dawn of man's history to hypocritically call themselves by the name of the Lord, and he has been doing that time and again since. (Gen. 4:26) The Israelites were God's chosen and covenant people and they called themselves by the name of the Lord, and because of their unfaithfulness God said to them: "This people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honour me, but have removed their heart [devotion] far from me."—Isa. 29:13.

As men in the days of Enos were hypocrites and called themselves by the name of God (Gen. 4:26); as the Pharisees and other religious leaders of the Jews called themselves by the name of God and were hypocritical (Matt. 23:12-35); even so the religionists of Christendom are hypocritical, because they claim to be God's people and take the name of Christ and call themselves Christians, but by their very words and course of action deny that they serve God and follow Christ. Thus the old "whore", Babylon, has defiled and debauched that which is called "organized Christianity". Satan accomplished this evil result by his fraud and deception, and by turning the people away from Jehovah.

Modern Assyria

Ancient Assyria was a powerful political organization, with the political rulers in the van. The great power, however, was really exercised by the commercial interests. The political power or representative was in fact the spokesman for the commercial power. Great military organizations were formed and employed to enforce the decrees of the rulers. The Devil religion furnished the camouflage for the bloody and cruel operations of that organization. This was done, as the prophet says, "because of the multitude of the whoredoms of the wellfavoured harlot, the mistress of witchcrafts, that selleth nations through her whoredoms, and families through her witchcrafts."—Nah. 3:4.

"Christendom," so called, is modern Assyria, corresponding so exactly that it seems certain that God caused the record of ancient Assyria to be made prophetically foretelling the condition on earth at the present time. Today the politicians of the nations of earth are in the van and are speaking great swelling words of their ability to adjust the difficulties of the world and to establish a satisfactory condition. The power behind these political rulers and spokesmen is the great commercial factors of the world. It is the latter that really provide the means for the mighty military machines to enforce the decrees of the rulers.

As the political and financial elements of ancient Assyria adopted the Devil religion of that time, even so the religious element of Christendom today ably supports the political and financial factors in world policies. Catholics and Protestants, Jewish rabbis and all other "approved" religionists, join together in extolling the virtues of the modern ruling powers, and boast of the ability to establish peace on earth and good will toward men.

Ancient Assyria was a bloody organization. There is more human blood properly charged up to modern Assyria, otherwise called "Christendom", than to any other period of the world's history. In the World War millions of people poured out their life-blood, and many more millions have been the prey of the great military powers of Christendom.

Ancient Assyria was "full of lies and robbery". (Nah. 3:1) The ten years immediately following the World War have been made prominent by the divers fraudulent and false schemes to exploit and rob the people. The farmer has been exploited and robbed by schemes of the financiers, in which the other two ruling factors have rendered aid in wrongdoing. The burden of taxation has been greatly increased, and many persons have lost their homes and lands by reason of exorbitant and unreasonable tax burdens placed against their property for public improvements. Public officials have become the bosses of the people instead of being servants of the people. The great financiers name the political candidates and permit the people to go through the form of voting for them, and then elect those whom the financial power desires. This is true particularly in America. The great financial institutions control the food and raiment supply that the people must have for their maintenance and support.

Material wealth was never so great as it is in modern Christendom, but this wealth is held by a few. Every nation is bristling with guns, warships, aircraft and high explosives, and other means for the destruction of human life.

The political rulers are making peace pacts and thereby claiming that they will outlaw war, while at the same time every nation of Christendom is making greater preparation for war than at any time past. In this policy the political element is strongly supported by the commercial and the religious element.

The religious element of Christendom, while claiming to follow Christ, denies His second coming and His kingdom, and refuses to hear and obey the Word of God. The clergy and religious leaders are proud, haughty, boasters, false accusers of those who serve God, and despisers of all who diligently seek to tell the people the truth in the name of the Lord God. Being a factor of Satan's organization, the religionists are supported by the other ruling factors because the latter believe it expedient for them to do so.

Paul wrote a prophecy which is in this very day coming to pass, even as he said: "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, trucebreakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof; from such turn away."—2 Tim. 3:1-5.

Babylon, Egypt, and Assyria emphasize, therefore, the three elements of Satan's visible organization. Thereafter the three ruling elements were manifested in all succeeding world powers. Medo-Persia, Greece and Rome followed in the order named. Each of those world powers practiced the Devil religion. The religion of ancient Rome was called pagan. In the course of time the stronger political rulers of Rome adopted the "Christian religion" and carried into that organization, so formed, many of the ceremonies practiced by the pagans. Rome became a great military power, and her commercial and political and religious interests walked hand in hand in oppressing the people.

Then came the British Empire as a mighty world power, and in this the three elements, commercial, political and religious, formed the ruling factors and continue to rule. It too has become a tremendous commercial power and a great and cruel military power, and the religionists form a part of the government. Surely it could not be said that any one of these world powers is any part of God's organization. Since there are but two great organizations, this empire must of necessity be of Satan's organization. Exactly the same is true concerning America, where the three elements of Satan's organization rule the people.

The World War produced a condition making possible the formation of the eighth world power, to wit, the League of Nations, and that was foretold in prophecy. (Isa. 8:9, 10; Rev. 17:9, 11) That alliance or pact was formed by the political element, aided and supported by the financial and military factors, and fully supported and approved by the religionists of Christendom. The latter openly declared in 1919 that 'the League of Nations constitutes God's kingdom on earth' and substitutes therefor. Can it be honestly contended that the League of Nations constitutes any part of God's organization? If not, then certainly it is of Satan's organization.

Moral Conditions

Prior to the World War the moral conditions of the earth were bad enough, but all will agree that since the World War the moral degeneracy is far worse. There is great corruption in public official places. The exploiting of the people is boldly carried on; the public press is full of accounts of crime and scandal. Even the vice among young students has become such that it is appalling and causing great concern to parents. Many honest persons join in the effort to prohibit the manufacture and use of intoxicating liquors, believing that in so doing they will aid the moral status of the people. The facts show that the Devil has seized upon this condition to increase immorality and debauchery.

Prior to the World War it was thought to be wrong for men to indulge in the use of tobacco and liquor. Since the war women use both tobacco and liquor, even more freely than men, and this is extended even to young girls and boys in the public schools. Because of these alarming conditions many good people are now seeking earnestly to find the remedy. There must be a reason for this terrible condition. There is a reason, and there is a remedy.

More than 4,000 years ago Jehovah God gave promise that He would produce a seed from His universal organization by and through which He would clear out all wickedness from the universe and establish peace and righteousness and bring

the blessings of liberty and life to all the nations of the earth. Jehovah's provision, therefore, is the complete remedy for the ills of humankind, and His time is at hand to put that remedy into operation.

For many centuries faithful and honest men have prayed and hoped for the coming of this great and righteous ruler which is called the promised "Seed". Following the lead of Jesus and His apostles these faithful ones have worshiped and served Jehovah God. Relying upon the promises of God that He would cause His organization of righteousness to take charge of the affairs of men on earth, as well as the affairs of heaven, the faithful followers of Christ have fought on earnestly under the banner of the Lord. These have constituted the visible part of God's organization. Satan and his organization have opposed them at every turn of the road. The faithful followers of Christ have suffered reproach and persecution, and under the great strain many have fallen away to Satan, but the faithful and true ones continue to fight.

Now the Day Star has arisen. The faithful servants of the Lord now see the prophecies of God unfolding and they see that the day of deliverance of suffering humanity is at hand; that God through His great organization is fulfilling His promise made long ago and they hear His commandments saying to them: 'Ye are my witnesses that I am God; go and tell the people this good news. The kingdom of heaven is at hand.'

They are thrilled with joy, and hasten to obey the commandments of the Lord. Men and women hurry to your homes to bring to you the good news of the day of deliverance through God's great organization. Whom would you expect to oppose the work of these men and women? Satan, of course, because he has always opposed God, and these faithful witnesses of God are now the only ones on earth who are boldly announcing the destruction of Satan's organization. The clergy oppose the proclamation of the truth and persecute these humble men and women who are acting as God's witnesses. You must therefore decide to which organization the clergy belong and whom they represent.

Jesus plainly told the same class of men: 'You are of your father the Devil, and his bidding you do.' The clergy cause these faithful witnesses of the Lord to be arrested and thrown into prison on the pretext of violating what they call 'the Sunday law'. But counting not their lives dear unto them these faithful men and women go on to bring to the people the truth in obedience to the Lord's commandment. They are your friends. The clergy are against your interests.

The faithful disciples of Jesus looked for the coming of this day. To Jesus they propounded the question: 'Master, what shall be the sign of your coming and of the day of deliverance?' Ever since that day, 1900 years ago, the faithful Christians have been inquiring in the same manner and looking for the same signs. The book of Revelation speaks of two great signs appearing in heaven for the benefit of these faithful watchers to enable them to mark the setting up of the kingdom. Until now the book of Revelation has been a sealed book. It is now open and these two great signs may now be understood by all who love God and righteousness.

Enriching the Soil *By Dr. Melville J. Eames (Illinois)*

IF I WERE Will Rogers I would tell my radio audience and front-page audience something like this:

I thought the last war only made the world safe for Democrats, but I see it did much more. On November 11, 1918, Gen. Pershing solved the World War problem, and on November 11, 1930, he seems to have solved the farm relief problem. It can be done by enriching the soil by another war, as you will see from his address on Armistice Day. The general says: "For America they have been years of peace and progress. It is well to recall on this day that these benefits have come to the American people through valor and heroism on soil that is richer for the blood they gave it." How simple! Just a matter of fertilizing the soil with the proper material, which the general says is blood, and not just blood, but human blood.

But why enrich European soil when our farmers need relief so badly. Doesn't charity begin at home? "It does," says Al Capone and his blood-spilling soil enrichers; and so having caught something of the same vision which the general has seen, they proceed to make fertile the soil of our fair land. The police, politicians and big business men, being on the side of the farmer, naturally see that no one interferes

with his agricultural pursuits. In a few years the land, especially around Chicago, should grow crops such as Luther Burbank never dreamed of.

But what I can't see is how the preachers missed such a good one for their sermons to get the boys to enlist. They only promised that they would go to heaven for dying on the battlefield, and never so much as mentioned the good they would do the farmer by "enriching the soil". This would have comforted mourning parents and bereaved widows considerably. But I must not be too hard on the preachers, because they were under contract and probably their contract did not call for this extra.

It would be nice if the doctors could be induced to see the merit of this method, because they might return to the good old days of bloodletting and thereby enrich the soil considerably without going to all the bother of having a war. I don't want to be too hard on the doctors either, because they are doing pretty well along that line as it is. Of course some sort of research work would have to be done first to find out just what effect modern blood, filled with vaccines and serums, would have on the growth of parsnips, turnips, pumpkins, onions, cabbages, etc. They might not stand it as well as the good-natured, gullible general public.

But anyway, Gen. Pershing should be decorated with some sort of medal and should receive some honorary title from the agricultural schools of the land, such as B. S. (Bachelor of Science) or B. A. (Bachelor of Arts, Agriculture or Army), or other. One thing, though, I hope the parents of boy scouts who are not in sympathy with farm relief will not read Gen. Pershing's address. They might not appreciate the end results of the military training their boys receive. The term "cannon fodder" should now be dropped; "soil enricher" is more expressive of the benefits of war, and it sounds much nicer, too.

I think I ought to close now. There's lots more could be said. I have merely called your attention to what our boys did for the farmer. I am persuaded the preachers will not miss their chance again, but in the next war, which everyone is preparing for, they will "say it with flowers" and flowery words. But let us all cooperate in bringing the next war to our land. Our soil needs it, for there hasn't been a real good "enriching of the soil" since the days of the Civil War.

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Lynchburg WLVA
Footnote (c)
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The Golden Age

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Snowflakes

New Air Line to Chicago

A NEW air line to Chicago makes the westward trip from Newark to Cleveland in 4 hours 26 minutes, and to Chicago in eight hours. The return trip from Chicago to Newark is made in 6½ hours.

Oconee County Fined $2,000

OCONEE county, S. C., has been fined $2,000 for the lynching of a colored man. The money goes to the family of the poor man that lost his life at the hands of the mob. Abundant evidence exists that the mob lynched the wrong man. The lynchers went scot free, as is the custom in America when white men put innocent colored men to death.

Law-Abiding Negroes of the South

FRIENDS of the Negroes and lovers of justice point out that the prevailing crime wave has had little or no effect upon the Negroes of the South, and that in the exclusively Negro city of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, the jail has been torn down to make room for an office building because it has not had a prisoner for two years.

Chiropractic in Oklahoma

IN THE Oklahoma State Supreme Court a decision has been rendered that a chiropractor is qualified to testify as an expert on spinal injuries. This ruling seemingly puts a crimp in the medicos of Oklahoma who have been prosecuting the chiropractors, charging them with practicing medicine illegally.

A Deputy Sheriff in Milwaukee

ENTERING a poverty-stricken home in Milwaukee a deputy sheriff kept in his pocket the paper he had come to serve, went out, and came back with baskets of groceries, found employment for the husband and father, and persuaded the sheriff to pay the grocer's bill which had first brought him into the home.

More Voters in Japan

JAPAN is expecting to lower the age limit of men voters from twenty-five to twenty years of age. Meantime the agitation for woman suffrage continues, and the greater liberality toward the young men will no doubt profoundly affect the hopes and expectations of the women.

Conservatism in Norway

IN THE recent elections in Norway the radical labor groups suffered a reduction in the number of seats which they control in the national parliament. The non-Socialist parties made a gain of some 200,000 votes, but the gain of the conservatives was not sufficient to give them control of the country.

Britain's Vast Wealth

DESPITE all her economic and other troubles in recent years, one of her best known economists, Sir Josiah Stamp, has calculated that Great Britain's wealth has increased about $19,000,000,000 since the outbreak of the World War. In other words, Britain's present net wealth is set at about $90,225,000,000.

Gene Tunney's Earnings

IN TWO years Gene Tunney's earnings in the prize ring were $1,700,000. It looks as if the learned professions were in the wrong business. If they wish to make any money in America the path is plain. They should give up trying to put anything into the heads of the people. What the people crave is action, not brains.

Immense Phosphate Deposits

IMMENSE phosphate deposits have been discovered in Idaho and Montana. It is estimated that five billion tons of the rock are in sight, and that it will average around 30 percent of phosphoric acid. A ten-million-dollar plant has been constructed at Trail, B. C., to crush and prepare the rock for farm use.

Would Put Unemployed in Army

THE Wisconsin Council of the American Legion has made the novel proposition that all the unemployed men in the United States should be enlisted in the army and receive regular army pay during the present depression. The rules of admission would be changed so that married men and middle-aged men could be enlisted the same as younger and single men.

Parents Giving Children Away

ONLY a few months ago we read with horror that parents in China were giving their children away, being no longer able to provide them with food. Now we get the information that small farmers of Albemarle, Greene and Rockingham counties, Virginia, in the heart of last summer's drouth section, are doing the same thing.

Financial Confidence Gradually Slipping

IN SPITE of all the singing and whistling, it is apparent that the people are losing confidence in some of their financial institutions, and that some banks are losing confidence in themselves. In one day recently 51 banks in the South closed their doors, among them the largest bank in Louisville, Ky. Of the 51 banks, 43 were located in Arkansas, mostly in one chain.

Zamora Tells Alfonso What to Do

STANDING in a bull ring at Madrid, in front of 16,000 people, and also in front of a microphone, Senor Alcala Zamora, Spanish republican leader, took pains to tell King Alfonso that there will shortly be a republic in Spain and that the best thing he can do is to get out of the country while the getting is good. Since then Madrid has had a general strike; but Alfonso was still there, at last reports.

Parliament Practically Useless

WINSTON CHURCHILL, admittedly one of the brightest minds in Britain's political world, recently made the statement that parliaments are practically useless to solve the economic problems now facing mankind. Before they get through with it all the statesmen of the world must come to the same conclusion. The only possible hope of the world is in the kingdom which is from above, God's kingdom, Christ's kingdom, forcibly intervening in human affairs.

A Remarkable Tomato Plant

A MAN in Oklahoma City found a tomato plant growing in his yard last spring. He did not know where it came from, or who planted it. It grew marvelously, covering eventually an area fourteen feet long by five feet wide. At maturity it yielded more than a bushel of tomatoes, all perfect.

Opportunities in Beryllium

THERE are opportunities for fame and fortune in the smelting of beryllium. There are mountains of the ore in Austria and Africa, and quantities of it in the state of Maine, but no practical way to smelt it has yet been found. It is believed this way will yet be found, and that it will make beryllium the ideal metal for airplane construction, because of its great strength and its lightness.

Lions Dangerous Even as Dummies

IN A parade in London students carried a dummy lion. As soon as it was observed by the live elephants in the parade the elephants took to their heels and went crashing into a crowd of people, seven of whom were injured. The elephants were headed back into line by the mounted police, after sniffing at the broken fragments of the lion.

Sixteen Lovely Children Slain

SIXTEEN lovely children have been slain in a hospital at Medellin, Colombia. Thirty-three others were expected to die at the time this item is penned. The young doctor who administered the toxin or antitoxin, or whatever it was, became insane when the results of his experimenting and pus-shooting became manifest, but that will not bring the dead little ones back to life.

Secret of the Big Bertha

THE secret of the Big Bertha that dropped shells into Paris while it was still 75 miles away has never been disclosed. None of the Allied engineers were ever able to figure out how a gun could have such a tremendous range, and each one of the Germans who knew refused to tell, even when threatened with death. A tablet has recently been erected at the spot

where the gun stood. Its location was finally figured out by mathematicians and astronomers, in itself a wonderful achievement.

Leland Stanford University

LELAND Stanford University has $7,000,000 invested in public utilities. It is an investment to be looked after. The president of the University is absent on leave. He is in Washington, a member of the Federal Power Commission; surely a good place to look after a large public utilities investment. Probably that is why he was given the place.

Drusin Gave Back the Bread

AFTER trying for months to obtain a job to provide food for himself and four motherless children, Joseph Drusin stole a loaf of bread from a neighbor's kitchen, out near Pittsburgh. When the neighbor wanted to know what he was doing in her kitchen he shamefacedly laid down the bread. When she had him arrested he went to his cellar and hanged himself. He could not figure it out.

Crust-Planting in Chicago

A FAVORITE trick of beggars in Chicago is what is called "crust-planting". A beggar plants crusts of bread, and then, when a crowd arrives, he will rush up, find the crusts, grab them and begin to greedily devour them. As he walks away someone in the crowd is likely to give him a dollar, and in a day he makes better wages at this kind of work than if engaged in an honest occupation.

What Racketeering Is

RACKETEERING is the organization, by a gang, of the wholesale distribution of some commodity. The gang gains control of the commodity, raises the price, and forces the retailer to accept the increase. If he refuses he is bombed or beaten up, and after a short time is ready to pass the increase on to the consumer. The Power Trust is essentially a gang of racketeers.

Burglary Business Getting Unsafe

THE burglary business in Buffalo is getting unsafe. A woman telephoned to the police that she believed a burglary was being committed. Headquarters sent out a radio alarm to a flying squad equipped with a receiving apparatus. The police drove up to the door and caught the man hard at work on a safe with an electric drill. Hereafter when he goes to work at his trade he will have to take a radio set along, and that is inconvenient.

Rail Traffic Growth Has Ceased

THE railroads have had their big day. Twenty years ago they were hauling almost all the freight and passengers in the country. Now one-fourth of the freight is carried in other ways, either by pipe lines, rivers, canals or motor trucks, and the motor buses are cutting deeply into the passenger business. Millions of people do all their traveling by automobile.

The Welded Skyscraper of Dallas

THERE is now approaching completion in Dallas, Texas, a nineteen-story skyscraper which was put up without the use of rivets. All the joints were electrically welded. The claim is made that this form of construction requires less material, and less expense in preparing the material, and increases speed of construction.

A Child Hero in Chile

IN THE city of Magallanes, at the southernmost tip of the South American continent, a Chilean lost his wife, and after three months lost his job. Being unable to find work he became insane and set fire to his home, expecting to burn himself and four children to death. His nine-year-old son took the situation in hand, kicked out a window, and dragged his three little sisters and himself to safety. The father alone perished.

The Switchman About to Pass

THE next man about to pass out of existence is the railroad switchman. On a forty-mile stretch of track in California one man seated at a table now throws the switches for all the trains within that district. Moreover, he sees before him, traced with automatic pen, the progress of each train. The installation of this new device has done away with several way stations and telegraph offices.

The Hamilton Jail

THE Hamilton (Ontario) jail is a queer kind of jail, run by a queer kind of people. An old man, 72 years of age, came there, stating that he had no friends or relatives, was no longer able to provide for himself, and wanted to be sent to jail, where he would be sheltered and fed. The Hamilton police found he was

entitled to an old-age pension, kept him until he got it, and then turned him loose, an independent and appreciative citizen.

New England's Floating Power House

THE New England Public Service Company now has a vessel cruising up and down the New England coast which is designed to furnish supplementary electric power at any point where it may be needed. In case of drought in a given locality the power steamer can come into port, hook up with the power lines on shore, and deliver as much power as is desired, at the spot where needed.

Military Conscription

THE savage and brutal practice of military conscription is still maintained in thirty-six countries: Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Cost of the World War

IN THE two years that Uncle Sam was in the World War he either expended or loaned $32,000,000,000, which is one-sixth of the total cost of that era of madness. This sum was much more than the total cost of running the United States government from its inception up to the time this experiment in 'making the world safe for democracy' was inaugurated. It was considerably more than a million dollars an hour for more than two years, and accomplished nothing.

Getting People Interested in War

THE Power Trust crowd keep in the saddle by distributing utility stocks to the public, enough so that the influential newspapers, bankers, college professors, politicians and others of influence line up on their side, against the people. Now another crowd has caught the idea and is lining up the same crowd in favor of war, by distributing the stocks of companies engaged in the manufacture of war materials. A more devilish scheme never was devised. Millions of people will readily follow self-interest, no matter what happens to others, and the manufacturers of war supplies know that very well.

Russia to Raise Own Wool

AN EDITORIAL in the Fiji (Australasia) *Times and Herald* reveals the anxiety Australasians feel over the fact that Russian sheep now number 124,000,000, as against Australia's 110,000,000, and that the merino sheep sent from Australia have quickly become acclimatized and have crossed well with the Russian sheep. Russia is sure to have large quantities of marketable wool in the near future.

Chromium-Nickel Steel

CHROMIUM-NICKEL steel, or "Allegheny metal", or "Nirosta metal", as it is variously called, contains 74 parts steel, 18 parts chromium, and 8 parts nickel. It is rustless, and can be used for every conceivable purpose in home and industry where a white metal is desired. Last year 25,000 tons of it were manufactured in America. Kitchenware made of the new alloy is now finding its way on the market, and is well suited to the purpose intended.

Who Says She Cannot Shoot?

WHO says a woman cannot shoot so as to hit the side of a barn? A New Hampshire woman, the other day, saw a large bird hovering over her chickens. She went in and got the old family shotgun, aimed it at the bird, shut her eyes, and fired. The bird, a golden eagle, with a wing spread of seven feet, fell dead at her feet, and now she is in trouble because it seems that nobody, not even a woman, has a right to shoot an eagle. It is against the law. It was the first time she ever tried to shoot.

Armistice Day in St. Clairsville

READERS of *The Golden Age* in foreign countries, and there are many thousand such, will be interested to know how Armistice Day was celebrated in St. Clairsville, Ohio. A storekeeper, feeling the stress of these hard times, kept his store open. A mob of the American Legion descended upon the store, robbed it of fruit and vegetables, and though there were women and children in the place, released tear gas bombs, causing them to flee in a panic. The manager of the store was in bed at last reports, recovering from the attack. The bombs were

taken from the sheriff's office. Nice sheriff, wasn't he? The American Legion has literature showing that it does not believe in anarchy.

The Five-Day Week

FIGURES of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor show that there are 532,894 members of that organization employed on a five-day-week basis. Henry Ford has 200,000 more workers on that basis, making, all together, 732,894 working people on the short-week basis. Discussion of the five-day week and the five-hour day indicates a near approach of hours of labor which will not drain from the workers all their vitality, but will give them leisure time for other things that are worth while.

San Antonio's Sale of Church Seals

SAN ANTONIO has had a sale of church seals. At the start it was understood that the proceeds should go to the Orphans Home, and they did go there, more than half of them. The total amount of the Go-to-Church seals sold was $1,369.40, and half of that would have been only $684.70; but the Ministerial Alliance opened its large heart and actually gave the orphans 2c more. The balance went to the workers, so that their rake-off from the orphans was only $684.68. The Alliance explained to an angry populace and press that it was impossible to get volunteers to do the work on a volunteer basis.

Toronto's New Chief of Police

TORONTO has a new chief of police who was jumped from a farm into his present office without taking any of the steps in between. He has just made a ruling that on January first every taxi driver who fails to produce a written certificate from a minister of the gospel as to his moral qualifications will be denied the right to drive cars in Toronto. The chief has asked a group of men who are essentially honest to obtain recommendations from a class of men who are essentially dishonest, men who are paid to teach the Word of God and who admit publicly and privately that they do not believe it is such. The new chief, who seems not yet used to automobiles and other things of the twentieth century, should turn the matter around and forbid any man to preach the gospel in Toronto if the taxi men are unwilling to certify him as not being a hypocrite. But why should a man who is more familiar with the ways of cows than of autos be made the chief of police of a big city?

Germans Continue to Think

IN SPITE of all efforts to prevent it the Germans continue to think and to evolve ideas that would surely never come to anybody else. In Munich, in a danger spot, is a curb post made of solid rubber. The cars hit it and neither car nor post is injured. At Leipsig-Loessnig is a group of twenty-four apartment houses laid out in three rings of buildings, with streets radiating outward from its center like spokes in a wheel. It is so planned as to provide the greatest amount of light, air and recreation space to the greatest number of people.

Britain's Alternatives in India

BRITAIN is now quite well awake on what must be done in India. The Manchester *Guardian* expresses the situation very well when it says: "Any system of government, however excellent it may be, must result in chaos unless it is supported by a large number of Indians. You can coerce people into accepting a dictatorship, but you cannot coerce them into accepting a constitution. And if it is to be a question of coercion in India it would be better to abandon all talk of a constitution and to rule simply. Happily this nation has no stomach for so mad a policy."

Springfield's Low Electric Rate

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, claims that its residential rate of ¾c a kilowatt hour is ¼c lower than any other residential rate in the United States. The plant is, of course, a municipal plant. Were it privately owned the rate would be many times as high. Like Springfield, Scranton, Pa., is a coal-mining town, a place where electric current can be made very cheaply, but in Scranton the rates until now have been 9c a kilowatt hour, or some thirty times the cost. These rates are shortly to be changed in favor of the wealthy. Poor people will have to pay more, but the rich people will be able to get it for less. This system of robbery is worked out by making service charges for the use of a small amount of current, the theory being that those who can afford to use but a small amount of current should be penalized. The excess collected from the poor is distributed among the rich, who are given reduced rates because they can afford to purchase current lavishly, even

at the excessive prices that are charged and will be charged.

Sixty Buried Alive at Lyons

WEAKENED by heavy rains, a retaining wall in the city of Lyons, France, gave way early on the morning of November 13, burying sixty persons alive and injuring forty others. A second landslide, an hour after the first, slew nineteen firemen, four policemen and one officer. Some would refer to this as an "act of God". It cannot be properly referred to as such. If any denizen of the spirit realm had anything to do with that disaster it was Satan, the Devil, to whom, according to the Scriptures, is committed the power of death. Timed so as to slay as many as possible, it was but one of the millions of calamities which Satan has used to bring reproach upon the Creator's name.

Who Is Who in Churchianity

BISHOP THOMAS NICHOLSON, president of the Anti-Saloon League, is on the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, director of the department of education, publicity and research of the Anti-Saloon League, is vice-president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Rev. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, is a member of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the national executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League, is a member of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Mr. Ballard Seeing Things

MR. BALLARD, counsel to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit, is seeing things. When the Committee of One Hundred met in the Bellevue-Stratford to formulate plans for the relief of widespread distress due to unemployment, Mr. Ballard said to them: "We must remember what happened after a certain French queen told her people to eat cake if they had no bread. Anything is better than the whirlwind of revolution. Give and give liberally today rather than face that climax. It is time to do all we can to relieve the situation. If not for charitable reasons, then for the purely selfish reason of preservation of ourselves and of society." In the same week in which this committee met, several of the business leaders of Philadelphia reduced the wages of many of their employees.

The Breeding Grounds of Hampshire

IN THE breeding grounds of Hampshire, England, on the grounds of the Hampshire Research Area, is a plot of ten acres set aside for experiments with poison gas. Here two thousand old horses have been turned over to the research people. These are enclosed in a sort of cave, while different kinds of poison gas are pumped into the building to see how the poor creatures react to it. Experiments with death germs are also being carried out here. All the principal nations have signed the Kellogg Peace Pact that war is unlawful, and so of course these experiments on these poor old horses are merely intended as a sort of postgraduate course for the benefit of the horses themselves.

Pearl Farms of Japan

JAPAN has nine pearl farms, where a thousand men and women care constantly for 7,000,000 pearl oysters. It takes about seven years to make a pearl. All of these pearl oysters have to be handled several times, and each one of them has a major operation performed on it, and five or ten percent of the operations result eventually in well-rounded, well-colored commercial pearls. The usual crop is worth some $2,000,000 annually. A single string of perfect pearls has sold in Japan for $15,000. It is believed that the waters of Florida, and possibly other Southern waters, can be used for pearl farming; and the United States Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Fisheries are investigating the subject with that end in view.

Poland's Mission of Pacification

REFERRING to Poland's methods of putting down disorders in Galicia, the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* says: "In the Ukrainian villages of the district, priests and peasants are being flogged with the knout (a lash consisting of a tapering bundle of leather thongs twisted with wire, and hardened so as to mangle the body) and women shamefully mishandled, the thatched cottages of the peasants unroofed, schools closed, cooperative stores looted, libraries demolished, and ruinous requisitions for foodstuffs levied on the villages by the Polish cavalry and police." Many innocent people have been flogged to death. In some places tables, chairs, books, earthenware,

stoves, crockery and pianos were smashed, floor boards were torn up, clothes and bedding were slashed with knives, and in every way the people were made to realize what a great blessing has come to them through the reestablishment of Poland as one of earth's governments. When complaints regarding conditions like this come to the attention of the League of Nations they are thrown into the wastebasket, as the quickest and easiest way to get rid of them.

Oklahoma Watermelons

THERE is a place for everything. Well, the place for watermelons seems to be in Choctaw county, Oklahoma. This year the largest melon they raised there weighed 164¾ pounds, and was auctioned at $196. Last year the largest melon weighed 152½ pounds. A melon that weighs less than 75 pounds is not considered up to form in Choctaw county. During the melon season, which lasts from late June into November, the natives live largely on this food, which, if not combined with other viands, is excellent for the system. A melon meal should not have other food mixed with it.

What Is Light?

DR. W. R. WHITNEY, past president of the American Chemical Society, and now in the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, is reported to have made the following interesting statement: "A beam of light comes speeding from a star, traveling hundreds of years, and finally it reaches your optic nerve and you see the star. How does it do that? We have our corpuscular theory of light, our wave theory, and now our quantum theory, but they are all just educated guesses. About as good an explanation as any is to say that light travels by the will of God."

The After-Clap at Montpelier, Indiana

IT IS literally true in this day that 'one shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight', and this is about what happened at Montpelier, Indiana, where the local board of salaried theologians used their influence with the *Herald* to persuade the people not to buy or to read Judge Rutherford's books.

From a report of the Indianapolis Bible Student who had this village in hand we quote some interesting paragraphs, of the happenings when the village was recently covered with copies of *The Golden Age* containing the Montpelier article, one copy in every house in town. The lady says:

Upon entering this little town of about 2,500 people, we went to work immediately. I had called upon but two homes when, to my surprise, the Mr. Law, the minister who attacked me two months ago, came out of the third one. After going a few doors in the next block I again saw this minister coming up a side street. He seemed very nervous and hurried and looked at me scrutinizingly.

Again, when working the business section, all three of the clergymen appeared, this time driving slowly and gazing fixedly at me. A little later, as this part of the town was finished, I looked up, to see Mr. Law going up a side street, and looking back as if in great fear.

As the work progressed the people received me gladly. They criticized the clergy and politicians in general, and said that Montpelier contained the most rotten bunch on the face of the globe.

If you will recall, our work of canvassing Montpelier was finished on the evening when the attack upon us came out. On that occasion only one order was canceled. This man treated me very unkindly, although when I originally canvassed him he had not been in alignment with either the clergy or the politicians. When I called at his door and handed him *The Golden Age* he said, "Lady, I am sorry I treated you the way I did; I have many faults; I wish I had taken those books and not been influenced. You have told the truth in this whole matter and you can send me the books C.O.D. I am going to read them."

My last *Golden Age* was reserved for the editor of the Montpelier *Herald*. He had already received his copy from Jacob Mayer, of Altoona, Pa. He was terribly excited as he mentioned Mr. Mayer's name. He admitted that he was not a Christian, but a man of the world, and agreed that the churches are more commercial than Christian. He also stated that Mr. Chastain did not want his name added to the list of clergymen, but when they called he was not at home, and they added his name anyway, for which he was very sorry.

This last item is rich, for it shows that when a board of hypocrisy gets in motion it will stop at nothing. A little thing like forgery or misrepresentation is nothing at all. The people of Montpelier seem to have sized up the situation about right. The editor of the *Herald* has been betting on the wrong horse. He should flop to the side of the people and the truth.

"Manna-Hatin—The Story of New York"

IT WILL not be often that *The Golden Age* will take the time to notice a piece of advertising, but the 269-page book called *Manna-Hatin—The Story of New York,* put out by The Manhattan Company and distributed by The Bank of Manhattan Trust Company is well worth mention.

The forty-two chapters into which the book is divided give the high lights of history of the great city which lies at the edge of the Sea of Verrazano. (Just where that Sea of Verrazano is located nobody has yet been able to ascertain from the map which Girolamo da Verrazano made after the initial exploration of New York harbor by Girolamo's brother Giovanni in the year 1524.) The book contains thirty-nine illustrations.

At the conclusion of the book are fifty pages of chronology; not the kind Bible Students were wont to be interested in, but the kind in which historians of New York city love to revel. The end of this chronology is, appropriately, the breaking of ground in 1929 for the construction at 40 Wall Street of "the tallest office building in the world", to occupy most of the block bounded by Wall, William, Nassau and Pine Streets.

This is all The Manhattan Company will get in the way of free advertising, but we roam through their book and pick out a few items that may interest our readers. We do not know how many of our readers could get a free copy of this book by writing to The Manhattan Company, New York. As many such as can thus obtain the book will find it well worth reading.

The rushing waters which travelers between New York and New England know as Hell Gate were originally known on a Dutch chart of New York harbor by a name which suggests Horl-Gat, or channel of the whirlpool. In 1885 the last nine acres of jagged rock which went to make up this deadly reef were blown to atoms and crumbled into the mine beneath which had been patiently hollowed out to receive them. Hell Gate still appears on the map, but it is now an innocent place, compared with what it was when Captain Adrian Block first pushed his little vessel past its dangers on his way to discover the island off the coast of Connecticut which bears his name.

Everybody in Brooklyn knows where the Brooklyn Navy Yard is located. It is plainly visible from all the adjacent Brooklyn bridges, two of which are on one side of it and two on the other. Its location was once called Wallabout Bay. It bears that name because, when thirty families of persecuted Belgian Calvinists, called "Walloons", came to join the Dutch colonists, the Dutch located them where the buildings of the navy yard now stand and called the place "T-Wale-Bocht", or "Bay of the Foreigners", because, forsooth, Belgians are foreigners to Hollanders.

Would you like to know how Americans came to know the taste of that delicious conspirator against digestion known as the crullier? It is all very simple. The marriage clerk of the little Dutch community was also the village's official comforter of the sick; his name, Sebastian Krol. His wife knew how to make these delicious little cakes, and so, when he went to call on the sick, he took with him, to comfort them, a supply of his wife's delicious "Krolyers".

How many millions of railroad tickets have led to or through Yonkers on the New York Central route from New York to Chicago and points west we will not even attempt to guess. It seems that the land where the Hudson River city now stands was once granted to Adrian Van der Donck, a young Dutch lord. On account of his youth his estate came to be known as the "Young Lord's Land" and, in Dutch, that is "Yonkheer's Landt".

We do not know what has become of the pond on the edges of which Adam Roelantsen, New York's first school teacher, had his bleaching ground, where, for a small sum, the Dutch maidens dried the family linens in the sun. The bleaching ground has gone too. In its place are skyscrapers. But the lane by which the girls went down to the bleachery is still intact, and is called Maiden Lane to this day. Once it was the jewelry center of the Western world, but, like everything else in New York, the wholesale jewelry business has moved uptown and is now in 47th and 48th Streets.

Of course you have heard of the Bowery. Well, every Dutch farm is or was a Bouwerie. One such was Nut Island, purchased from the Indians for the use of Wouter Van Twiller. As Mr. Van Twiller happened to be the governor of the little Dutch colony, we now call his old farm by the name Governor's Island. And you have heard of that too.

The Indians used to find plenty of rabbits on an island off the lower edge of Long Island.

They called these handsome little creatures *conynges,* and the island came to be called Conynge Island. The "iron" steamboats run there regularly now, as well as the elevated and subway trains, trolleys, and automobiles by the million. The rabbits have long since disappeared, but occasionally some Indians still visit Coney Island, now sometimes playfully called "Cohens' Island". In fact it is also quite a favorite resort for the Tammany chieftains and their tribesmen whose wigwams cover the face of Manna-Hatin Island.

English families came and settled in and around New York harbor. For instance, there was the Pell family, and one can hardly get from New York to any New England point without going through their old farm. Of course you recognize their name when you pass through the aristocratic suburb of Pelham.

When a band of Dutch farmers moved over to Long Island and broke ground for a new lot of farms they called the locality by the Dutch name which means "broken ground". That Dutch name of "Breuckelen" we still have with us, and our printing presses today are running in what was once one of the old farms.

As the Dutch spread to the north there came a time when one of them, more courageous and energetic than the others, crossed over a river well known to all New Yorkers and settled in what is now Bronx borough. Jonas Bronck has handed his name down to one of the most populous districts of New York city.

It was not so nice to have the cows wandering all over the growing village, so, on the northern edge of the town the Dutch residents of New Amsterdam built a fence to keep them out. Later, when the Indians threatened the town, this fence was made into a stout blockade or wall. You have heard about the street that was built along beside it, no doubt. Today it is called Wall Street.

When the time came to place a village on the upper shores of Manhattan Island, twenty-five families were sent at one time, and their little settlement was named after a town in Holland, Haarlem. If you have ever lived in New York you know something about Harlem. Today it is the greatest Negro city in the world, but all a part of Greater New York.

New York has always been a cosmopolitan city. It is said that by the year 1660 eighteen languages were spoken on the streets of New Amsterdam. Wonder just how many languages and dialects are spoken there now. It must be away up into the hundreds.

Quite a good way out on Long Island, years ago, was a little Indian beaver pond, or what the Indians called a "Jameco". We do not know what has become of the pond. Quite probably it is covered from end to end with the apartment houses or other homes that now go to make up the important district we New Yorkers know as Jamaica.

You have wondered how it is that Staten Island, lying snugly up against the shores of New Jersey, happens to be in New York state. It would not have been so placed had not Captain Charles Billop taken advantage of the agreement made between the authorities of the two states that New York was to have all the islands in the harbor that could be circumnavigated in twenty-four hours. Nobody supposed that Billop could do in his sloop, the "Bentley", what he managed to do. Today a fast motor boat would go around it in an hour (but it would have to be a fast one).

New York's curb market. Oh, yes. That used to meet each Friday morning at the bridge over the Heere Gracht, or Gentleman's Canal, which then flowed down what is now Broad Street. The canal is long since gone from the memory of all except historians, but the curb market still meets at Broad Street, in the same location.

Hog Island. You probably never heard of it by that name. When you heard of it it was called Blackwell's Island, named after Robert Blackwell, but it still had a bad name. You knew of it as the location of New York's gloomy prisons. Today the authorities call it Welfare Island. It is a better name for what seems always to have been an island of unhappiness.

The little book gives us a good story of the piracies of Captain Kidd. It seems that this worthy gentleman sailed the seas under the king's seal, and that King William had a share of the profits when other pirates were captured and the booty seized. Captain Kidd got along all right until his crew mutinied, and when that happened, and the black flag was raised, it cost him his head. King William was glad to see him go, because he knew altogether too much of how some of the funds found their way into the royal treasury.

Bowling Green, for long maintained as a public bowling ground, was rented for one pep-

percorn per year to John Chambers, Peter Bayard and Peter Jay. Before that time it was the open space before the walls of the fort of New Amsterdam. The United States Custom House stands upon it now.

Columbia University was founded, so says the charter, "to prevent the growth of republican principles which already too much prevail in the colonies." Well! Not every university tells as plainly in its charter what was the real motive animating its founders.

It does not make you love our British ancestors as much as you might when you read about the terrible prison-ship "Jersey", which lay in Wallabout Bay during Revolutionary times. The story of this ship says:

The unfortunates committed to its dreary hold learned to expect no mercy. By day they were permitted to crawl about the decks, if disease and starvation had left them sufficient strength, but by night they were herded into the filth and darkness below, and sentries who guarded the single narrow grating that admitted air to the hold often amused themselves by thrusting their bayonets between the bars at the struggling, gasping victims. Provost Cunningham's proud boast that he had caused the death of more Yankees than had any battle was probably no idle one, for no less than eleven thousand bodies are said to have been carried away in the death-carts that rumbled daily through the streets of New York, and the guard's morning call at the grating was "Rebels, turn out your dead!" The bodies were often dumped in shallow ditches along the Brooklyn shore, where each tide uncovered human bones. Only in recent years were these tenderly gathered up from the simple tomb originally erected by the Tammany Society near the shore, to find a suitable resting place in the Martyr's Tomb at Fort Greene Park.

Morrisania, so we are told, was named after Gouverneur Morris. Brooklyn Heights, i. e., Columbia Heights, was at one time considered as a possible site for the federal capital. It was reserved for a much greater honor, having to do with the government of the whole earth, the earthly headquarters of the Lord's kingdom now functioning in our midst.

Tammany, with a reputation none too good, was named after Tammenand, a Delaware brave, and was organized with the avowed intention of offsetting the aristocratic tendencies of the officers of the Revolutionary army, formed into the Society of the Cincinnati. Its efforts as an anti-patriotic organization seem to have been almost unbroken since that time.

The first Stock Exchange met in 1790 under a spreading buttonwood tree that then stood at about what is now No. 68 Wall Street. In two years its membership had grown to twenty-four and definite agreements about trading had been drawn up between them.

American newspaper enterprise, including The Associated Press, is traced directly to James Gordon Bennett, one of the most progressive men that ever lived. Bennett scoured the world for news, and got it too, and readers as well. The New York *Herald*, in his day, was the greatest real newspaper in the world.

The great American Railway Express business traces back to the year 1839, when William Harnden in one great carpet bag began carrying packages back and forth between New York and Boston. It seems difficult to believe that so great a business could have had so small a beginning such a short time ago.

It makes the heart beat loudly to read once again about the sweetest of all sweet singers, the Swedish nightingale, Jenny Lind. When she sang the Negro melodies before the Civil War, she sang to not a dry eye in the house. No auditoriums were large enough to hold her audiences. At her opening concert in Castle Garden, Phineas T. Barnum packed the house at $225 a seat. She was a tremendous factor against human slavery.

All together, *"Manna-Hatin"* is a very interesting book.

A Deliberately Contrived Plot

CHAIRMAN MCFADDEN, of the House Banking Committee, believes that in the next few years standards of living in the United States will be lowered; and he gives the reason why. He says part of the change is due to natural change in basic economic laws, but:

A large part is due to mismanagement of our national affairs, and a still larger part is due to a deliberately contrived and executed program which has as its object the impoverishment of the people of the United States.

McFadden, being on the inside, ought to know the facts, and we believe he knows what the game is.

Common Sense Health Items *By Dr. P. L. Clark (Illinois)*

[Broadcast from radio station WEDC, Chicago]

AT THE rate we have been going in the last few years we are soon going to have two government employees for every one who works and produces in the United States, and about 1½ of them are going to be medical men. Medical men and medical societies have ceased to be unbiased, open-minded, investigating bodies, and have now developed into thoroughly aggressive, political organizations, proposing always stricter medical laws for their own exclusive benefit, no matter what harm is done to the people at large, and unless you people wake up, you are going to see the time when you will be waked up in the morning, with a medical man at your door, telling you this is the time to take your shot of something or other, some sort of dirty soup, or be vaccinated with some kind of new pus they have gotten out to ward off or prevent something or other, they know not what; and they don't know themselves what they are using on you half the time, but they have a vague, indefinite theory, and they are going to try it out on you wholesale first.

A professor of the medical staff of Leland Stanford University is going to have a fine time for the next two or three years studying such glandular conditions as he may find among prisoners in various states. Some pretty soft, easy job these medical boys fall into. I want to tell you that ninety-nine out of every hundred people, and I think that is putting it below what it really is, do not have properly functioning glands. Do you think you could have a properly functioning automobile if you put kerosene in the crank case instead of lubricating oil? Are you foolish enough to think you can put lubricating oil in the gas tank and have your automobile operate satisfactorily? Could you put gasoline in the radiator and get very many miles with your automobile without trouble?

Well, don't you think you ought to use the same common sense in running your human machine as you would in running an automobile? Do you think you can keep your body in good health by putting into your human gas tank a foodless food like white flour, baked up in various forms of cake and cookies and pastries with white sugar? Both of these so-called foods, being acid-forming, cause a fermentation and will drain from your body all the mineral salts needed for proper nourishment. How can you expect to keep your body in good physical condition when you eat devitalized foods in the first place, and then when you mix them in combinations, which are in violation of the Creator's laws of physiology, and when such mixtures create fermentation and putrefaction so that you are constantly absorbing acid-toxic material into your blood, and having it deposited all through your flesh until you break down your bodies?

How can you expect the various endocrine glands of your body to function properly when the blood with which those glands should be nourished and made efficient is lacking in the twelve mineral salts, without which you can have no health? How can you expect the glands of your body to work to their fullest capacity and furnish to the blood the endocrine secretions that maintain the endocrine balance through the body when that blood is poisoned with acid-toxic poison, just as I might poison you by shooting some strychnine and morphine into your arm with a hypodermic needle? If I did that, you would know or should know that it would put your brain, your nervous system and every gland in your body more or less out of commission, depending upon the size of the dose I gave you. So it is by the bad habits of living generally indulged in these days that people are poisoning themselves all the time, until they become less efficient mentally and physically, and the endocrine balance of the body is broken down and disturbed by one and another of the glands breaking down through lack of nourishment and poisoning from poisoned, acid-toxic blood. Then what would seem to be the first thing to do, the common sense thing to do?

Wouldn't it seem a most reasonable proposition to get the poison out of the body and then to begin to nourish that body with such food as would carry into it the mineral salts, the vitamines and the nourishment necessary to supply every need of the body?

Always, Nature has restored and will restore to proper functioning every gland and every cell in your body when it is properly nourished with clean blood. The problem you have before you is to learn how to nourish your body. You will have to learn how to take care of your human machine, and most of you pay less attention to your priceless human body than you do to any old automobile.

Vaccination

In the city of Leicester, vaccination and revaccination was carried on, and finally they had the worst kind of epidemic of smallpox, and the people were so angry to think they had been hoodwinked into all of this vaccination business, and in spite of it, having such an outbreak of smallpox, that the town en masse refused after that to be vaccinated, and they have not had any smallpox in Leicester since, except what was brought in from the outside, and that being immediately isolated, all spread of the disease was prevented, until Leicester is one great English town where they do not have smallpox, and they are not vaccinated, except a very small percentage of them, and yet the people have the privilege of being vaccinated there if they want to.

Kansas City had an epidemic of smallpox in November and December, 1921, at least it was so alleged by the medical trust doctors of Kansas City. The Advertisers' Protective Bureau said they didn't have an epidemic.

I want you to know that the Advertisers' Protective Bureau of Kansas City, affiliated with the National Vigilance Committee and the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, investigated this so-called epidemic at Kansas City, and I want you to hear some of their conclusions. This advertising organization investigated the number of smallpox cases in other towns in Missouri at the time the epidemic was declared, and found many of them with a very much higher percentage of smallpox cases than there were in Kansas City, yet no epidemic was declared in those towns.

The report says: "In continuing our investigation, we asked several health and medical authorities whether an epidemic condition was justified and could be so advertised when one-sixteenth of one percent of the population were afflicted, or one to every 1,600 of population. Unanimously the answer was, 'No.' It was then shown that this was the percentage during the height of the affliction here." In the light of the above comparison, was there justification for the general reign of terror which existed in this city and throughout our trade territory when it was reported on all sides that a smallpox epidemic existed here?

Was there justification for the stupendous loss of trade and business during the holiday season due to the unfavorable publicity in the trade territory which inspired fear in the minds of the shoppers throughout the country districts and kept them at home? Was there justification for the falling off in transportation and interurban business, for the enormous loss to the city from cancellations of conventions and business meetings of all kinds?

Was there justification for eastern traveling men in wiring to correspondents here that they would not make the territory for fear of the epidemic? Was there justification for keeping thousands of regular visitors from their annual home-comings with relatives and friends here during the holiday season? Was there justification for the rumors throughout the territory that people were being forcibly taken off trains and vaccinated and that people were dying in the streets?

It is the policy of this bureau to deal only in facts. This policy underlies the bureau's work as a quasi-public institution in its mission of suppressing for the benefit of the public, fraudulent and misleading advertising or publicity. Its established policy of gathering facts and reliable information has guided the bureau in endeavoring to ferret out the causes underlying the declaration of the existence of a smallpox epidemic last fall.

The facts seem to be that health conditions just before the "epidemic" were favorable, from the less than 50 percent hospital attendance, the small list of contagious cases on record at the health office (see list), and the fact that Dr. E. H. Bullock, health officer, felt the time opportune to take his annual vacation. We learned also that medical practitioners had fewer cases, and were not overrun with calls. The extremely mild fall and winter weather, with little moisture, brought with it less of the prevailing colds and la grippe attacks incident to this time of the year. We learned, in short, that the city's health was so good that not much effort was needed to make it better, and a sort of dullness pervaded the medical field.

The sudden calling of the epidemic and the attendant publicity changed all this. Every medical practitioner in the city found his hands full with vaccinating patients, both at the office and in the homes. Unofficial estimates place the number of paid vaccinations (as distinguished from free vaccinations of school children and at health centers), at 200,000, for which it is alleged fees ranging from 25 cents up to $5.00

each were charged. An estimated average fee of $2.50 would yield an aggregate of half a million dollars expended by the public of Kansas City during this period for vaccination alone.

Besides the vaccination expenditure many people suffered from the after effects of vaccination, some of them severely. For these, medical attention was required, in some instances, over a period of months, with added expenditure. Besides, there were numbers who, from reading of the epidemic, imagined they had the symptoms of smallpox, and desired medical advice, which added to the cost. This phase need not be entered into at length, the above outline, being, we believe, sufficient to emphasize our point.

While the medical interests of Kansas City were busily endeavoring to cope with the sudden big demand for vaccination and preventive treatment, and while the public generally was hovering between fear and terror as to the extent of the scourge, the business interests of Kansas City were struck a blight as serious as it was sudden. Merchants who had been hopefully anticipating a satisfactory holiday business following the general slackening of the summer, suddenly saw their expectations go glimmering, but patriotically swallowed their losses and cooperated fully with the movement to eliminate what seemed to them a raging smallpox epidemic.

The proprietor of a specialty store who was asked to estimate the loss suffered by Kansas City business through the epidemic publicity, threw up his hands and said: "It is impossible to estimate the figures. Our business alone fell off in November 40 percent." Another business man reported he had letters from the territory asking if it was true people were dying in the streets. Country residents were heard to remark they would be taking their lives in their hands to come to Kansas City to shop. We note in an interview in a local paper in February, 1922, a statement by one of the officials of the Kansas City Symphony Orchestra, as follows: "The symphony concerts would have been a larger success financially and of wider educational value had it not been that Kansas City was suffering from an epidemic at the time the concerts opened. Music lovers in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska who had sent letters of inquiry about sittings at the concerts for the entire winter withdrew their patronage because they did not desire to visit Kansas City at this time. That was an accident that probably never will happen again."

Typhoid

In 1898, 32 years ago, the attack rate for typhoid fever in the army was 88 per 1,000 men; that is, 88 men out of 1,000 were attacked by typhoid fever in the United States Army, and the death rate was 9 per 1,000, 9¾, in fact, nearly 10. In 1899, one year later only, the attack rate had declined to 22.98 or 23 per 1,000, where it was 88 the year before, and the death rate had declined to about 3 per 1,000, where it was almost 10 the year before.

Now this decline continued until 1908, that is, from 1898 until 1908, ten years, when the attack rate was only 3 per 1,000 and only 30/100 of one percent, or one-third of a man per thousand men died from typhoid! This does not include the Spanish War volunteers, and were only those of the regular army. And in the Spanish War volunteers the attack rate of typhoid in 1898 was 166 per 1,000, while in the regular army it was only 88; the death rate in the Spanish Volunteers was 17 per 1,000, against about 10 in the regular army. Then the next year, in 1899, the attack rate was only 17, against 166 the year before and the death rate was a little less than 2 per 1,000, against the death rate in the regular army of practically 113 per 1,000.

The reason for this sudden dropping in both the regular army and the Spanish Volunteer army is well known to those of us who were alive at that time, because the papers were teeming with the awful, unsanitary conditions existing in the camps where the soldiers were housed. They were held there for a long period of time, some of them never getting out of the camp except in boxes, and the conditions of filth beggared description. Relatives who went there to see their sons and fathers were so incensed that they would go home and stir up the newspapers, until it was widely printed all over the United States that the sanitary conditions were such as would make any Illinois hog raiser ashamed to keep his hogs in such surroundings, and the food they had was so contaminated and foul that any hog raiser would know his animals would die of cholera if kept that way, and our boys died of typhoid fever. You see, until they had it kicked into them by outraged public

opinion they didn't know enough to keep a camp clean and in a wholesome living condition.

Now this is the astonishing fact that I want you to note, that this great reduction in the regular army of an attack rate of typhoid fever of 88 per 1,000 down to 3 per 1,000, and the death rate from 10 per 1,000 to one-third of a man per 1,000, occurred three years before there was any inoculation for typhoid fever! It was not until 1911, three years after this great reduction occurred, that inoculation in the army was made compulsory! The disease already had dwindled, thanks to sanitation, and was rapidly disappearing before a single inoculation was performed!

Toxin-Antitoxin

When toxin-antitoxin is introduced directly into the blood, it arouses every latent effort of the whole body to throw off the rotten poison which, against all the laws of Nature, has been introduced directly into the blood stream.

Whatever alleged benefit has been produced in a case of diphtheria by the introduction of a poisonous antitoxin into the blood is produced by arousing intense glandular activity through the entire body, and thousands of glands are brought into violent activity to neutralize and throw off this rotten poison.

The whole point is this: that to produce activity in a gland it must be gorged with blood, and in gorging all the glands of the body, the entire glandular system, with blood, it pulls some blood away from the throat, and, at the expense of poisoning the whole body, there is a lessening of the intense, active inflammation in the throat, and sometimes there is enough reserve vitality in the body so that it will get well. Many times it does not, and many times almost instant death results from toxin-antitoxin, and this the medical profession knows. Many of our honorable, honest, upright doctors know these facts, and they refuse to risk the life of the child by giving antitoxin.

A doctor friend of mine told me of a surgeon in this town whose assistant did a great deal of his "dirty" work, and he was called to see a child with a sore throat. The assistant told the family that it was quinsy and that the child would be all right. The great surgeon got wind of it and went to see the child, said it was a case of diphtheria and that ten thousand units of toxin-antitoxin must immediately be given to the child, and that the rest of the children in the family must have three thousand units to immunize them, at $5.00 or $10.00 a throw. Now this is why I said at the beginning that the people are waking up, in spite of the newspapers' suppression of the truth. When the father came home at night, he didn't like the idea and he called my doctor friend, who let the doctor down as lightly as possible, but told the father that the first doctor was right, that the child had quinsy and he need not give the toxin-antitoxin and that he could either employ him to finish the case or pay his fee and go on with the other doctor and the antitoxin. The father decided to employ my friend (see, he waked up), and in two days the child was out. But just think of the money the other doctor would have made by shooting poison into the whole family, and the added business he would have gotten by taking care of the whole family, after making them sick with his dirty soup!

All these serums with which you risk your life every time you permit the injection of one of them into your blood for a five-dollar or a ten-dollar bill, are deadliest poisons. They are nitrogenous compounds. I don't think many of you realize that the raw white of an egg, if injected hypodermically into your blood, will be almost as poisonous as a rattlesnake bite; it will probably kill you in a very short time. So poisonous is this perfectly good nitrogenous compound, the white of an egg, that some people with ulcers of the stomach, who have taken raw egg as food, have nearly died from the absorption of some of the pure albumen directly into the blood through the surface of the ulcer. Then what do you think of injecting directly into your blood these filthy nitrogenous compounds, made from the blood serum of a sick horse or a goat or any other animal? Why I think it is the craziest, most insane idea that has ever, in the history of the world, been brought out.

Unnecessary Operations

The late great surgeon J. B. Murphy said that in fifteen hundred cases of appendicitis that he operated upon in Cook County and other hospitals, he found just 157, or a trifle over 10 percent, that had any pathology of the appendix. So by all means rip them out. This shows that 90 percent of operations for appendicitis are unnecessary and that surgery has become a first-class racket.

Just now we have another beautiful racket, and that is the gall bladder racket. It's either infected, or must be drained, or you've got gallstones, and they must be cut out, and the fools don't know any other way than to cut them out, and they never think of cutting out the bad habits of living that caused the gallstones in the first place; so of course the gallstones come back unless they cut the whole gall bladder out. And that of course they frequently do now, although God Almighty must have thought He knew pretty well what He was doing when He put a gall bladder in you to store up the bile which is secreted all the time by the liver, so that when you eat some fat the muscles would contract and pour the bile down into the intestine where it could digest the fat for you. Those of you who have been unfortunate enough to have your gall bladder causelessly cut out know you can't digest fat now as you used to, and the doctor will tell you to eat very lightly of fat, and he knows why!

The following story of a certain gentleman was related to us the other day:

About a year or so ago he was seized with a very sharp, abdominal pain. He thought he had ptomaine poisoning, and because he was in considerable distress he thought he ought to see a doctor, so he consulted the manager of the apartment hotel where he lived, and the manager referred him to Dr. S. When Dr. S. came the man was thoroughly examined by three doctors, including an X-ray of the whole digestive tract. For some reason or other the doctors seemed to center their attention on the lower part of his bowels, and they prodded and examined and worked in his rectum until he was so sore that he could hardly sit down. When the examination was concluded he was told that he had cancer of the rectum and that an operation was necessary. He was told to go up to the Augustana Hospital and be prepared for an operation, which he refused to do. He went back to his hotel. The doctors phoned over to the hotel and gave him no peace until he finally consented to go to the hospital.

When he entered the institution he was examined and re-examined and told that the diagnosis was confirmed: that his trouble was a malignant growth in the rectum. Within a day or two after entering the hospital, either from the laxatives he was given or from Nature's attempt to take care of things in her own way, his bowels began to move very freely. Before his trouble began he had been having three movements a day right along for months and months. He said that in 80 hours when he was in the hospital, his bowels moved 35 times. Included in the various bowel movements there was a lot of hard, fetid material the size of a walnut, and some even bigger.

One day when the diarrhea had about subsided, an orderly came to his room one morning and said, "I am to prepare you for the operation." The gentleman hooted at the orderly and said he was not the subject for the operation. The orderly replied that the doctor had sent him up to get him ready. "Well," said the gentleman, "if you have any other patients to prepare for an operation, go ahead and prepare them, for you won't have any business here in this room, and when the doctor comes in, tell him I want to see him."

Later in the day the doctor came in and the gentleman told him about his frequent bowel movements and about his abdominal distress disappearing. He was then re-examined and after the doctors were through he asked them what the verdict was. "Well," the doctor said, "there is nothing wrong with you, you may go home." And so the alleged cancer of the rectum, discovered by the most painstaking physical and laboratory diagnosis in one of the best known hospitals of Chicago and by some of the city's most famous physicians, disappeared through a thorough cleaning of the bowels.

Polished Rice

Some Asiatics live almost exclusively on the leaves of various plants, plus rice. Well, rice unpolished is one of the finest foods there are, and, combined with leafy vegetables, will keep a person in magnificent health; but it isn't the rice that you good housewives buy here in Chicago, because the rice you get is polished rice, unless you make a fight and get the unpolished rice. And the reason for that is that the unpolished rice has in it the germ similar to the germ of the wheat, and it has the natural mineral salts that support life in the body, and that is why those people who eat such rice have good health.

It is true that polished rice will digest quicker than whole rice; whiskey will digest quicker than polished rice, but you cannot live on either polished rice or whiskey. Some of the bran of the whole rice will go through any person, but the mineral salts and vitamines that the person extracts from the bran of the rice and the bran of the whole wheat is what gives the body proper nourishment, aids in preventing constipation, keeps people in good health, and gives immunity against disease.

I want to give you a quotation from Alfred W. McCann's most interesting and scientific book, entitled *This Famishing World*. You can get the book at the Library, if you don't buy it. I purchased thirteen copies of it and presented them to different friends.

Speaking of rice, in paragraph 40, page 132, Mr. McCann says:

Few Americans have ever eaten rice as Nature intended them to eat it. The beautiful grain, midway between cream color and light brown in hue, with a flavor that the polished rice eater has never tasted, has been banished from the United States for many years.

The robbed substitute is the brushed, scoured, polished and sometimes talcum-coated grain of commerce, so degraded and denatured by the milling processes through which it passes that when fed to the fowls of the barnyard it brings about their death in seven weeks.

Fed on the natural, unrefined grain containing all the elements with which nature has endowed it, the creatures of the barnyard thrive indefinitely. The "innocent" bowl of rice, as we now scour and polish it, served to the growing child and the convalescent struggling desperately upward out of an abyss of distress, will not support human life. We have robbed it as we rob the wheat. No, this is not the cry of an alarmist. Behold the facts. In the Philippine Islands a disease called acidosis, or beri-beri, has wiped away countless thousands. We have similar diseases in the United States, but we call them inanition, anemia, neurasthenia, nervous prostration, general breakdown.

Beri-beri, or acidosis, journeys from one stage to another, through all of these experiences. Its name neither adds to nor detracts from its ability to destroy. Those who encounter it die the death. Dr. V. G. Heiser, in the year 1910, then director of health of the Philippine Islands, Dr. Fraser of Singapore, Dr. Aaron of the Philippine Medical School, Dr. Highet of Siam, and Dr. Dehaan of Java, produced evidence that showed conclusively that acidosis or beri-beri is caused by a diet of polished rice, such as is consumed in the United States. As early as 1905 Dr. Donald McCaskey had noted the ravages which followed a diet of polished rice. Polished rice does not introduce some mysterious germ into the body; it simply starves the blood and tissues until they no longer offer a defense to any germ. With resistance broken and immunity destroyed as the result of inadequate nourishment, pathogenic organisms take up their residence in the weakened tissues of the body and grow and multiply until disorder ensues.

Now why do they polish rice? The reason is that the whole rice contains so much good nutrition that it is impossible to market it in large quantities without its spoiling. It spoils because it is so nutritious that it will become infested with bugs and worms. You see even worms know more than the medical profession about the food value of rice, because they will immediately attack the whole grain, and you don't find them in polished rice, except when they are starving to death, in very hot weather. Now the reason you don't find them in polished rice is that the outer coating or bran of the rice, containing the invaluable mineral salts required to keep your body in wholesome, alkalinized condition, is rubbed off and brushed off, as Alfred McCann describes, by the process of polishing; and if you will examine carefully a grain of rice that has been polished you will find a little depression at one end, and it is in that depression that the germ of the rice was formed, and during the polishing process that germ, containing the invaluable phosphorus compounds and oil which all the worms are so hungry for, is thrown off, and finally the pure, white kernel of rice is ready to be shipped all over the world. And because its food value has been so lessened that it will not sustain animal life or the life of fowl, or the life of a human creature, the worms know that, and they don't get into it. Therefore the rice growers in the South can polish their rice, they can ship it all over the world, and it will keep because it has been so robbed of its life-sustaining value that the worms will not get into it. McCann says further:

During January and February, 1910, another of the many outbreaks of acidosis among the inmates of the Coulion Leper Colony aroused the interest of the little group of physicians named above. The disease resisted all medical treatment; it was noted that the lepers were striving to maintain life upon a diet of polished rice. As an experiment the polished rice was discontinued and the natural grain substituted. The sick in the hospital were fed with the rice polishings that had been removed from the refined grain. Rice polishings are the outer layers of the rice, that give to the grain its light, creamish brown color. Underneath, the grain is snow-white. This snow-whiteness consists principally of starch; the polishings contain the phosphorus compounds and other mineral salts, ferments, vitamines, and nitrogenous products, brushed, scoured and polished away to make the grain pleasing to the delicate eyes of pale women and children.

On a sixty days' diet of the natural grain, to which the rice polishings had been added, the spread of the disease was interrupted and complete cures established. Yet not one of the 400,000 children under ten years of age who died in the United States that year could find a pound of that natural brown rice in all the land. Still the medical profession needed more evidence than this to convince it that when man denatures his food by refining processes he destroys its ability to confer upon him immunity to disease. So Dr. Fraser, of the Straits Settlements, and Dr. Aaron, of the Philippine Medical School, set about to prove that when man brushes, scours and polishes away the

phosphorus compounds and other organic minerals present in the pericarp of natural brown rice he robs the human family of its requisite supply of these elements.

After this fact had been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the physicians in the Far East, it was again experimentally confirmed in chickens, and later in human creatures. Finally two groups of railway workers in the Straits Settlements were employed as a poison squad. The group of men that partook of polished, white, Siam rice of best quality developed beriberi within a period of approximately sixty days, while the group that partook of the unpolished rice remained free of the disease.

The average housewife knows nothing at all about food, and when she goes to the grocer and says, "Give me a pound of rice," she gets 'good old polished rice'; but if you have a scrap with the grocer, and tell him that you want natural, brown rice or unpolished rice, then you must look out or he will give you rice coated with soapstone and tell you that that is unpolished; they worked that game for a long time, and I had a racket with a grocer's clerk in one of the department stores, who tried to tell me that rice coated with soapstone was unpolished.

White Flour

What is the real truth in this food matter? Well, take, for instance, the milling of white flour. I've told you how white flour is made. It is made and peddled out to you because it keeps, and it keeps only for the reason that in the milling process they have taken out the bran of the grain, containing 5.8 percent of the mineral salts that are vitally necessary for the health of your body; they have taken out the germ containing the oil, and the wonderful pentoxide of phosphorus so necessary to your nervous system; they've taken out some portions of the protein and they leave you almost the pure, white starch, which will not sustain life, not even in a worm, and that's why the worms do not get into it, and that's why they can mill it up in Minneapolis and ship it all over the world, and it keeps even when it goes into the warm Southern countries. And here is the reason why they don't make whole wheat flour: If it IS the whole wheat it will contain the oil from the germ, which tends to make it rancid after a while, and it will be so full of nourishment that, especially in hot weather, such as we usually have through the summer, it is impossible to keep it except but a short while. That is why such people as The Elam Mills, who make honest, whole grain products, and why WE put up these whole grains in small, 1½-pound and 5-pound packages, so that the housewife can use it before it spoils.

So you see if they manufactured whole wheat flour in Minneapolis they couldn't send it out all over the world, as they do now. Some of it goes to the wholesaler, then on to the retailer, on his shelves for an indefinite period, perhaps one, two, three or six months, before the housewife would have her order filled for some flour, and in the meantime, when she opened it, she would find, if it were whole wheat flour, there would be worms in it, and she couldn't use it; she'd take it back to the grocer, he'd fire it back to the wholesaler, and the wholesaler to the mill, and they'd all lose money, and the housewife would be sure the grocer was a dirty man, because he had worms in the whole wheat flour. However, the people are learning that they can't exist on white flour, and Dr. McCarrison, than whom there is no greater authority, tells us that even when white flour is supplemented with liberal supplies of vegetables and other food it still is much less efficient in maintaining health in the body than the whole wheat flour.

The people are learning in ever increasing numbers, and, it seems, very rapidly, too, that they must have the whole grain, every part of it, to maintain their health; and so they are cutting out the use of white flour, and of course it is putting the white flour millers in a desperate situation.

They, and the bankers back of them, are facing the entire disruption of the white flour milling industry, and they are moving heaven and earth to prevent that financial calamity to themselves.

Pearled Barley

The Bedouins of Arabia, living on barley and dates, have not the barley that you buy at the grocery, which is pearled barley and utterly unfit for food. Theirs is the whole grain barley. Pearled barley, like polished rice, will not support life; pigeons and animals fed on it will die in two or three months or sooner; yet that is what you get in this wonderful system of barbarism that we live under, because they can make a profit on that as they do on white flour, because it keeps, and if the grocer buys a stock of it he can set it on his shelf and it will keep indefinitely. But unpearled barley, such as the

Bedouin Arab eats, will not keep for any great length of time. The dates that he'd eat are wonderfully nourishing, a date being equal to a teaspoonful of sugar, only it is a different kind of sugar from our sugar-trust sugar, which is the white and refined product of cane or beets, and is sucrose, while the sugar in the date is levulose or fruit sugar, or dextrose or grape sugar, and easily assimilated. Those Bedouin Arabs will ride all day on their camels' backs with a double handful of dates for food. Variety in food is not necessarily palatable, because the simple food, properly eaten, has a flavor in the taste that is incomparably superior to the insipid tastelessness of white flour products, for instance, or other devitalized foods.

The Care of the Teeth

The latest medical racket to be thrown into the ash can is the teeth and tonsil racket, which the great Chicago physician says we must now abandon as the cause of disease.

Now that they have finally awakened they will find that the same thing that causes defective teeth causes pus to come out of tonsils, and that is the same thing that causes rheumatism in that same body, the same thing that will cause asthma, the same thing that will cause Bright's disease or diabetes. Now that they are discarding the teeth and tonsil racket, what reparation are they going to make to the hundreds of thousands of people who've had their good teeth yanked out, and their tonsils uselessly cut out, sometimes causing death? And just think how, through the inability of people to properly masticate food when their teeth have been pulled, they've shortened their lives and done irreparable injury to untold thousands!

Silicon, which exists in the enamel of our teeth, is so small in amount that in 1,048,250 grains, composing the human body, there are only 7 grains of silicon. Yet your teeth will decay, and rot, and you'll die of inability to chew your food, if you do not have those seven grains of silicon in your body. Now all these elements exist in the natural food which the Creator furnishes us in such abundance, and it is only when these manufacturers of foodless foods take Nature's products and devitalize them for their own profit that our food is robbed of the various elements necessary to sustain life.

Now I'll give you a little advice about your teeth, and I'll tell you about the dentifrice that I have used for many years, and still have a large bottle of it on my washstand, and I shall continue to use it the rest of my life, because it is very effective and very cheap. Just a few years ago the dentifrice slogan was: "Use our dentifrice because a clean tooth never decays." They are ashamed to use that slogan now, because no matter how clean you keep your teeth on the outside, if you do not keep your body clean inside, and if you do not eat the food that contains the mineral salts to nourish your teeth, food that contains a little silicon and plenty of calcium and phosphorus, your teeth will decay; and they decay from the inside, and not from the outside. They decay because the blood which nourishes the teeth has not sufficient mineral salts to supply the needs for the teeth.

However, you should keep your teeth clean, and you can go to the drug store and tell the druggist you want a quarter of a pound of prepared chalk (if I didn't want to tell you what it is I'd call it "creta praeparata", and write a prescription for it and charge you $3.00, and the druggist would charge you $1.50 for a quarter of a pound); just go in and say, "Give me a quarter of a pound of prepared chalk," and he'll think you know your business, and he'll charge you ten cents or fifteen cents, or twenty cents probably (less than you would have to pay for any large size tube of any dentifrice), and it will last you and your family anywhere from one to three or six months. Just take it in your mouth and scrub your teeth with it and rinse it out; and if you want the bubbling effects noted in Shirley Wynne's advertisement, just rub your toothbrush on a little Castile soap, or Ivory soap (blot out the Ivory soap, because I'm not paid for it), and wash your teeth with that and the prepared chalk. For many years prepared chalk was the basis for most of the dentifrice made, and there is no use in your paying a fancy price for scented prepared chalk or any other dentifrice. After brushing your teeth with prepared chalk take a teaspoonful of salt in your mouth and hold it there for five or ten minutes while you are dressing. Then rinse out your mouth and see how fine and clean it feels.

Financial Distress *By F. W. O'Neill (New York)*

ALMOST a year has passed since the Wall Street crash, which may prove to be one of the great financial turning points of history. It may be remembered by the almost desperate efforts for stabilization made by government, bankers and business leaders. Assertions were freely made that business was sound, that only the froth of fictitious values had been shaken, and promises were made to continue the prevailing standards to forestall a possible tide of pessimism and fear.

"The Stock Market folded up today in the most disastrous selling movement of the year," stated the New York *Telegram* of October 9, 1930; "virtually every stock on the list dropped down to a new low, and several of them were under their lows of last year." Bank failures were up 26 percent in the third quarter of 1930; realty financing was the lowest since 1922, and the first nine months' total was 64 percent below 1929; automobile output was off 47 percent from last year; some 12,000,000 are estimated as unemployed the world over; three-quarters of the nations of the earth are sitting upon the volcano of revolution; bread lines are forming for the winter; and Stock Exchange seats which were selling around $625,000 a year ago can be had for a mere $217,000. Ye poor and heavy laden, take notice.

These are but a few of the thousands of depressing results which have been accumulating and hammering their message of fear into the world of men since the crash of last year. And in spite of the promises and the influence of the most talented industrial leaders ever assembled, they have not stemmed the flow of His almighty law one jot or tittle!

His almighty law, of sowing and reaping, of cause for effect, of sabbaths and surpluses, of suffering and misery from unsound and broken laws, is as inevitable as the law of passing time. Though many leaders acted in good faith in promising stabilizing efforts, they could not keep the faith. Business had been hurt far more than outward appearances indicated. They laid men off by the thousands, in frightened retrenchment; they slashed wages, cut down the working week, curtailed their purchases, until conditions became alarming.

With winter coming, bread lines growing longer, agitation and distress coming from most parts of the country, President Hoover found it necessary to draw up an unemployment committee to help cope with the distressing need of the unemployed.

Business has been urged to spur up its program again, and to make every effort to employ men. A stagger system has been planned whereby two men divide the week's work. Cities are cooperating and raising funds for the unemployed and needy. Every effort, from a $450,000,000 governmental road-building program down to an appeal for minor house repairs, has been urged that work may be found to relieve a fast-growing demoralization. Probably never in the history of the country have such strenuous efforts been made to overcome the fear of depression and undue retrenchment.

Those efforts are not to be belittled: they will do some good, for a time. But the rose-colored vision of the industrial leaders may be just as fruitful, of reduced profits and hard times, as last year's assertions have been. In fact, they may be decidedly more damaging.

In the present situation we see again the almost desperate attempt by government and business leaders to stabilize conditions. Assertions are just as profuse, if not more so. Headlines in the New York *Times* of October 23 stated: "Trade Revival of Business on a Scale Hitherto Unknown Predicted by Business Leaders Meeting in Chicago." The press is bubbling over with "Buy Now" slogans; business is crying for confidence upon the part of the people. "Don't sell the U. S. short," they say, "the spirit and industry of the American people and its leaders will meet the emergency with renewed strength, confidence and success." But that is practically what they said at the time of the crash.

Actions speak louder than words. And a little article tucked away in the pages of the New York *Times* of October 24, will give a far greater insight of the thoughts flowing through the minds of the mighty than a thousand pages of honeyed advertising:

> London, Oct. 23. The London insurance market is always highly sensitive to the risks of civil commotion, and forebodings of trouble are often felt here long before outbreaks occur in faraway places. . . . Owners of property in the United States, it was disclosed tonight, are placing insurance in London (Lloyds) against risks of civil disturbance, and a heavy business is also being done with Spain in anticipation of trouble there, as well as Brazil. . . . This is the first time, however, that the demand for insurance on property against risk of damage has spread to the United States.

Brazil, it might be noted, overthrew its government the very next day.

Can business face the present skirmish in the field of depression? Leaving out the risks of revolution, warfare, and other social and political hazards, what is the business outlook?

Inasmuch as business itself does not know the real cause for the depression, it is unlikely that business can cure it. Business, therefore, is not showing a united front; many are willing to let the other fellow start something, while they nurse their own bankrolls. Retrenchment is the order of the day; both big and little fellows have curtailed their spending, and it is going to take more than shouting "Happy days are here again" to start real productive activity.

Profits have been cut through low commodity prices, competition, and small turnovers; and high overhead, such as executives' salaries, rents, depreciation, etc., are cutting into surplus profits. Half-week jobs are putting no more money into circulation than formerly, and a heavy tax is going to be saddled upon the shoulders of the people for unemployment relief for road building, dams, maintenance, etc.

Government revenues are going to take a terrific slash, due to the depression and the tariff enactment, and taxes to make up the deficit are not going to bring rhapsodies of joy from the business man; indeed, another skirmish deeper into the throes of depression when the government forecasts its tax requirements next year is not improbable.

Indications point to a repeal of the prohibition law to try and save the days to come, what with its beer and pocket-filling revenues.

If, by midwinter, a nation is turning the wheels of industry steadily, and sales and turnovers are improving and profitable, then the leaders of such accomplishments have overcome truly depressing obstacles, considering the unsoundness and uncertainties of the present situation.

But business is affected by social and political conditions, and there is always the threat of warfare, revolution, and uncertainty to upset the progress and happiness of the people, in spite of leagues, covenants and good-will lip-service of their leaders.

If heavy taxes, unemployment and tight money cast their fears into the wheels of industry, combined with the threats of political upsets, then demoralization indeed will begin to ride in the seats of the mighty. The frenzy of securing cash, to liquidate their frozen assets of stocks, and another stock market crash would not be improbable; and the world would proceed another step nearer to the depths of the depression, and Waterloo.

Today we are only riding near the top of the downward swing of depression. Economists who have studied after-war "cycles" realize that the inflation leading up to the crash was excessive, unduly prolonged. Now the after effects, the long-drawn-out march of reaction to the depths, has only set in. Finance knows it, Wall Street vainly tries to ignore it, only to sink further in the muck. And the end is not yet.

There is another important aspect not to be overlooked in the face of impending conditions. While productive processes have increased, the rural population has been turning to the cities. And urban populations are dependents. At present commodity prices are low, due, it is claimed, to surpluses and lower prices since the crash. Requests have been made by the government to curtail production of wheat, so as to help boost prices. With lower prices, the manufacturer also is curtailing production, so as to reduce stocks; for low prices mean small profits, or none. Reduced prices also help the public consume or store these goods. Indications point to still lower prices, and the consuming of goods, without due consideration for replacements!

And considering the vast multitude to be clothed and fed, unless there is firm and intelligent handling of the problem by the controlling elements of finance, industry and government, before the people are aware, there will be shortage, famine, of commodities and goods. Just as we are experiencing the reverse of inflated money, so shall we experience the reaction of abounding surpluses, only with the added tragedy of dire want and distress.

A bad day is upon the world. Ruinous droughts have scorched large areas in the Western Hemisphere as well as in other countries; water scarcity is still a mighty problem in parts of the country. Water is selling for five cents a glass in sections of Virginia, according to a recent traveler.

Indeed, *The Golden Age* has already noted that Herbert Janvrin Browne, expert in the study of ocean currents, has expressed his conviction, based upon scientific studies, of solar influences affecting abnormal areas of intensi-

fication in all the oceans of the world, as leading to reduced harvests; and that governmental measures might be necessary to save people from starvation. Though slowly, perhaps belatedly, this certainly has been verified by the trend of events throughout the world.

And the end is not yet. "The time is come, the day draweth near: let not the buyer rejoice, nor the seller mourn; for wrath is upon all the multitude thereof."—Ezek. 7:12.

But the whole core of economic life, upon which modern man depends for existence, is government. And while worthy efforts to relieve the depression and unemployment may alleviate conditions temporarily, they will not remedy the evils within the system.

As Harry Elmer Barnes, Ph. D. writes: "All this is splendid as an emergency step. But we see no greater evidence than previously of any real attempt to get down to brass tacks on the problem of business depression and the unemployment of labor. . . . After all, the current depression is not the real problem, even though its effects must be met immediately and decisively. The depression is only a symptom of a deeper disorder. It is only the stalling of a rickety and antique machine, which has let down the American people many times in the past. This disintegrating machine is none other than capitalistic individualism, old style, etc."

Let us briefly review this money system and present conditions.

Money is not wealth; money is a paper or metal, man-made representative of wealth. Money never of itself erected a building or grew the wealth of a field of wheat. Money actually is a credit instrument, making available the transfer of these necessary goods through trade, contract or barter.

We do not know how His glorious kingdom will control what is now the banking and monetary systems. But even our present money system could be beneficial to the people, if properly governed.

But! Money is to a nation as blood is to the human system. It must flow and circulate to every member, because every member requires it to live.

What then can be the condemnation of the most selfish of systems, which allows its vast accumulations of wealth to clot up in vast hoards in bank vaults and strong boxes, while a whole nation is practically becoming paralyzed because the blood, or money circulation, is not coursing through its business arteries as the natural law demands. Clot the blood in the human system around the heart or brain, and it means death! So with the money system. Can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit? Can a good tree bring forth want, poverty, unemployment, misery or gluttonous wealth?

But money will still be wealth, until He whose right it is to overthrow shall cast its unsound values into the dust of everlasting contempt.

But taking money as it is today, it has a far greater purchasing power than it has had for the past ten years, thanks to the unsoundness and the flaws in its system. It may have even greater purchasing power as prices go lower.

Yes indeed, that wealth-glutted and appendix-shaped sliver of earth known as New York has sent a significant spasm through the financial arteries of the world. The money marts of the world, too, are sick, perplexed and bewildered by the evil within the money systems and the events they see preparing.

But we shall see what we shall see in the momentous days to come. Business may have its ups and its downs, but eventually, chaos, appalling distress—and Armageddon.

There is only One who is worthy and capable of bringing justice and judgment out of the chaos of the endeavors and selfishness of men. He gives understanding and courage to face the facts, and to act, and to bear witness. 'Tis the world of men who eat, drink and are merry; and the world of leaders, blind to the Kingdom preparations, whose hearts are failing them for fear of the things they see coming upon the earth, who will be unable to bravely face the facts of His terrible day, of judgment and cleansing.

New York City's Tax Bill

IT COSTS to live in New York. The tax bills this year will be $615,000,000; and that is a lot of money, even if there are a lot of people to pay it. It figures out at over $60 for every man, woman and child in the city, and the gross sum is more than it cost to run the entire government of the United States of America less than twenty-five years ago.

Stirring the Sleepers in the Lone Star State *By R. E. Hendrix (Texas)*

YOU might be interested in the experience of a volunteer who was canvassing in Dallas a few Sundays ago. The WATCHTOWER program for the day was an oral repetition of the lecture by Judge Rutherford on "Presumptuous Sins". The volunteer asked if they had heard the lectures over the radio. They had, and were angry. They called the apartment house manager to 'stop the book agent from canvassing in the apartment house'. He came, found that it was the same as the WATCHTOWER radio programs, and took the seven books.

But the volunteer changed her method of approach, announcing that she was doing a bit of "Christian work". Last Sunday she introduced herself this way, and at one house she had the door slammed in her face!

Another volunteer then called at the house and announced that she was *from The Watch Tower,* and asked if they had heard the radio programs. They invited her in and took the set of seven books. They explained that they thought the first caller was collecting their dues for the church, and they had learned from the radio lectures that the church could not guarantee safe transportation to heaven, even if they did pay promptly.

It pays to tie the opening of your canvass up with the WATCHTOWER *radio broadcast in your locality.*

A few weeks ago, after announcing that the Watch Tower not only used the radio, but also sponsored Bible classes, and furnished Bible aids, books to help in studying, the listeners were invited to phone or write in and a volunteer would bring the books for their inspection. There were 43 bound books and 31 booklets placed as a result of this one announcement.

Even the colored people in Texas have commercialized their religion. In Plano, a town of about fifteen hundred people, some three hundred of them colored, the Colored Baptists are said to have turned twenty or more out of the church for not paying the preacher. One woman told them that 'they could turn her out of the church, but could not send her to hell'.

In San Antonio, a lady told the writer that when her husband died the preacher sent a bill for $25 the day after the funeral, as his charge for his services. She sent him ten dollars and told him to take it or leave it, that she considered that more than it was worth. He took it.

A radio revivalist at Dallas was holding forth recently. He had been orating about an orange-colored book called *Reconciliation,* and said that the people who sold it had lots of questions that caught the people's eye, but these were not the questions that were important. The important question was whether you were saved from hell or not. So I was listening in on him. He had announced that if it was permissible, he was going to expose the purveyors of this book. But it must not have been permissible. He announced that he had been severely criticized; and so far as I have learned, not a single Bible Student was among the critics. Evidently the people have read this orange-colored book.

While I was listening to him, expecting to hear further denouncement of the Bible Students, I heard him sing two songs, offer a prayer, and make seven separate appeals for money, in less than 28 minutes. Then he topped it all off with a prayer in which he prayed God to send him a motorcycle, a trunk, and a thousand dollars. I haven't heard about the thousand dollars or the motorcycle; but he did not pray loud enough, for God must have misunderstood the request for the trunk. Someone sent him a truck, so he said, and he explained again that it was a trunk that he wanted to go on the back of a car the dear public had bought for him. Last week he was still talking about that trunk, several months after his prayer for it.

And this class of program gets half an hour Sunday morning, two and a half hours on Monday, and an hour and a half on the other days, over a 10,000-watt station. Do we think Satan is still the prince of the power of the air? This revivalist announced his financial needs for this broadcast for a week as $242. We are asked about a fourth of that for one hour. *The war is on,* and we are in the fight!

Saving the Kiddies

RADBURN, New Jersey, a mile out of Paterson, is a little city designed to save the lives of its inhabitants from the onslaughts of motor traffic. A new kind of plan provides a park of several acres in the center of each block, and footways which connect the park with every house enable children to go from home to school or park without crossing a single street. The intent of the design is to altogether avoid traffic accidents.

Signs in Heaven

An address by Judge Rutherford, broadcast September 21
WATCHTOWER national chain program

JEHOVAH GOD gave to Christ Jesus the Revelation of and concerning what should come to pass in the last days, and He commanded that The Revelation should be made understandable in due time. Revelation is the last book in the Bible. It is a great prophecy, and it is written in sign or symbolic language to conceal its meaning until God's due time to uncover it.

While John, a faithful follower of Jesus Christ, was exiled the Lord sent His angel to him and caused John to write down the Revelation, and this we have in the Bible. For many centuries men have tried to interpret the book of Revelation but have failed. God never purposed that any man should interpret that book, yet it is clearly made to appear that He will permit men to understand it in due time. John represented the last faithful members of Christ on earth, and it is clearly God's purpose that these should first understand Revelation.

The book is a prophecy, and God's rule is to bring to pass the events that constitute a fulfilment of the prophecy and then permit men to set these facts along beside the prophecy and see the meaning thereof. Thanks be to His name, that time has now come. The book of Revelation is open to the reading of men. The key to the opening thereof is found in the latter part of chapter eleven and in chapter twelve. In the eleventh chapter the statement is made: "We give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, . . . because thou hast taken to thee thy great power, and hast reigned. And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come." In that manner the time is fixed when God puts Jesus Christ upon His throne to rule, and the Revelation begins to be fulfilled. The year 1914 marks the beginning of that time, with the coming of the World War.

Three and a half years thereafter, to wit, in 1918, marks the coming of the Lord to His temple, and concerning Revelation it is written: "And the temple of God was opened in heaven." As a general rule God fulfils prophecy and then permits His people to understand it. It was in 1925 that those devoted to the Lord God began to understand Revelation. The Scriptures show that those of the temple were the first to understand it. "The temple of God" means those who are devoted to Jehovah and His Christ. Those who do understand must then be faithful and tell it to others, that the people may gain a knowledge thereof.

Two books called *Light* have recently come off the press. In these books every part of the Revelation is explained in such simple manner that all may understand who earnestly seek to know. Men and women who are devoted to God, and who obey His commandments to preach the gospel of the kingdom, bring these books to your homes that you may have an opportunity to understand this great prophecy of and concerning God's kingdom. To them it is a wonderful privilege to bring these books to you. It will be a great blessing to you to read and to understand them. This statement is made with confidence because it is written in Revelation 1:3: "Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is at hand."

Immediately following the statement concerning the opening of the temple in heaven these words are recorded, in chapter 12, verses one to three: "And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars: and she being with child cried, travailing in birth, and pained to be delivered. And there appeared another wonder in heaven; and behold a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads."

The two wonders or signs here mentioned are two great opposing organizations, to wit, God's organization and Satan's organization. The time of the fulfilment of the prophecy is when these two great organizations have reached a climax and God begins to take account with the enemy organization to the end that His word and His name may be vindicated and the people learn the truth and be delivered from bondage.

The Scriptures picture Jehovah God as the great Husband, while His organization universal is designated by His pure woman called Zion. You will now call to mind that to Abraham and his wife Sarah God promised that He would bring forth a "seed", through which all the nations of earth should be blessed. In that prophetic picture Abraham represented Jehovah God the husband, while Sarah his wife pictured

God's universal organization, called Zion, the pure woman. For a long while the wife of Abraham was without child. When she and Abraham were both old their only son Isaac was born. Isaac was a type of Christ Jesus, the beloved Son of God, who became the King of the world and is the promised seed. Those persons on earth who are really devoted to God and who are striving to obey His commandments are given to understand of heavenly things. They do not get this understanding by some scene that appears to their natural eye, but they have a mental vision which is the result of careful study of the Word of God in the light of well known facts. Having the spirit of God they are enabled to harmonize these facts with the Scriptures and thereby ascertain the correct meaning. When the Scriptures speak of a "great sign in heaven" it means that those who have an understanding of heavenly things shall have a mental understanding of the Scriptures showing a fulfilment of this great prophecy.

When Jesus had finished His earthly work and was about to take His departure to heaven He told His disciples He was going away to prepare a place for them and that He would come again; and that at His second coming He would oust Satan and set up God's kingdom of righteousness through which blessings would flow out to the people. Then the day of deliverance would be at hand. From then until the present time the outstanding thing for which true Christians have looked, prayed and hoped is the second coming of Christ and the setting up of His kingdom. Jesus stated that God had given to Him the kingdom, and therefore it was from that time when He was anointed that He was earth's rightful King. The beginning of the exercise of His power as King, however, must be deferred until God's due time.

The coming of that kingdom and its beginning is pictured in Revelation by a woman giving birth to a man child, which man child represents the kingdom which shall rule all the nations of the earth. The birth of a creature is the result of the operation of the God-given powers of husband and wife. The woman in this picture represented God's organization, called Zion; Jehovah God is her husband, and He accepts her, His organization, as His wife, because He has made her fruitful and acknowledges her offspring as His. This was prophetically shown in His dealing with the nation of Israel, which foreshadowed God's kingdom under Christ. In the fifty-fourth chapter of Isaiah it is written concerning the divine organization: "For thy Maker is thine husband; The Lord of hosts is his name; and thy Redeemer the Holy One of Israel; The God of the whole earth shall he be called."

God's organization, symbolized by the pure woman, is partially visible to man, but the greater part thereof is invisible to man. It includes His beloved Son and all the host of heavenly creatures in harmony with God, and it includes those on earth who are faithful and true to God. The latter is the only part that is visible to human eyes, but these are the ones who are in real danger, by reason of the enmity of Satan against God and against His organization and the children thereof.

Note that the woman is clothed and shod with God's light. The sun was her clothing, and the moon her shoes, and the stars are about her head. The sun and the moon and the stars give light to men on the earth. So the light of God shines upon and about them that love and serve Him. Those of God's organization on earth are sure of God's light and favor both day and night, which is here symbolized. The 'twelve stars upon the head of the woman' symbolically says: 'She is a heavenly queen and therefore fit to bring forth the offspring of Jehovah. Her husband is the King of Eternity.' (Jer. 10:10) Being with child and about to be delivered she cried out. (See verse 2.) Her cries were those of pain directed to Jehovah God, the only One who could help her. Her cries are prayers for God's kingdom to begin. Clearly the lesson taught by this is that the kingdom is not produced except at great cost of pain and suffering on the part of those who are members of God's organization. —Acts 14:22; Gal. 4:19.

The fact that Jehovah gave His word of promise that He would bring forth a seed that would rule the nations of the world is proof that at some time this seed must be born. Jehovah's organization gives birth to the seed, which is the kingdom, and Jehovah himself is the Father or Giver of life thereto. The birth means the time when the kingdom begins to function. On last Sunday it was my privilege to call your attention to the Scriptural proof showing the organization of Jehovah and that of Satan in opposition. The two great 'signs', or 'wonders', represent these respective organizations.

Satan is designated in the Scriptures as a

wily, sly and deceptive creature. One of his fraudulent deceptions, long practiced, has been to keep the people in ignorance of the fact that there is such a creature in existence as Satan. Millions on the earth do not believe there is a Devil or Satan. Many who do believe that such a wicked one exists are totally ignorant of his power over men. Only a very few, comparatively, know that Satan has a powerful organization and that he controls the nations of the world. The Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society is carrying on an educational work a part of which is to inform the people concerning the wicked one and his powerful organization and to show them how relief must come through God's organization. In 1 John 5:19 it is plainly stated that the whole world is under the control of Satan.

When Jesus was on earth Satan the Devil repeatedly tried to kill Him. In this he employed the clergy of that day, who constantly persecuted Jesus and conspired to take His life. For that reason Jesus told those clergymen that they were of their father the Devil even though they claimed to represent God. It should be expected that the Devil would be watching for an opportunity to destroy the kingdom of God as soon as it began to function.

In harmony with this conclusion Revelation 12:3 tells of another great "wonder" or "sign" that appeared. Recently to those who have their minds in tune with Jehovah that great wonder or sign has been seen to be Satan's organization. It is described as "a great red dragon". One of the names that God gave Satan is that of "dragon", which means a vicious one that seeks the destruction of all he cannot control. "Red dragon" symbolizes a bloody and destructive organization with Satan in command. The Devil and his organization are therefore described as a "great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads". The number seven is symbolic of completeness of the organization that is invisible to man, while number ten is symbolic of the completeness of the visible part of this wicked organization.

Satan must of necessity be familiar with the text of the Scriptures. It is so stated in the Bible. Knowing that God had promised a seed or kingdom, and that this seed is his deadly foe, Satan necessarily would watch for its development and its birth. In harmony with this conclusion it is written, in the fourth verse: "And the dragon [Satan] stood before the woman which was ready to be delivered, for to devour her child as soon as it was born." Satan is here pictured as standing before the woman, which is God's organization, watching for the opportunity to destroy the kingdom as soon as it began to function. This pictures exactly the condition of affairs in the universe at about the close of the year 1914.

When Jesus ascended into heaven, following His resurrection, He was then God's anointed King and to Him all power in heaven and earth had been committed, as He declared. He could then have proceeded to completely oust Satan and begin His own rule of righteousness, but God's due time had not yet arrived. Doubtless He wanted to proceed if that had been Jehovah's will.

In Psalm 110 it is written that Jehovah God said to Jesus: "Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool." Otherwise stated, God told Jesus to await His due time to overthrow the enemy and then He should go forth to that work. The birth, or the beginning, of the kingdom must wait until that due time. In the meantime God has caused His gospel to be preached amongst men that those who desired might have an opportunity to hear and obey and enter into the covenant with Him for a place in that kingdom.

After waiting for a period of nearly 1900 years the kingdom is born, and in symbolic language it is described, in verse five, as follows: "And she brought forth a man child, who was to rule all nations with a rod of iron; and her child was caught up unto God, and to his throne." (Rev. 12:5) That marks the time when the kingdom began to function in heaven. The statement here that 'the man child was caught up to heaven' shows that it is God's kingdom and power or rule functioning from heaven.

War

In the prophecy of the 110th Psalm God foretold that the time would come when He would send forth Jesus Christ, His great executive, to rule in the midst of His enemies and that at that time the nations of "Christendom" would be angry and the time of God's wrath would begin to be expressed. The prophecies of Job and Zechariah, and other prophecies, furnish the proof that up to that time Satan had had his official position in heaven. The time having come for Jesus Christ to begin His reign in heaven, it

follows that there could be no relationship between God's government and Satan's, but that Satan must get out. It is written, in 2 Corinthians 6:15, that the kingdom of Christ can have nothing in common with Satan. At the time God cast man out of Eden He declared that He would put enmity between the seed of the woman and that of Satan. The seed of the woman is Christ, the kingdom of God. Satan the wicked one refusing to vacate his position in heaven, it follows that he must be ousted, and therefore war would follow. Jehovah God had foretold this war by His prophet in these words: "The Lord shall send the rod of thy strength out of Zion: rule thou in the midst of thine enemies. The Lord at thy right hand shall strike through kings in the day of his wrath. He shall judge among the heathen [nations], he shall fill the places with the dead bodies; he shall wound the heads over many countries."—Ps. 110:2, 5, 6.

When the time came for the fulfilment of these prophetic words it meant war. That time arrived when Jehovah placed Christ upon His throne in 1914. In harmony with this statement Revelation 12:7 says: "And there was war in heaven; Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels." Michael is another name Jehovah gives to His beloved Son, Christ Jesus. This scripture shows that the host of holy angels of heaven assembled under Christ Jesus for battle, that the wicked angels assembled under Satan, and that there was war in heaven; and that Satan and his forces were defeated and Satan was cast out of heaven to the earth. The revelator's account thereof appears in verses eight and nine, to wit: "And [the dragon and his angels] prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven. And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world; he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him."

Prior to the World War beginning in 1914 the nations of earth were in a bad condition; there was much crime and wickedness in the land. But since the war ended, crime and all manner of wickedness has increased at a tremendous rate. So alarming is the increase of crime that the executive of the United States has appointed a commission to ascertain the reason and the remedy; and the clergy offer their aid, but entirely ignore God's Word. The president of the United States in a public address announced that more crime is committed in the United States than in any other nation of earth. And the United States is the leading nation of "Christendom", or so-called "organized Christianity".

In America "organized Christianity" has brought forth a prohibition law by which it is claimed that wickedness would be cleared out, while the facts show that in the time of Prohibition there has been committed the greatest amount of crime. At the same time the gigantic corporations oppress the common people of the land far more than at any time past; and the people must groan and bear it, being unable to relieve themselves. The politicians are more corrupt and wicked than before the war. Even the judges of the courts buy their offices and sell their power for filthy lucre.

Cooperating with these money powers and politicians is the religious element led by the clergy as the chief exponents of Prohibition and of the League of Nations. The same religious element has turned away from God and His Word, repudiating the blood of Jesus Christ, and denied the kingdom of God as the means for cleaning up the earth, restoring mankind to life, and giving them peace and happiness. What is the real reason of this terrible condition? This chapter of Revelation gives the answer in thunder tones; and it is that Satan the Devil has been cast out of heaven and has come down to earth.

That this means a time of great woe to the peoples of earth is clearly proven by verse twelve of this chapter, which reads: "Woe to the inhabiters of the earth and of the sea! for the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time." The people must now be informed of this fact, and God will see to it that they have the information.

The next great act toward the ousting of Satan from the earth is the battle of Armageddon, at which time Satan and his organization will be completely destroyed by the victor, Christ, who is the world's rightful King. The statement in this text, that 'Satan knows that his time is short', means that he knows that his time to prepare for the great battle is short; and his plan is to turn all the peoples against God before that time, thinking that thereby he will be able to carry out his boast to cause all men to curse

God and die. Satan's great wrath is directed against God and His organization. He therefore brings great woe, distress, and suffering upon the peoples, causing them much trouble and sorrow, and then uses his pious-faced, lying-lipped clergy to pose as Jehovah's ministers and to tell the people that Jehovah God is responsible for their calamities and their woes. In this it is Satan's purpose to turn the people against God and to cause them to curse Him before Armageddon.

The battle of Armageddon, which is near, is the great and final battle that will be fought between the forces of Satan on one side, and the forces of Christ Jesus upon the other side. In that battle the Devil will be cleared out and his organization swept from the earth and out of existence. Jesus, in Matthew 24:21, describes that battle as a time of trouble such as the world has never known and that it will be the last, because there never again shall come such affliction upon humankind.

Many have asked the question, If Christ has begun His reign, why is there such a great amount of wickedness in the earth?

The answer is just as here given, that Satan is now striving to turn all humankind against God before Armageddon is fought, and in doing so he is bringing upon them calamities, attempting to push all the world into the shambles and to charge God therewith. To be sure, Jehovah by Christ could kill the Devil and destroy his organization immediately, but before doing so it is the will of God that the people shall be informed of the purpose of the impending battle of Armageddon that they may appreciate its meaning when it comes. If the people were not so informed they would not have the opportunity to take their stand on the side of Jehovah and to patiently wait for the full exercise of His power. Furthermore, while the people are suffering from the oppressive woes that Satan has brought upon them, a knowledge of the truth will enable them to bear up under these trials, seeing that deliverance by the kingdom of God is just ahead. Therefore Jesus commands His followers in this language: "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come."—Matt. 24:14.

This gospel or good news is that Satan's world has ended, that Christ has come, and the kingdom of righteousness is here, and the deliverance will follow the complete overthrow of Satan and his organization. Jesus then says that as soon as this witness work is completed the great and decisive battle of God Almighty will follow. Who will be the ones to bear this information to the people, that Jehovah is God and that His kingdom is the relief for all humankind? Not the clergy and their organization, because they serve the opposing master. Not even all those who have consecrated themselves to do God's will and to obey His commandments will carry this information to the people. The Lord's Word shows that a comparatively small number of men and women whom He calls the "remnant" will joyfully do the work of bearing testimony of the truth to the people. This work is now being done, and that is the reason why men and women are calling at your doors with the books in which you can find reference to the Scriptures and where these great truths appear.

Now note that Revelation 12:17 says: "And the dragon [the Devil and his organization] was wroth with the woman [God's organization, including the faithful witnesses on earth], and went to make war with the remnant of her seed, which keep the commandments of God, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ." It is this remnant that joyfully engage in bringing to you the message of truth and thus preaching the gospel of the kingdom.

It is true that for a long while the clergy have claimed to represent God and to preach Christ and Him crucified, but they have been unfaithful to their claim. I have nothing to say against them personally, but their course of action and their doctrines prove them to be hypocrites. You must know that they now participate in the politics of the world and advocate and support the various worldly schemes, all of which fail to bring relief. That shows that they are not God's representatives. It is this same class of men that oppose the work of giving the people the information now concerning Satan's organization and God's organization.

God committed to Jesus Christ the great work of giving testimony and informing the people concerning His kingdom. In turn, Jesus Christ commits this work in part to His faithful followers, who are here called the "remnant"; and now in obedience to the commandments of God this little band of men and women come to you with the message of truth. You are not asked to join anything. You are not asked to contribute

one cent of money. The little sum taken for the books is used as far as it will go to print more books for other people. You are asked only to inform yourselves of the truth that you may be fully warned of the great impending battle of Armageddon that soon shall follow. You must choose for yourself as to what course you will take. Let no personal friendship or personal prejudice influence you in your decision. Take your Bible and find out the truth. These books will enable you to find the truth in the Bible.

You have long wanted to know the meaning of Revelation; what is meant by the seven messengers to the seven churches; the meaning of the seven stars and the seven candlesticks. You have desired to know what is the meaning of those four horses and horsemen of Revelation. You have asked what is the meaning of the seven seals and of the trumpets and thunders. You have inquired and diligently sought to understand the meaning of the two witnesses that lie dead in the streets for three days and are again brought to life. You have asked the meaning of the terrible beast that was seen to rise out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns. You have greatly desired to know who were the prisoners bound at the river Euphrates. You have wanted to know what is the meaning of the two-horned beast; and what is meant by those who are tormented with fire and brimstone; and why the rest of the dead lived not until the end of the thousand years. You have diligently sought to know what is meant by the glorious city, and who may enter thereinto.

Now the curtains of heaven have been pulled back and God has revealed the meaning of these perplexing questions because it is His due time that they shall be understood. I strongly recommend that you avail yourselves of the opportunity to understand. These perplexing questions of Revelation are now made clear in the two books called *Light*. They give the facts which you know to be true, and set them along by the side of the scriptures; and by reading these scriptures together with the facts, you can see and understand the prophecy; and seeing, you will rejoice.

Therefore let not poverty or opposition by the clergy and their master prevent you from learning these vital truths. Let the clergy of the land, the magistrates and the judges, and other officers of the law take note that God has commanded that this message of truth shall be taken to the people, and woe be unto those who interfere with the work of Jehovah. If you do not want the truth, let it alone; but do not oppose it. If you want a knowledge of the God-given reasons for the distress of humankind, and God's complete remedy for these ills, accept the message and learn the truth.

Those who will bring you these books are doing so because God has commanded that this gospel shall be preached as a testimony to the nations before the final end. They delight to bring you this message because it vindicates God's word and name and will bring you hope and great relief.

To these faithful witnesses, I bid you God-speed and God's richest blessings. You are privileged to engage in the greatest work that has ever been done since the days that Jesus was on earth. Be of good courage, and with joy press the battle to the gate. Jehovah of heaven will grant full protection to His people and give them peace and now will vindicate His holy name.

Relief for the Needy at Johnson City

UNDER the title, "Relief for those who need it, and no questions asked," George F. Johnson, of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company, Johnson City, N. Y., published the following advertisement in the Binghamton *Sun* of November 13:

The E. J. Workers' Organization propose to open all their restaurants and furnish hot food for those otherwise denied.

There will also be need for warm sleeping quarters, by many who are seeking work in vain. A good use for the "Police Department," *is to see that these weary souls are given food, warmth and shelter.*

It would be a good use for nice, warm, cosy churches, if they were opened, *warmed and lighted.* Yes, I believe it would not be a *bad idea* to have those "wonderful organs," between seven and nine in the evening, playing sweet, old-fashioned melodies, that never yet failed to warm the heart, ease the mind, and bring rest and comfort.

Some people have been known to use the church as a "sleeping house." If times grow worse (and they probably will), why not use the church as suggested?

We sing with great enthusiasm, "Rescue the perishing," "Care for the dying"; and a great many other beautiful things, we are singing about in our worship. *How would it seem to do it,* during this long, "hard winter" *just ahead of us?* It would be a new experience, *and perhaps a good one.*

Not a Living Thing for Ten Miles

By A. V. Brink (Texas)

I WISH to add another item on the evil effects and poison of aluminum.

W. A. Tull, of Chilton, Tex., was induced to read the last July number of *The Golden Age,* which gave an account of the different items and dates published exposing aluminum poisoning, and also contained Dr. Betts' affidavit, which was all new to him.

Then he told me in the presence of seven others that he has lived in Texas forty years, but was born and raised in Saline county, Ark., on Hurricane Creek, a running stream abounding in fish of all kinds. He had spent many happy hours fishing in that stream and was nearly always rewarded with a good catch.

Five years ago he visited the old home community and naturally wanted to go fishing in the old stream of his boyhood days. Did he? Oh, no; the aluminum trust has opened up near the creek a bauxite mine, the ore from which aluminum is made. They use lots of water to wash this ore. They cut a ditch from the mine to the creek and drained the washings from the bauxite into the creek. Result: Not a living thing for ten miles or more in that creek; not a fish, snake, tadpole, mellow bug or wiggle-tail anywhere to be seen below the mine in the creek. Is aluminum poison? What?

Then his sister told of her daughter-in-law's cooking some plums in a nice, bright aluminum vessel. Horrors! The whole mass turned black. What is it that caused it? It never did that before. They were entirely ignorant of the cause, but when their eyes were opened they just wanted that number of *The Golden Age* to take home and read to daughter and son. It was freely given, although my daughter, who takes it, had not read that number. I hope not only that it will be the means of protecting their health against poison, but that it may be the cause of their receiving the truth concerning Jehovah God's kingdom.

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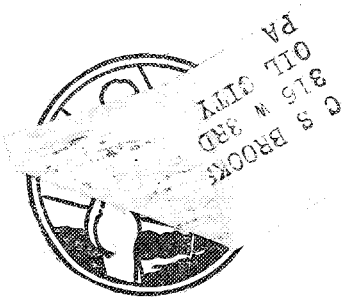

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The Blood of Man and Beast

IN THE effort of the so-called "scientists" of our day to eliminate Jehovah God from their calculations, and to do all possible to bring dishonor to His name, there has been a desperate effort made to substantiate the theory not only that there is no substantial difference between man and beast, but that they have the perfect right to mix one with the other in any way they choose. This, however, is not the case.

The article by Charles A. Pattillo, of Virginia, on "The Sacredness of Human Blood", which appears in this issue, presents an entirely new viewpoint. If the pollution of human blood is unscriptural, as Mr. Pattillo's article seems plainly to show is the case, it can be depended upon that the men who have heretofore had little real opposition on the subject of vaccination and serumization will suddenly find themselves confronted with an army of conscientious objectors who will rely for their guidance upon the laws of the Book of books and for their protection upon its Author, Jehovah God.

The common sense of mankind, as well as the Scriptures, forbids attempts to produce hybrids of humans and other creatures, whether those creatures are of the heavenly realm, as in the case of the angels that sinned prior to the flood, by leaving their proper estate and taking to themselves wives from among the daughters of men, or are "of the earth, earthy", and far beneath man from every point of view. The common people have much common sense.

Having the same spirit of disobedience that animated the angels of old that sinned, but not having their temptation, and not having their powers, a group of so-called "scientists", however, left London about a year ago and proceeded to equatorial Africa with the avowed intention of undertaking to bring about a cross between orang-utans and men and women. This was in direct violation of a command of Jehovah God given to the Israelites. There must be no flo ving of human blood in the veins of animals, nor flowing of the blood of beasts in the veins of those created in the image and likeness of God. "Neither shalt thou lie with any beast, to defile thyself therewith: neither shall any woman stand before a beast to lie down thereto: it is confusion." —Lev. 18:23.

What Vaccination Does

Hitherto we have regarded the above prohibition as made wholly because of the unnatural bestiality involved, but it now appears that there is a deeper reason. The blood of man is sacred. It may not be polluted by coming in contact with the blood of any other creature, either as above, or by the insidious method of serums, or as a food.

It is no doubt literally true that after Cain had slain Abel the voice of his brother's blood truly 'cried unto God from the earth'. (Gen. 4:10) That is the statement of the Scriptures, and there is no reason to contest it. The vibrations could not be concealed. The life had been poured out, but the evidences of the crime, mute to human ears, but not to those of Divinity, continued to throb in the ears of the Creator. Manifestly, the earth itself had no right to these peculiar vibrations which belonged by creative gift to the organism of Abel only. Hence the warning and declaration to Cain: "When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength."—Gen. 4:12.

Men of science (?), entrusted with the guardianship of the public health, have in recent years assumed the absolute right to mingle the blood of diseased calves and diseased horses with that of little children and others. The charge has been made by others that in thus confusing the human blood stream, and mingling human blood cells with other blood cells, they may be properly accused of originating multitudes of diseases and intensifying some of the plagues (such as

cancer) from which unhappy man is now suffering.

While the Israelites were told that they might eat flesh, yet they were also told, "Ye shall not eat the blood; ye shall pour it upon the earth as water." (Deut. 12:16) If God forbade His people to do anything with the blood of slain animals except to pour it out upon the earth, what right has anybody now to say to the rest of his fellow men that the blood of a calf or horse, after having been poisoned and rendered filthy to the *nth* degree, must, instead of being poured out upon the ground, be poured right into the most sacred thing in this world today, the blood of living children? In the light of this prohibition there is even a question whether it is right to use ox-blood in the manufacture of buttons; it is certainly wrong to use it in the manufacture of white sugar.

Blood May Not Be Eaten

Until one has looked into the matter, it is surprising to find how many and how urgent are the instructions given to the Israelites that they may not eat blood, under penalty of being cut off. Here, for instance, is this command, found in Leviticus 7:26, 27: "Ye shall eat no manner of blood, whether it be of fowl, or of beast, in any of your dwellings. Whatsoever soul it be that eateth any manner of blood, even that soul shall be cut off from his people." There must have been some good reason, some ample justification, for such a command.

When animal food was to be used, the animal was to be killed in such a way as to allow all the blood to leave the carcass. To this day the Jews are very particular, when preparing animal food, to cut the throat of the animal quite through, and then suspend the carcass so as to allow all the blood to run out. They were forbidden to eat flesh not thus drained of its blood: "Ye shall be holy men unto me: neither shall ye eat any flesh that is torn of beasts in the field; ye shall cast it to the dogs."—Ex. 22:31.

Not only might not the Israelite himself eat blood, but the most stringent laws were laid down that none of the strangers in the camp might eat it:

And whatsoever man there be of the house of Israel, or of the strangers that sojourn among you, that eateth any manner of blood, I will even set my face against that soul that eateth blood, and will cut him off from among his people. For the life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar, to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul. Therefore I said unto the children of Israel, No soul of you shall eat blood, neither shall any stranger that sojourneth among you eat blood. And whatsoever man there be of the children of Israel, or of the strangers that sojourn among you, which hunteth and catcheth any beast or fowl that may be eaten: he shall even pour out the blood thereof, and cover it with dust. For it is the life of all flesh; the blood of it is for the life thereof: therefore I said unto the children of Israel, Ye shall eat the blood of no manner of flesh: for the life of all flesh is the blood thereof: whosoever eateth it shall be cut off.—Lev. 17:10-14.

A Perpetual Statute

It is noted that the prohibition against the eating of blood is particularly stated to be a perpetual one. It was to persist from generation to generation. The statement that the prohibition of the eating of blood is a perpetual prohibition is accompanied by like prohibition against the eating of fat, but an explanation is given regarding the fat. It was not to be eaten because "all the fat is the Lord's". But no explanation is offered respecting the blood, at least not in the place, Leviticus 3:16, 17, where the perpetuity of the prohibition is enjoined.

In the case of the Jews the eating of blood was associated with idolatry, and the possession of their promised inheritance was made contingent upon whether or not blood was a part of their diet. Thus the prophet Ezekiel (33:24, 25) asks a question the answer to which we are certainly given to understand would be in the negative:

Son of man, they that inhabit those wastes of the land of Israel speak, saying, Abraham was one, and he inherited the land: but we are many; the land is given us for an inheritance. Wherefore say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; Ye eat with the blood, and lift up your eyes toward your idols, and shed blood: and shall ye possess the land?

That the taking of the blood of animals into the human system by eating it would be bound to exercise a deleterious effect upon future generations is as much a claim of the Scriptures as is the contention by hosts of opponents of Jenner's superstition that the tainted blood caused by vaccinations and serumizations will curse posterity long after the vaccinators have passed from the scene. Deuteronomy 12: 23-25 says:

Only be sure that thou eat not the blood: for the blood is the life; and thou mayest not eat the life with the flesh. Thou shalt not eat it; thou shalt pour it up-

on the earth as water. Thou shalt not eat it; that it may go well with thee, and with thy children after thee, when thou shalt do that which is right in the sight of the Lord.

What About Armageddon?

When we see these scriptures, and note the emphasis with which these commands not to mingle human blood and animal blood are repeated over and over, we can but wonder what part the violation, the general and impudent violation, of the spirit of this command will play in the battle of Armageddon. Will those who have made and injected and suffered the injection of calf and horse serums into the human blood stream go scot free? We doubt it.

Quite likely there is some connection between the violation of human blood and the spread of demonism. We cannot suppose that the Creator had no reason for associating the two, and He has done so at least twice in His Word. One of these passages is in Leviticus 19:26 and reads: "Ye shall not eat any thing with the blood; neither shall ye use enchantment, nor observe times."

Can it be that the general corruption and violation of human blood by serums of various sorts has provided a garden out of which, in Armageddon, will grow, and do now grow, the most monstrous conditions of accord with the Devil and his angels, with their vibrations, their ways of doing things, if you please, that have ever taken place on this planet? It looks as if it might be so, and as if we were just beginning to find it out.

Let no one hide behind the thought that the laws given to the Jews have no application to anybody now. In the New Testament it is deserving of particular notice that at the very time when the holy spirit declared by the apostles that the Gentiles are free from the yoke of circumcision, abstinence from blood was explicitly enjoined (Acts 15:28, 29), and the action thus prohibited was classed with idolatry and fornication. This plainly suggests that much of the looseness of our day along sexual lines may be traceable to the easy and continued violation of the divine commands to keep human and animal blood apart from each other. With cells of foreign blood racing through his veins man is not normal, not himself, but lacks the poise and balance which make for self-control.

The Sacredness of Human Blood *By Charles A. Pattillo (Va.)*

(REASONS WHY VACCINATION IS UNSCRIPTURAL)

SINCE vaccination has become a topic for discussion, I cannot restrain myself from writing you in regard to this great evil. The vaccination law cannot be a just law. Every father and mother ought to have a right to say what should be done to the body of their own child; yet the vaccination law reduces the father and mother to mere slavery, almost as bad as the colored people were in, when their children were put upon the block and sold. In many slave-sale cases the mother and father were even forbidden to shed tears.

Vaccination is a direct violation of the everlasting covenant that God made with Noah after the flood. In Genesis 9:1-17 we read: "And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth. And the fear of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air, upon all that moveth upon the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea; into your hand are they delivered. Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things. But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat. And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man; at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man. Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man. And you, be ye fruitful, and multiply; bring forth abundantly in the earth, and multiply therein. And God spake unto Noah, and to his sons with him, saying, And I, behold, I establish my covenant with you, and with your seed after you: and with every living creature that is with you, of the fowl, of the cattle, and of every beast of the earth with you, from all that go out of the ark, to every beast of the earth. And I will establish my covenant with you; neither shall all flesh be cut off any more by the waters of a flood, neither shall there any more be a flood to destroy the earth. And God said, This is the token of the covenant which I

make between me and you, and every living creature that is with you, for *perpetual* generations: I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud: and I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you, and every living creature of all flesh, and the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh. And the bow shall be in the cloud; and I will look upon it, that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth. And God said unto Noah, This is the token of the covenant, which I have established between me and all flesh that is upon the earth."

This covenant not only involves the entire human family, but also includes every other living creature upon the earth. (See Genesis 9:10, 12.) So important was this covenant that God placed His bow in the clouds as an everlasting reminder of the danger of its violation. There are two things that God, in this covenant, forbids man's doing. One is, that man shall not take the blood of the beast internally; and the other is, that he shall not shed the blood of his fellow man. If he should violate this law, then, by man should his blood be shed. As the beast was included in this covenant, its blood could in like manner be shed.

All reasonable minds must conclude that it was not the eating of the blood that God objected to, but it was bringing the blood of the beast in contact with the blood of man. Not only has man shed the blood of his fellow man unlawfully, but he has taken the body of the beast and unlawfully polluted its blood with poison and afterwards taken this blood and injected it directly into contact with the blood of the man, in the name of vaccine and antitoxin. To my mind, this is a violation of the law of God, in the most degrading manner possible to conceive of.

That this has met with the divine disapproval we are told in the twenty-fourth chapter of Isaiah, fifth verse, "The earth also is defiled under the inhabitants thereof, because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant." The "ordinance" of God, or the divine rule by which man should be governed, is laid down in this covenant. Not only has man violated this law, but he has changed the ordinances of God by trying to make them read so as to justify his wicked acts. No doubt there are numbers of people who will try to justify themselves in the violation of this law. But the man who violates the law of God in the least, and tries to justify himself in the act, is far more reprehensible, in the sight of God, than the man who commits the act and confesses afterwards that he did it.

The Lord has said, "As it was in the days of Noe, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of man." (Luke 17:26) In Noah's day it was the introducing of unnatural blood into the blood of the human family, by the rulers, that brought the divine disapproval and caused almost the entire destruction of both man and beast in the flood.

God made this covenant with Noah directly after the flood, indicating that its violation might bring upon the human family a destruction similar to that of the flood. We do know that the Lord says that because of the violation of this covenant there will be comparatively few men left. (Isa. 24:6) The human race today is facing the worst trouble that was ever known to man, and it is the solemn duty of every Bible student to warn his fellow man against the violation of this law.

I have myself lied to no man that I know of. If I have taken a penny from my fellow man unlawfully, I am willing to give him two. If I have wronged my fellow man in any way, I am willing to correct it. I do not want to take upon myself any honor that belongs to God. For the past fifteen years I have stood firmly for truth and justice as the only road to life, peace and happiness. Yet I am threatened with prosecution at the hands of several prosecuting attorneys because I have bitterly opposed the vaccinating of my seven-year-old son, John Russell. I am not willing to bring down upon my head the divine disapproval. There is no law laid down in the Bible that would justify me in submitting to this great evil.

When the time comes that man has to violate the law of God, to better his own condition, this would prove that the law of God was an unjust law, and the very law itself becomes a reproach to its Maker.

Vaccination has never saved a human life. It does not prevent smallpox. Good food, good water, and sanitary living conditions are the basis of human health. No disease has ever proven this more prominently than smallpox.

The most sacred thing on earth in the sight of God is human blood, "for in the image of God made he man." (See Genesis 9:6.) God destroyed the entire human race, except Noah and his family, at the time of the flood, because of unnatural pollution of human blood. He then entered into a covenant with Noah that involved every living creature that lived upon the earth. That covenant was based almost entirely upon the sacredness of the blood of man in the sight of his Maker. The man that makes it his business to pollute the blood of man with all manner of filth taken from the blood of animals is committing one of the most criminal offenses toward God that was ever committed by man. It is not known the suffering to which this act may yet lead.

God grant that the people may be awakened to the giving of this matter a more careful consideration.

Vaccination—Why Not?

By H. Sillaway (Tennessee)

OF ALL the inventions that have been foisted upon mankind for their defilement the most subtly devilish is that of vaccination. But in order to fully appreciate this fact we must have an understanding of what vaccination really is, and its effect upon the human system. Many have come to realize that it is a health-wrecking practice, and some have attempted a measure of explanation why, but these explanations, in the main, have still left their question marks.

Several years ago the theory was advanced that the weakening after-effects of vaccination were due to bovine cell graft. This theory at the time seemed to be a very satisfactory explanation. But since then other question marks have arisen.

In the first place, the human system as it is today is in a general cell-hybrided state, due to generations of meat eating. The effect of this has not been a detrimental one to the general health, but it has let down the gates of the system to a quick aging process, and also greatly limited man's mental functions. The human system is the most finely developed, and thereby the most respondingly sensitive to influences, of any life created upon the earth. This is a necessary essential for a foundation of eternal youth, which even science now declares not to be a remote impossibility.

Because of its extreme sensitiveness to influences it appeared reasonable that during the process or course of the vaccine disease a cell graft from the animal from which the vaccine serum was taken would result in some of the sensitive glands of the system. This while remaining would have a tendency to unbalance the vital functions. But granting that such a cell graft takes place, and as this graft is not in itself a disease, the question arises, What influence holds this bunched graft in the system after the disease that planted it has run its course?

There would appear to be several reasons for questioning the soundness of the original bovine cell graft theory in vaccination. But these we will not here take the space to discuss in detail, except the one line of evidence which we believe has led up to true solution. And in reaching this the original bovine cell graft theory has been a stepping stone, for the theory has not been totally wrong.

Syphilitic Symptomal After-Effects

There is a striking similarity in the after-effects of vaccination to the constitutional derangements resulting from venereal syphilis. The only comparative difference would seem to be a usual absence of the marked scrofulous symptoms often met with in sufferers from this disease. So marked has been this similarity that it has attracted the attention of many who have hastily jumped to the conclusion that this is the result of venereal syphilis inoculation. The strong syphilitic symptoms that are often so conspicuous as an aftermath of vaccination have in the past been charged to syphilitic blood taint in the individual furnishing the foundation disease filth for vaccine cultures. But there are strong reasons for doubting that these symptoms are often if ever the result of such blood taint. The fact is that syphilitic symptoms are altogether too common as an after-effect of vaccination; which would indicate, if the blood taint theory is true, then practically only those who have venereal syphilis blood poison are selected to furnish the foundation disease filth for vaccine cultures.

There are really two distinct classes of disease germs. For convenience we will designate these as class A and class B. Class A includes all germs of diseases that have no tendency to immunize the sufferer from them from future attacks of the same disease. This class includes such germs as typhoid, malaria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, etc. Apparently the majority of these have their incipient rise or creation outside or independent of the human system.

Class B includes all disease germs of diseases which usually immunize the system from a second attack of the same disease. While the various diseases of class B differ widely in their symptomal effects upon the system, yet there seems to be a distinct relationship between practically all germs of this class, in that apparently they all have the same incipient foundation in their creative development. Their creative start would appear to be within the human system itself upon a filth foundation. This is a well known fact as to the incipient start of venereal syphilis. This disease has its start in rank sex immorality.

All disease spores or germs are a form of life. As the germs of class B are seemingly beyond question fertilized into life existence by the gland secretions of the human system or other animal life, it would appear that a raw or inflamed surface is essential to bring the parent germs into existence. Thus in smallpox, which has its recognized beginning in human filth, some skin eruption would seem to be necessary to give the germ its element of the human cell foundation necessary to its first life start. As this fertilization of smallpox spores is apparently through the medium of the sensitive glands of the skin, the disease in its eruptive phase is confined principally to that part of the system. The particular organ or gland which fertilizes the germ into life gives each kind of germ its own peculiar characteristic in disease effect.

While it is not a proven theory, yet there is strong evidence indicating that all or practically all contagious diseases which produce permanent cell changes of a cell graft nature in certain glands of the body, with an influence to immunize the system of the patient against a second attack of the same disease, have their creative rise in an individual of a syphilis blood taint. If this is true, then the degree of this blood taint would possibly have an influence on the virulence of the resulting epidemic. Also, if this theory is true, then a banishment of syphilis from the earth would do away with this class of diseases.

The lower animals are ordinarily immune from contagious diseases of the B class originating in the human system. However, on the other hand, there are certain diseases of animals of a contagious nature that are contagious to man when the spores of the disease come in contact with a raw or inflamed surface. Whether any of the contagious diseases of domestic animals are of class B the writer has been unable to determine. It is doubtful if any animal is immune from syphilis germ contagion under certain conditions of contact with them. It is possible that some contagious diseases of domestic animals are merely an evolution of infections of a syphilis germ foundation through human contact.

Cats have been blamed for diphtheria, but just how much foundation there is to this theory, if any at all, we are unable to say. Cats do not have diphtheria, and there is little question that the creative foundation of these germs is in the human system itself. But germs of some diseases appear to pass through evolutionary stages in which one stage of their development is supposed to be through some of the lower animals, especially of the rodent class. It is therefore possible that diseased cats may play a part in the intermediate evolutionary development of diphtheria germs.

Evolution and Devolution of Germs

Germ evolution through the medium of human ingenuity is the foundation of all serums. In the manufacture of vaccines the disease filth for its foundation is transmitted to the raw flesh of the animal selected as the victim of this barbarous practice. This is in nature a forced graft of the disease germ upon the system of the animal. But because of the fact that the lower animals are not subject to smallpox or other contagions of class B peculiar to humans, for which the animal is used as the subject for serum cultures, the forced admittance of smallpox germ filth into its system will not in turn produce a case of smallpox in the animal.

What results through this smallpox-infected sore is a blood-poison disease producing a fever and a putrid inflammation at the point of infection. But the germs developed in the system of the animal from the smallpox germ seed are not smallpox germs, for in their development they undergo an evolution suitable to the foundation

on which they are planted. This process is the result of a fertilization from that foundation.

Vaccine germs are a hybrid production through a crossed fertilization, and ordinarily are apparently fixed in possibilities of further change, though readily reproducing their own kind when introduced into the human system through the vaccination process. The disease effect upon the system of these germ spores in the resulting fever and inflammation has practically no resemblance to smallpox, and it is an apparent absurdity to suppose vaccination to be a disease preventive in any sense whatever. And even if it were, its vitality-weakening after-effects would far overbalance its benefits as such.

Were there no weakening after-effects from vaccination its practice might be regarded as merely a harmless absurdity. But the facts of the matter are that the brief physical inconvenience experienced in vaccination, while the vaccine disease is running its course, is of little consequence in comparison to the weakened constitutional foundation so often left as its legacy.

It is because this weakened vitality is so subtle in its manifestation that it has not been more generally recognized. It usually requires from six months to several years before the symptoms of it become marked. This weakened vitality is the result of certain changes of a more or less permanent nature, which take place during the course of the vaccine fever, in the cells of certain of the vital glands of the seat of life. These changes are in harmony with the cell structure of the disease germs that produced them, which also involve elements of the cell structure of the animals upon which the vaccine cultures were developed. Thus the disease of vaccine syphilis becomes fixed in the system.

But why call it by that name? There are the best of reasons for this. In fact its physical effects upon the system, as far as they go, are practically identical with those of venereal syphilis. In the second place, it is really a close cousin to that disease.

If correct in the theory that all germs of class B are in their incipient creation merely devolutionized offsprings from venereal syphilis, then it is clear that in the destruction of the devolutionized superstructure of these germs, through their planting on a negative bovine soil, the result would be a corresponding evolution of the syphilis foundation of the germ. The resulting germ would be nothing more or less than a mild form of syphilis of a bovine fertilized cross. The planting of this germ in the human system through vaccination results in a more or less permanent fixing of the disease taint in the system through a harmonizing graft derangement of the sensitive vital glands.

Venereal syphilis is transmitted to posterity through its graft in the glands of the procreative organs, thus contaminating their secretions. While vaccine syphilis does not appear to be transmissible in this manner, due to the fact there is no marked derangement of the procreative system through it, yet there is often unquestionably a weakened posterity as its result. In fact, in the short period of time since vaccination was launched upon the race there has been a marked degeneration both physical and mental seemingly traceable in no small way to no other cause.

Serums All Harmful

There is no such thing as a harmless serum. All have a germ foundation created by human ingenuity that has a deranging influence upon the glandular system. Mere pus injected into the system is practically harmless unless blood poison sets up in the wound at point of injection. It is the evolutionized germs of devilish human creation that is the basic health-destroying medium of the various disease serums of either class A or class B. Some are less harmful than others, but none are entirely harmless.

The havoc already created by vaccines and other serums, especially those of class B, is appalling. And the worst of it is that they have been so subtle in their devitalizing influence that it has escaped the attention of the majority, who are deluded into believing they are gainers in health by the very process that is destroying their constitutional vitality and unbalancing their mental functions.

Evidence is not lacking that some of the sweeping epidemic diseases that were unknown before serum squirting became popular are the direct result of human germ tampering. In the candid opinion of the writer, based upon this evidence, the epidemic of flu, which swept the world during the World War, had its rise in the wholesale vaccination and serum infection of the soldiers as its creative germ foundation in the germ-fertile conditions of the battlefields of Europe. There is no greater cause for alarm in our day than in the contagion epidemic possibilities

presented in the germ experiments of serum specialists.

The physical after-effects of vaccination differ widely in the constitutional make-up of the individual. With some there is little of outward symptoms of its vitality-weakening effects, though undoubtedly there is some loss of constitutional vitality even in those cases not outwardly perceptible. With others this weakening effect is manifest only in an increased susceptibility to acute trouble. These are also apt to go harder with such. Others suffer permanent loss of health in varying degrees. Usually some time elapses between vaccination and the perceptible beginning of constitutional breakdown. This time varies from a few months to several years.

Its Dementalizing Influence

One of the noticeable marked effects of vaccination upon the human system is that of mental and moral degeneration. However, not all who are vaccinated perceptibly experience these degenerating influences. The reason for this is that the exercise of the mind and will in proper channels tends to resist dementalizing and moral degenerating influences. But sometimes even with such, dementalizing influences are too strong and insanity results. And insanity has had a tremendous impetus since vaccination and serum treatments became general.

While vaccine syphilis does not appear to be inheritable, yet from the very nature of the effect of this disease upon the system it is apparent that ordinarily one under its effect could not parent as constitutionally strong offspring as otherwise. And while the parent might successfully resist any perceptible dementalizing influence, through habitual exercise of the mental functions in proper channels, yet it is reasonable to suppose that oftentimes the foundation strength of many of the higher and nobler reasoning faculties are so weakened as to be beyond the power of the parent to transmit in functioning strength to offspring. At any rate, it remains that the present generation is a sadly weakened one in these respects, and beyond question vaccines and serums are not altogether blameless for this deplorable condition.

A striking example of the mental and moral deteriorating influence of serums upon the human system is seen in the manifest results of serum squirting during the World War. There was more or less of a wholesale vaccination program carried out at the very time that through insidious war propaganda the public mind was inflamed with hatred and a desire to kill or have it done. This letting down of the bars of the finer and higher sentiments of human nature left a foundation for free action of vaccine syphilis influence upon the brain cells. This process, which is a gradual one, had full time to accomplish more or less fixed changes of a paralyzing nature in the higher brain cells, with a corresponding fixing of the baser sentiments which were having full sway at the time this process was going on, before the war influence receded sufficiently to permit a return to normal.

Very naturally this disease effect was decidedly more marked in those of youthful age than in those of more mature years. While through insidious influences the minds of the fully aged mature are capable of being warped for a time into an unbalanced channel, nevertheless the former crystallized mental attitude towards life apparently is a resistant influence toward these brain cell alterations that the unsettled minds of youth do not always possess.

As vaccine syphilis is apparently a disease cell graft in the sensitive glandular system, it is through this diseased nourishment from these glands that the finely organized and supersensitive higher brain cells are weakened and deranged. Undoubtedly the bovine cell twist of this graft has much to do in producing such a marked destructive influence upon mental strength and moral balance. The influence of the state of perfection and health of the ductless glands, and especially the thyroid, upon the moral nature and mental state of health of the individual is a well recognized fact.

There seems to be little question that the criminal tendencies of the present generation, so prominently manifest since the World War, have been influenced in no small part by the direct effects of vaccination upon the moral nature of that class of society who have failed to fortify themselves against it by wholesome ambitions and a cultivation of the nobler sentiments. It is the impulsive element of society with no direct aim in life who present an open mental foundation for this pernicious influence. And there is much evidence that serumization is having much to do in the increase of such an element and is heading the race into the inevitable abyss of physical and mental destruction, which only divine interference can forestall.

The theory that vaccination results in a blood poison related to venereal syphilis is not a mere opinion. And while it is usually of a somewhat milder form, it has, nevertheless, an insidious weakening effect upon constitutional vitality and, what is even worse, an apparent influence towards mental deterioration. This influence in the young would in many cases naturally cause a moral reflex toward crime and immorality through a dulling of the moral senses in its paralyzing influence upon the higher brain cells.

There would seem to be but little doubt that the class of diseases represented by smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and mumps have their creative foundation upon a syphilitic blood taint. That the outbreak of any of these diseases in a locality may start with an individual free from venereal blood poison is no evidence against the theory; for not only are there various ways in which one may come in contact with germs of these diseases, but there is also an apparent law of germ evolution in which the germ may not be identified in its minor disease phases with the disease of another stage of evoluted development. Or the the process may be reversed and the germ experience a devolution in its disease-outbreak manifestation.

For a number of years the writer resided in a section of the country where sex morality was unusually high and where apparently there was but little venereal disease and blood taint. This was back in the days when hygienic rules were not generally observed and regular bathing not practiced by a large percent of the population. Owing to a heating and greasy diet the people of this section were far from healthy. As the result they were in fact a continual prey to a plague of tuberculosis, and pneumonia and typhoid were prevalent. But smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever epidemics were unknown there. Occasional epidemics of measles and mumps were experienced, but territory isolation from these two easily spread contagions is practically an impossibility. The freedom of this section from epidemics of the disease plagues above mentioned might have been altogether from other influences, but in my opinion had venereal disease been common or the practice of vaccination general there would not have been this freedom from these plagues.

Most people have an exaggerated idea of the symptomal effects of syphilis blood poison. They usually think of its victims as literally rotting alive. This is indeed true enough in its most virulent type, and especially when associated with mercurial poisoning, as it often is. But such cases are the exceptional ones rather than the general rule. It is very doubtful if syphilis ever progresses to third or tertiary stage, in which the bones of its victim rot, where the system is free of calomel or other mineral drugs or a mercury foundation. Where this disease does not progress into its secondary stage of surface sores and eruptions after the primary stage of it has run its regular course in its outward symptomal effect, there is often little to attract attention to the fact that one is suffering from syphilitic blood poison. The symptoms in these cases are practically identical with the symptomal after-effects of vaccination.

Venereal disease, though not as prevalent as formerly, is still more common than is generally supposed. Its victims, through shame, pursue a policy of silence in regard to the foundation of their physical ills and weaknesses, and their associates are seldom the wise. In fact, they have little chance to be, with an outnumbering percent of people in almost every locality manifesting similar symptoms from after-effects of vaccination, and the much similar symptoms often met with in cases of aluminum poisoning, now so common.

Syphilis blood poison is not incurable, though the method of its cure is of rather recent discovery. This method is through a prolonged total fast carried to an extreme limit. The scientific foundation behind this method is the complete elimination of all dead matter from the system, thus leaving the disease without fertilization, which leads to a breakdown of the cell structure of its graft in the glandular system. Bad secondary syphilis of long standing has been cured by this process. Vaccine syphilis should yield readily to this method of treatment, though in ordinary cases the fast would not necessarily need to be carried to the same limit as in severe cases of the venereal disease. Owing to the bovine element of its cell graft its hold upon the system would not appear to be as tenacious, and it is possible that one or two prolonged partial fasts in which fruit juices alone are allowed would do the trick.

Children cannot ordinarily be put on a fast with impunity, and it should never be attempted without a competent authority in charge. How-

ever, as a general rule it will be found that children will gradually throw off this disease graft if kept rigidly on a diet of wholesome unrefined foods with an abundance of fresh fruits. In this diet but little meat, if any, should be allowed, and neither lard nor beef fats should be used as shortening in the foods used, as these leave an abnormal residue of waste in the system, which feeds the disease.

In fact, added fats of all kinds should be used sparingly, and all greasy foods avoided. The strict adherence to this kind of diet by adults suffering from vaccine blood poison will in time wear it out. Overeating must be guarded against. But adults who have suffered a constitutional breakdown from this disease should remember that the sensitive glands of their system have suffered a more or less permanent deterioration as the result, and the banishment of the blood poison from their system may not always result in a return to their former rugged state of health.

There would appear to be no question that the germ basis of all vaccine serums is merely a built-up germ on a syphilis foundation, which on introduction into the human system through vaccination results in derangement and deterioration of the sensitive glands. The sooner people wake up to this evident truth, the better off they will be. It is to be expected that serum squirting enthusiasts among the medical profession will refuse to recognize this fact and will attempt to repudiate it with much show of learned wisdom. And the class of people who enjoy being fooled will continue to be fooled as long as the supposedly learned element engaged in the fooling business continue to ply their fool trades.

Turkey Neck Bend

TURKEY NECK BEND! Did you never hear of it before? No? Well! Your education has been neglected. You shall hear of it now. It is in Kentucky. Somewhere in the neighborhood there has been a burning of Judge Rutherford's books. *The Gospel* (?) *Advocate* has an article from the pen of Herbert E. Winkler, in which he says in part:

We held an appropriate service just before the burning took place, and, in order not to let our good be evil spoken of, we went at the burning orderly, not in a fun-making manner. Brother and Sister White, from Tompkinsville, and Brother Wood, the minister there, were present.

The books were dipped in crude oil, on account of which they burned rapidly. Dr. Tom Bedford, aged eighty-five, an elder of the church in Turkey Neck Bend was present and participated in burning the books.

We were glad to learn that several families in that county had already burned their respective sets of books upon learning what error they contained. Mr. Rutherford boasts of a wider circulation for his books than any other book in print, save the Bible only. He boasts of having sold forty-five millions of his books within seven years' time.

His agents will almost force one to take the books. They will take money for them if they can get it; but if they cannot get money, they will take eggs, potatoes, etc., and even "crippled hens" will do.

Brethren, let us oppose Mr. Rutherford and rid the land of his books. I wish some day to see a burning of these books like unto that of Acts 19:19, when over twenty-seven thousand dollars' worth were burned. Then mightily will grow the word of the Lord and prevail. (Acts 19:20) May the Lord speed that day!

Crude oil, Turkey Neck Bend, and a man present and sanctioning the burning who has probably not had a new idea in sixty years. How appropriate it all seems as terminating the old arrangement of things and bringing in the new.

The article contains an error. Judge Rutherford's books have attained a circulation, not of forty-five millions, but of ninety-three and one-half millions. Sometimes the Brooklyn book-making plant turns out over 80,000 books and booklets a day, and they are distributed as fast as made. The book-burning creates a market for many more. It was a good advertisement. How Judge Rutherford must worry about the book-burning at Turkey Neck Bend!

Longest Cable Railway

THE longest suspension cable railway is in the Alps, where passengers are swung through the air three miles to near the top of the Nebelhorn. In this three-mile trip in a basket there is one span that is about 3,200 feet long. Thrilling, indeed, is this ride into the clouds.

Flecks of Foam

Censorship in Venezuela

LIKE Cuba, Venezuela has a censorship. All letters leaving or entering the country are opened. Envelopes must bear the sender's address. Free speech is prohibited. No one may criticize the Government, despite the self-evident fact that it most justly deserves it for thus restricting liberty.

Common People Essentially Honest

THERE is much that is good about the common people. They are essentially honest. This is proven by the fact that the average loss on bad debts in America is less than six-tenths of one percent. The average annual retail bill of goods sold on credit is about $20,000,000,000, of which one-fourth is installment business. In the end practically all of it is paid.

What America Yet Lacks

AMERICA yet lacks 4,000,000 bath tubs for its city families; it lacks plumbing in 3,000,000 city homes; it has 4,000,000 families in the rural districts that are without electricity; it has 13,000,000 rural families with no telephones; it has 20,000,000 families without a good radio set; and it has at least 5,000,000 families without adequate clothing, food and shelter. Not so much to brag about, after all.

Buying Power Must Be Increased

ARGUING that the buying power of the people must be increased, if the country is to go on producing at the 1929 level, the Washington *Post* points out that had the workers received in 1929 the same share of their product as they received in 1849, eighty years ago, their employers would have had to put $5,000,000,000 in their pay envelopes and there would have been no depression.

Rockefeller Helps the Poor

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, SR., has recently given $1,000,000 for relief of the unemployed. It was a wise investment. It won't be long now before the great billionaires will be throwing their gold and silver into the streets, generously distributing their wealth among the jobless and hungry, because they will instinctively sense the protection it will afford for what they may have left.

Jews Returning to Hebron

THERE are now five Jews living again at Hebron, where sixty-four members of the Jewish community were slain on August 24, 1929. Since the Jewish residents fled the business of the town has come almost to a standstill, the post office receipts having slumped to one-tenth of former volume.

Tortures in Italy

PROFESSOR CRESPI, of Italy, in a recent address in England, said of conditions in his native land: "Terrible tortures take place in prison. Sometimes people's feet are placed in boiling water; sometimes they are pounded over the heart with a hammer covered with indiarubber. People passing prisons have often heard shrieks coming from the cells."

Italy's Increasing Population

SINCE 1922 Italy's population has increased over ten percent and is now 42,000,000. At the present rate of growth of 500,000 a year the population by 1950 will be 50,000,000. The present density of 350 people to the square mile is exceeded by a few countries, but there is much waste mountain land in Italy, and the present population is very large for the arable acreage as now cropped.

Berliners Quitting the Church

UNDER Prussian law persons wishing to be relieved from church contributions must make formal declaration that they are no longer members. Conditions are so bad in Berlin, and the people are becoming so thoroughly convinced that the churches are a part of the Devil's organization in the earth, that 57,640 Berliners withdrew from these institutions during the one year of 1929.

Music from the Air

A FRENCH musician and radio expert, Maurice Martenot, has invented a musical instrument resembling a piano in external appearance which, instead of hammers and keys, has a series of batteries and bulbs. When operated, this instrument draws from the air all the sound effects of strings, wood-winds, brasses, the organ, and closely approximates the human voice.

Auctioning Off the Churches

THE Board of Home Mission and Church Extension of the Methodist Church has been holding a meeting in Philadelphia trying to devise some way to avoid auctioning off some 400 to 500 churches. The very fact that there are so many so near the auction block is interesting and significant.

France's Colossal Improvement Scheme

FRANCE has under consideration the most colossal single improvement scheme ever undertaken in the world. It provides for credits of 4,650,000,000 francs to be expended in the building of railroads, ports, highways, water-powers, forts, barracks, canals, bridges, schools and wireless plants in every corner of the world where France has possessions or mandates.

New York Narrows Tunnel under Way

THE Narrows Tunnel between Brooklyn and Staten Island having been approved by the War Department, preliminary work for its construction is already under way. It will be 11,000 feet between portals, will lie one hundred feet beneath the channel, will have two tubes each thirty-two feet in diameter, and will cost about $78,000,000. It is expected to carry much of the seaboard traffic around New York city. It must be completed by the end of the year 1936.

Wealth of the Country

DR. JOSEPH P. KANE, of the American Public Health Association, says that the material national wealth of the United States is probably about $400,000,000,000. Then he gallantly says that the value of the women of the country is not less than $500,000,000,000. But he spoils it all by adding that the value of the men of the the country is $1,500,000,000,000. The mean thing! Wait till his wife and his daughters and his mother-in-law hear about that.

Hope for India's Untouchables

ONE of the most hopeful things at the round table conference on India was the speech of Bhimrao Ambedkar, himself of the scavenger class, who asserted that India's caste system is breaking down and that all India would rather take their chances in the future with Indian rulers than continue as at present. The conference has agreed that Burma, which has no caste problems, shall have a separate government from India.

Germans Make Helium Gas

LEAVE it to the Germans to solve their chemical problems. They have now found out how to make helium gas out of a sand found freely in the Carolinas and in Brazil. Important helium supplies have also been found in the Belgian Congo. This unburnable gas is what is needed to bring safety to travel by zeppelin.

A Zeppelin Railway Car

A RAILWAY car, shaped like a zeppelin, and driven by a propeller, has been tried out on a line near Hanover, Germany. Within six seconds of starting it had attained a speed of 94 miles an hour. The coach is 85 feet long, built mainly of steel and aluminum. The engine is 500 horsepower and, it is claimed, will drive the car 62 miles on 12 gallons of oil fuel.

Fire Hazard in Winter Months

DID you know that you have two chances of being burned to death in November, December and January to one that you have in April, May and June? Nevertheless, that is the fact. The moral is that when you pick up the kerosene can, having in mind thus to start a fire, you should carefully figure out whether or not you are ready for heaven, and if so, whether you are willing to appear there with all the fuzz burned off your feathers.

Reduce Taxes by Enlarging Counties

TWO counties in Tennessee consolidated and cut their taxes in half by getting along with only one set of officials. Why cannot this be done all over the country? What earthly use is there in having counties twenty-four miles square, cut up into 50 to 100 units of administration? Why try to imagine we are back in the horse and buggy days? It would be no hardship if the average county were to be made fifty miles square, and would save much.

A Nice Kind of Christians

SOMEBODY or something calling themselves or called by the newspapers a "Christian Students Congress", after being entertained by the Catholic authorities at Galatz, Rumania, marched through the streets four hundred strong beating Jews, smashing the plate glass windows of Jewish shops and throwing stones through the windows of Jewish homes. Let's see. Jesus said: "Blessed are the peacemakers." Wonder where these "Christians" got their Christianity.

Search for the Overworked

A WRITER in the New York *Times* makes the sensible suggestion that now is a good time to hire a force of investigators to make a search for the overworked, the workers that are being driven beyond their strength, and insist on shorter hours and less speed. Thus she mentions teachers as having classes so large that the students cannot be given adequate attention. Why not split such classes in half and make work for more teachers, with better results all around?

Annual Output per Worker

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA the annual output per worker per year is about $1,200; in England, Switzerland, Germany, France and Belgium it is about $1,500; in Italy and Australia it is about $1,800; in Sweden it is $2,000; in Canada it is $4,250, and in the United States it is $5,192 per year. Wages are about $8 per week in France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Italy; $11 in Germany, $14 in England, Sweden and Switzerland, and $30 in Canada and the United States.

Dividends as Big as Usual

WHEN hard times come it is the workers that suffer, not the corporations. The dividends of the big corporations are as big as ever. Standard Oil were $287,000,000; United States Steel, $85,000,000; American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $140,000,000; Santa Fe, $31,000,000; Consolidated Gas of New York, $56,000,000; Du Pont, $56,000,000; General Electric, $49,000,000; General Motors, $153,000,000; Pennsylvania, $52,000,000; General Foods, $16,000,000.

Standard Oil Babies Are Well

MANY, many years ago, as everybody knows, the great Standard Oil Company was broken up by the Government because it was supposed to be such a bad company. But somehow the lawyers and bookkeepers have enabled the component parts to continue to work together to even better advantage than they did before they were separated. The result for 1930 is that the total dividends disbursed by all the babies, big and little, that go to make up the Standard Oil family amounted to the tidy little sum of $286,666,728.

Hard Conditions in Berlin

BERLIN now has on her streets 100,000 persons who have been idle for more than a year and a half; and the city faces a deficit of 62,000,000 marks, due to efforts to provide them with necessities. The government has publicly asked that no balls be given except for charitable purposes. One of the leading newspapers has urged that everybody at work should daily speak to one or two jobless men to keep up their morale. Russia, meantime, boasts that she has not an idle man.

Polish Jews Taxed to Death

THE Jews of Poland are being deliberately ruined by taxation and other oppressions. In the one small country, 900,000 Jews were evicted and their property seized for non-payment of taxes in the year 1928. In the last three years these impoverished people have been compelled to pay to their diabolical government $14,000,000 in interest charges and costs of executions levied against them for non-payment of taxes, and they now owe $55,000,000 in taxes which they have no way to pay.

Photograph Stirred the Police

VISCOUNT COWDRAY, writing in the London *News Chronicle* about New York's interest in prohibition enforcement says: "In New York the farce is complete. Thirty thousand speakeasies are known to the police, and not long ago a wine shop flourished openly in one of the uptown streets, its windows filled with vintages from the world over. Not until a newspaper published a photograph of the shop, with its owner posing in the doorway, did the police take action."

German Refuse Collections

ALL the refuse of the German home is put into cans that have hinged covers that fit tightly, so that flies cannot enter or odors escape. In many instances these cans are owned by the city. In some instances the full cans are carried away and empty cans put in their places. When emptied into the collecting vehicles, the method of loading entirely prevents the refuse from being seen or scattered about. The vehicles are entirely enclosed and have apertures on the sides or rear which are always kept closed except during the loading.

Paying Taxes Twice

ONE-TENTH of the cost of state and local government in the United States is now represented by payments of interest on debts. In other words, the local governments are not living within their means, which they could readily do if they owned their own public utilities. But no! It is the American style to let the thieves own the public utilities, and compel the honest citizens not only to pay the outrageous prices which they charge for their services, but also to pay interest to them on the huge sums they have to borrow from them to keep abreast with the tide. Thus the people are paying their taxes twice, because everybody knows that in a few years the payment of interest eats up the principal, with the principal itself yet to be paid.

Nobody Expected Justice in Billings Case

NOBODY expected justice in either the Billings or the Mooney case; the two men who were a mile away from the spot at the time of the explosion did not expect it; the state supreme court of California that turned the investigation over to the ex-prosecution officials did not expect it; the ex-prosecution officials who framed up the two men did not expect it; nor did the public expect it. It expected another decision with just as much of justice and honesty back of it as went into the death sentences of Sacco and Vanzetti, and it got what it expected. Justice is nothing, honor is nothing, decent respect for the opinions of others is nothing, determination to have the pound of flesh is everything, in San Francisco and Sacramento.

The Siberian Meteorite

THE great meteorite which fell in Siberia on June 20, 1908, has been located; or at least the craters have been. The weight of these meteors is estimated to be at least 130 tons. Fragments gathered near by are found to contain iron, nickel and a little platinum. The forests were blasted over an area of about a thousand square miles, owing to the heat. The flashes and thunder of the fall were heard by tens of thousands of persons even in the sparsely settled district in which it occurred. Although twenty years have elapsed since the fall, it was noted by the discoverers that there was relatively little wild life for several miles away from the crater.

Polish Government of the Ukraine

A WRITER in the Manchester *Guardian* says of Polish government in the Ukraine: "I saw myself thirty-nine peasants in three villages who had been beaten, and was told that in these villages one had died two days after being beaten, and in another village a young man was shot. Polish doctors refuse to attend the injured, and Ukrainian doctors are arrested whenever found ministering to suffering fellow men. None of the persons beaten was given any sort of trial, but apparently they were dealt with indiscriminately, beginning, as a rule, with the storekeeper, director of the reading room, and those best educated and concerned with village welfare." It may be added that the state religion of Poland is Roman Catholic.

Times Are Hard in Tennessee

TIMES are hard in Tennessee. The cops and the justices of the peace are feeling the high cost of living, and doing what they can, some of them, to keep the wolf from the door. Just why it is illegal for a boy of eighteen or twenty years of age to be looking for work, and to be on his way to a place where it is promised, is not clear here in New York. But anyway there were four such youths walking on a railroad track near Knoxville. A cop came up, pulled a gun on them, and wanted to know if they had any money. This shows what was on his mind. He led them before a justice of the peace, who fined each of them $17.50 and sent them all to the workhouse. The justice gets most of the money. But the cop gets some of it.

How Is World Traffic to Go?

HOW is world traffic to go? Is it to drive on the right-hand side of the road or the left? Americans always prefer the right side of the road, both on sea and on land; Britain always prefers the left. The nations of the earth are now trying to arrange their lighting regulations of ports so that ships arriving from afar will not need a guidebook to tell them whether the red lights should be on the right or on the left when entering the harbor. As the British and Continental European system of driving on the left is the older of the two, it would seem that it should have the preference, unless some vital reason exists why driving on the right is safer and better; and there seems to be no such reason.

Mass Production in Agriculture

REACHING out for whatever is left to anybody in the way of profits, Big Business is now moving actively in agriculture. The corn picker is making it profitable to operate three-hundred-acre blocks of corn, and in the wide open spaces of the South and West cotton and wheat production is being operated on a scale entirely out of reach of the small farmer. Big Business will make profits in these ventures even when selling at prices at which the small farmer would not be able to make ends meet.

Public Ownership in Los Angeles

AS TO whether it is best to have the public own its utilities or to have the Electric Bond and Share Company own them, judge ye. In the city of Los Angeles, during the year 1929, in spite of the general depression, and in spite of a reduction in rates, the municipally-owned light and power plant showed an increase in earnings of $500,000. Now if Los Angeles had been in the hands of the Power Trust, who do you suppose would have gotten that $500,000? And do you suppose there would have been any preceding reduction in the rates?

A New Era of Big Business

WALTER GIFFORD, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is reported to have said in a speech in Massachusetts: "As sure as I am standing here, this depression will soon pass and we are about to enter a period of prosperity the like of which no country has ever seen before; a new era of big business working for the fulfilment of its social obligations; a new development in industry to work out the problems of distributing what we have on the basis that we have plenty to go around." We merely add to this that if the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had been a little more anxious in previous years to let other people have something, without charging all the traffic would bear, and then some, its president would not now be so concerned about starting a new era when big business, suddenly reformed, would be working for the fulfilment of its social obligations, and be eager to figure out how to do something in the way of distributing the plenty which it confessedly has. Somehow, deathbed repentances never seem convincing. "When the Devil was sick, the Devil a saint would be; when the Devil got well, the devil a saint was he."

Improved Turkey-Greece Relations

THE relations between Turkey and Greece seem to have greatly improved as a result of the exchange of populations which a few years ago worked such hardships in the Near East. The Greeks once had great influence in Turkey and were a potent force in Turkish politics. Now there are but few left. The minority of Greeks is so small as to be without influence, and the Turks treat it well. The new treaty of friendship between the two countries is one of encouragement to peace lovers.

No Poor in France

THERE are no poor in France. There are none who are not insured against sickness, invalidity, old age, widowhood, orphanage and death; and here is how they do it. Everybody who is earning above 15,000 francs a year is compelled to participate in this plan for caring for the unfortunate, among whom, in the vicissitudes of life, he may sometime find himself. While he is earning large wages a certain proportion of his earnings is set aside as a sum to be used for the general welfare of those less fortunate.

Racketeering in New York

THE methods of the Power Trust are bearing their natural fruit in New York. Seeing the Wall Street crowd make current for three-tenths of a cent per kilowatt hour and sell it for thirty times what it costs has emboldened the lower criminals into aping the higher ones. It seems that now a poor musician who gets a night's work must pay $1 for protection for every night or be blackjacked or have his instrument ruined. A storekeeper must pay so much a week or have his windows smashed and his store robbed. The big merchants can get nothing from the piers without paying 3¢ per hundredweight commission to the racketeers. Not a funeral can be held without paying a percentage to a crowd of villains that otherwise will damage the vehicles. The police, where are they? Well, some of them are so busy, apparently, in framing up innocent girls, and running them off to prison if they don't pay them blackmail, that they haven't time to look into it. If this is part of Christ's kingdom, pray where is the Devil's kingdom, of which he boasted to Jesus, and of which the apostle says he is the ruler?

All Europe Fascist by 1950

IN A RECENT speech the Italian dictator is alleged to have said that by 1950 all of Europe would be Fascist; that is, human liberty would be at an end. Italy is the scene of another series of attacks upon the intelligent who are suspected of not being wholly in sympathy with tyranny. One of those arrested was Professor Rossi, of the Technical Institute of Bergamo. While being taken by night train from Milan to Rome he leaped headlong from the train, knowing the horrible fate in store for him at the other end. The news dispatch merely says significantly that he was recaptured.

Russia's Gigantic Building Plans

RUSSIA is determined to overcome her house shortage and is going about it with great thoroughness. Ernst May, municipal architect and town councilor at Frankfort-on-Main, who made a great reputation for himself in removing house shortages in his own city, has been selected to rebuild Russia's old towns and lay out new cities. He is an advocate of plenty of sun and air, and it is predicted that the new cities will be marvels of comfort and convenience, if not of looks. He has already proceeded to Russia, accompanied by twenty architects of his own selection.

India's 60,000,000 Untouchables

IN THE country districts of India, when a Brahman comes down the road, as soon as the Untouchables, and there are 60,000,000 of them in India, see him coming, men, women and children hide their mouths and nostrils with folded hands, and dart off the road, plunging into mud up to their waists, to prevent their shadows from polluting him.

The Untouchables cannot trade in a store. It would pollute the store. The storekeeper must come outside, and the trading is done in the road, and at a distance, the coins being laid down, after which the Untouchable one retires until the storekeeper can place the package where the coins were and can himself retire to a place where he will not be contaminated.

In a lawsuit an Untouchable witness cannot appear in court. He stands outside, and questions and answers are conveyed back and forth by messengers. When the wife of a Brahman is ill she may not go to a hospital and run the risk of being defiled by food and drink prepared by polluted hands.

It is the priests, the personal and authorized representatives of the Devil in every land, that have fastened this atrocious, diabolical system upon the mild, inoffensive Hindus, and succeeded in dividing them into more than 2,000 sects, all to their injury and undoing. The day of their deliverance is at hand, when the Devil and his agents will be taken out of the way.

Prohibition in California

THEY have Prohibition out in California, except in certain places. You can find out some of the places where they do not have Prohibition by writing to the Italian Swiss Colony, 51 Broadway, San Francisco, California.

In a circular letter which has come into our hands they tell us all about their Burgundy, Port, Sherry, Muscatel and other juices of the grape which, as they very properly observe, "are not just ordinary grape juices. They are the juices of the grape with a successful background." That sounds interesting. The circular letter is numbered D-179.

The next paragraph calls attention to the fact that thousands of the people around San Francisco Bay "own Italian Swiss Colony-built cellars". They suggest that you start building your cellar at once, and that if you cannot afford to put in the whole six steps, you put in at least one or two.

There is a mailing card enclosed, which will pass "First Class" through the United States mails under "Permit No. 467, Section 384½, Postal Laws and Regulations". So the governmental officials in California are no doubt well pleased to lend their aid and comfort and influence to the business.

A postscript to the letter explains that experts are available for the domestic refinement of beverages. The concern has plants at Asti, Cloverdale, Chianti and San Francisco, and no doubt has full knowledge of how such refining work is done.

How Prohibition Prohibits

By C. J. Cameron (California)

AFTER having read Judge Rutherford's masterpiece in booklet form, *Prohibition; League of Nations,* I feel constrained to write a few lines to your worthy magazine on that subject from personal experiences. I might state at the outset that what I have to say could be verified by a notary, and witnesses procured to substantiate every statement.

I am a traveling salesman and my business has taken me through eastern and midwestern states within the last three years. Mr. Doran, who was in charge of prohibition enforcement in the United States, recently made the public statement that the country is really dry, and I would like to say that "His Honor" is either very much misinformed or else willingly ignorant.

Being of German descent, naturally I like beer and other drinks in moderation; but I believe absolutely in temperance, not in prohibition. Having been located in California for several years, like many men I know, I had my regular bootlegger, who would deliver a gallon of very good whiskey right to my door at $10 a gallon. This I used moderately. But when the time came for me to go east, not desiring to carry any with me, I decided to investigate here and there to get a few sidelights on the above question, besides some beverage.

My first stop of any length was in Detroit. Locating a friend in the little suburb of Ecorse, where I was to stay, I decided to go out there and familiarize myself with the town. Having looked Detroit over I caught the jitney which was to take me to Ecorse. Incidentally I asked the jitney driver where I might get some real Canadian beer and whiskey. He replied that that was easy, just to stay on the bus and he would take me to the best place in town.

While passing through Ecorse, he showed me about 150 boathouses built exactly alike on the bank of the Detroit River about 250 feet from Canada. He explained that these houses were built alike for a purpose and were operated by a big bootlegging company who loaded their contraband purchase into boats on the Canadian shore and, when the coast was clear, proceeded with full speed headed for the boathouses, the doors of which practically all opened at the same time. After the boat had entered, the doors closed. Should the federal men who had not received pay pursue the boat they were blocked because they could not enter any of them without a search warrant for a certain one, and by the time this could be secured, the boat was entirely unloaded.

We proceeded on to Wyandotte. On the main street, as we drove along, my newly-made friend, the jitney driver, pointed out about thirty or forty saloons, or "blind pigs", as they are called, but said he was taking me to the man who was on the square and serves only Canadian goods. This I found to be true, for he ran an orderly place which was exactly like many of the pre-prohibition saloons. It was open, so anyone could walk in and buy as though there were nothing to prohibit. The proprietor of this saloon I came to know fairly well as a good-hearted sort of chap who did not wish to do anyone harm, but, desiring to make an honest living, chose this as his course. One evening while I was in this place three men entered ordering drinks. One remarked that he had purchased a launch and intended to bring over a few loads from Canada. I was informed they were railroad detectives. (What a wonderful prohibition law!)

The proprietor took me out one evening in his car, and as we drove toward Detroit he showed me many places run more or less openly "under protection of the law", as he called it. One place he showed me where 20,000 cases of whiskey were stored. We went to a fashionable cabaret which had a very nice dining room and a bar in connection where any order could be had. He told me of the many ways in which the bootlegging business is being carried on. Many of the better-class places in Detroit receive genuine Canadian beer in barrels, and others receive malt in five-gallon wood-covered cans, like the old molasses cans, and this was brewed and bottled to serve in some room near the speakeasy. He showed me many places in the heart of Detroit conducted, as he termed it, "under the law." He told me of the bootleggers' organization who had men appointed to get in touch with the law or federal agents, and who under federal and police protection would bring in boatloads from Canada. I also heard of a man who kept his supply under his house, which was not high enough for a man, so his seven-year-old boy was appointed to the job of carrying it under and out again.

My work later took me to Toledo, Ohio. Of course, I being a stranger, a business friend, desiring to show me around, took me to a very fine residence in a fashionable part of town and we entered unannounced through the side door

to the basement. There to my surprise was a regular barroom operating in the old-fashioned way except for license, etc. And my friend counseled me, if I wished some good corn whiskey, to go to a certain grocery store which he mentioned and hand them his card and I could procure same at $5 a gallon. I was informed such places 'run into the millions' in the United States.

In other cities where I traveled I found the matter of procuring good liquor only a task of fifteen to thirty minutes' inquiry. Walking down a street in Salt Lake City I saw a man sitting on the veranda of an adobe house, and sat with him because the day was very warm. Our conversation drifted to the all-important subject of prohibition. He informed me that if I desired he could take me to a respectable place. We found a private residence where various kinds of liquor were being served. Before I left town, the oil station man where I had my car serviced told me a gallon could be delivered for my desert trip toward California. I paid for same on delivery and journeyed on.

On my arrival in Oakland and San Francisco I became acquainted with a number of business men who boasted of having wine cellars and a goodly supply of aged whiskey. Among these were judges and district attorneys, detectives, policemen, etc. In a hotel in San Francisco, to the stranger entering the barroom near beer was sold; but to regular customers, the beer with a percentage. Also, if one desired to go to a room adjoining the dining room, he could get something stronger. Or if his taste was more expensive he might be escorted to the second floor, where a regular barroom was. He might proceed with whatever his taste desired. Also, from this hotel delivery was made to one's place of business or home.

One day as I stood in the barroom a big, burly policeman came in, walked through the side entrance, and another came in, both in uniform; and I was rather curious, thinking there would surely be a raid, but as they did not reappear I rather wondered at it. But as I glanced in the dining room the proposition became clear. I saw Mr. Policeman, disrobed of cap and coat, enjoying a big feed and everything that goes with it, beer, wine, etc. These men were receiving a portion of their pay for protecting this hotel man. Later I questioned the proprietor as to how he could continue running so open, and he replied that he had been fined a few times but his profit was so large that he could afford to pay fines and yet net himself a goodly profit. He said at that time he paid several hundred dollars a month for police protection. Truly this is the Devil's kingdom. One of the all-important questions today before any man, whether he be policeman, politician, clergyman or financier, is Prohibition.

I have cited only a few of my experiences during the past three years and I want to add that anyone who makes the statement that this country is under federal control of liquor is either ignorant or malicious. How wonderful it will be when, as set forth in Judge Rutherford's marvelous booklet, *Prohibition,* they shall plant vineyards and drink wine thereof, not as wine-bibbers, but as a health tonic. Truly Prohibition is of the Devil. I could speak of many more instances which are too numerous to mention.

I, for one, say, Hail for God's kingdom which shall do away with the hypocrisy in the denominational church systems and give life to poor oppressed humanity!

Our Infantile Business Leaders

RIDICULING the infantile speeches made at the proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Major Industries, held at the University of Chicago, *The New Republic* says: "The truth is that our business leadership is even more poverty-stricken than our political leadership in the realm of ideas about the economic structure as a whole. Its chief motives are acquisitiveness and fear that something may be done to thwart that acquisitiveness. In the midst of one of the worst depressions that the world has ever known, its main concern is that nothing may be done to 'upset' conditions or to 'destroy confidence'. Confidence in what, forsooth? Confidence, we suppose, that the evil alternation of prosperity and depression can be stabilized, that everyone can soon grow rich, if only the same leaders we have had are allowed to keep on doing the same things they have done."

Avoid Moistureless Air *By Mrs. F. W. A. (Pennsylvania)*

I AM prompted to write you expressing deep gratitude for the way you have fearlessly exposed the evils of cooking utensils made of aluminum. We believe that you have been the means of our attaining a better health condition in our family, and we have carried the story to others, with the result that they too are enjoying better health.

However, may we now offer a firm conviction regarding another health matter, with the request that if on investigation you find merit therein you will give space in your columns so that others may receive the same blessing we have from knowing the truth about the air conditions in heated homes, offices, schools, factories, etc.?

It has been thought true for years that a dry heat is the better condition. We are convinced that this is far from true.

Several years ago my husband was employed in a machine shop where the air was used over and over again, being forced by a large fan through live steam coils. No ventilation was provided, and we imagine that the air was devoid of all humidity. Colds, grippe, influenza, hoarseness, and pneumonia made the rounds of the men.

After suffering from a severe cold my husband developed bronchitis and larynx trouble to such an extent that doctors advised that he was in the first stage of tuberculosis.

With the coming of spring he overcame the trouble, but had recurrences from time to time each year when the heat was turned on, getting so hoarse that he could scarcely whisper.

It was purely by accident that we learned the truth of how to live through the winter minus colds, etc. It came about when we were installing a new furnace in our home and one salesman stressed the importance of having an abundant supply of water passing through the air passage of the furnace so that moist air came with the heat.

We installed this make of furnace and believe it has the right principle about the humidity, but even this furnace manufacturer does not go far enough. People living indoors do not know what the humidity should be, as a rule, and have no way of determining what the humidity happens to be. Neither do they know how to correct the trouble if the air is known to be too dry.

Every home or room in any closed building can have a small instrument known as a "hygrometer" hanging on a wall, which will advise the correct amount of moisture, which should be at least 50 percent to 80 percent. We saw rooms last winter with 3 percent, and the occupants were having colds continually. This hygrometer can be bought for a price under $3.00, and should be of the dial type, and not a wet bulb, as these are too hard to be read easily.

The greatest offenders in making wrong air condition, among all the various kinds of heating systems, are the steam, hot water and vapor systems which, while giving good results, have no means of providing the moisture needed to keep the membranes in the air passages of the body 'lubricated', with the result that these membranes are dried up, which allows disease germs to find ready lodgment in the nose, throat, and lungs. Mucus membrane is intended by nature to act in much the same way as sticky fly paper does in trapping flies; and if the membrane is allowed to dry, the germ has a much better chance to find lodgment and cause trouble.

You can readily visualize that one sick person can spread enough disease germs to spread the same sickness among hundreds. Our schools, which do not pay much attention to proper humidity, are a breeding place for all manner of disease, the children taking home, and from the class room to others elsewhere, these same germs.

The hot air heating system offers the easily controlled humidity condition, but with any system it is possible to boil water on a stove, allowing the steam to go into the air. There should be in every home some means of telling just what the humidity is, and this ought to be a good hygrometer.

There is still another reason for having the correct humidity: the matter of fuel saving.

With a correct humidity of 65 percent one will be warmer (feel warmer) at 70 degrees than with a temperature of 75 with 5 percent humidity. The saving in the fuel will be obvious.

Still another advantage exists in higher humidity, this being in the keeping down of dust.

Another side is that it prevents dried-out furniture, cracking paper on walls, etc.

I trust that the foregoing will help in the elimination of some of the troubles people have to contend with when the fires are lighted in the fall and through winter.

It is to be hoped that this will be the means

of starting a good work which will bless all who read and who heed.

The day of ignorance in this, as well as in all matters having to do with harmful results of the manner in which man lives, should be passing.

Radio Tubes Are Priced Too High

By Donald Abernethy (Washington)

IT HAS been my privilege during the past summer and fall months to visit farmers and urban families residing in four different counties in the state of Washington.

Being interested in radio educational service, I always inquire if there is a radio set in the home and if they are receiving certain educational programs. Their replies have given me some information which tends to show that there exists in the receiving end of the radio business what amounts to what one might call a "big leak". A "big leak" in the effectiveness of this way of advertising, spreading knowledge, etc. I believe that I am fairly stating the matter when I venture the information that practically one out of every five radio sets in rural homes just now is silent, dead.

In small towns the ratio is a little lower, perhaps one in seven sets, and in the cities about one in nine sets is "dead". Some big radio-set manufacturers are now boasting that they have turned out "two million" sets, "three million" sets, etc. No doubt by now there are over six million sets in the homes of the people of the United States alone. Perhaps one million dead sets out of six million would be too high an average. One dead set in every ten, according to information I have, might be more reasonable; but to be generous, let us say that five hundred thousand homes in the United States alone have sets that are absolutely unproductive to the high-priced radio advertising efforts: market reports, weather reports, speeches by the nation's president, and others, educational programs, notices of escaped prisoners or bandits, robbers, etc., news flashes, and a host of other items that radio has included in its service to the public.

Five hundred thousand "dead" sets. Two million purchasers of soap, meats and cereals, bread and food in general, amusements, carpets, furniture, clothing, automobiles, refreshments, etc. Some leak!

Perhaps the radio advertisers would like and appreciate a little information regarding this "big leak", this "poor compression" when he is trying to get somewhere with his radio-advertising dollar. Here is the main reason, as I have found it, for this condition of affairs. One is told that "our radio set isn't working" or "hasn't been working for some time". What is the matter? "Oh, one or two tubes are blown out, burned or worn out." Why don't you replace them? "Well, you see, when one of our electric lights goes out, we've just got to purchase another globe, and that's what we do, at a reasonable cost to us, and then we can at least read the advertisements in the newspapers. Then if the lights in the family auto go out, we buy some more, at least enough so that we can use 'old faithful' to go down and purchase what we see advertised in the newspapers. But when a couple tubes in our radio burn out, well, 'it's just too bad.' We feel we can do without what the radio programs have to offer when they hold the price of radio tubes so high that you have to sell a pig or a heifer every time you want to replace one."

I do not believe the radio corporations could find a more effective way of diminishing the power of the radio advertising dollar than by holding the price to purchasers of tubes at a figure practically prohibitive to many owners of radio sets. Twenty to thirty cents for a new bulb for "old faithful", forty cents for a new light globe for the living room, but two to three dollars and a half for an even smaller tube for the set. Well, the gap is too great! Even if they do have a lot more "insides to 'em" than the common house globe.

Mr. Editor, it's about time some of those electrical wizards got busy and gave us a good efficient radio tube for, say, about eighty-five or ninety cents. Let's not say it can't be done. It can and will be done unless those that control the manufacture of radio tubes wait too long and foolishly obsolete the whole radio business. Someone has said: "Necessity is the mother of invention." If the necessity of reaching "dead set" owners some other way is felt strong enough, some bright inventor will invent something to take the place of the dead sets. Then who will be the loser? Perhaps in the near future the old phonograph up in the attic will have to share up with the old dead-tube radio set.

The Great Aluminum Way to the Graveyard *By E. W. Symondson (New York)*

JUST recently, thanks to *The Golden Age*, a strong and clear-cut argument has been built up against the use of aluminum for cooking purposes. Each day someone is finding out that food cooked in those nice clean-looking aluminum pans is as good as a through ticket to the cemetery, by express at that. Since I nearly provided the undertaker with a little extra business a short while ago via the aluminum non-stop route, I thought maybe the facts might be interesting to all who want to get well and keep well.

During the summer of 1926 I returned home after working away for a long time. And at home aluminum was very prominent in the kitchen. Well, soon after this I used to get terrible pains in the stomach, as well as a perpetual sore throat. This was all the more remarkable as I tried to watch my diet as much as possible to try to prevent the pain, which usually left me flat on the floor without much interest in life. Still nothing seemed to do any good, so-called "medicine" least of all. Then one day I read in *The Golden Age* of aluminum and the chemicals released into food when cooked in it. This seemed so reasonable that I tried to do without aluminum whenever possible, with the immediate return of a large amount of the pep that I didn't expect to have again. I didn't completely knock off aluminum; hence I didn't get completely well.

About a year later my mother, who up to that time had had very good health, got the same trouble as I had. This increased so rapidly that three months later, in the spring of last year, she was taken to the hospital, where an immediate operation for cancer was advised. This was carried out, and three days thereafter she was dead. No satisfactory details could be obtained at the hospital as to the primary cause of her death. Of course not. Who would take the trouble to look for traces of aluminum poisoning in the organism of any one who had died of such a well-known 'incurable disease' as cancer? Certainly not the M. D.'s, at any rate.

A little later I left home to have a share in spreading the grandest message on earth, and from then on wouldn't eat food cooked in aluminum at all. The result was like magic. I never felt so well before, and since then have never had to grovel about in the dust like some "poor heathen Chinee". Here's one that's off aluminum for life, anyway, even if the aluminum trust *does* go on raking in its dividends. When telling of Jehovah's way to *real* health and happiness I've often noticed how ill some folks look, and a little inquiry usually reveals the fact that a set of brand-new honest-to-goodness aluminum saucepans is reposing gracefully in that home. Sometimes those pans leave home hurriedly after a little talk; sometimes they remain. On more than one occasion I have been "wicked" enough to get a real "kick" out of taking money put by for buying aluminum in exchange for Judge Rutherford's books that show the time is just ahead when there's to be no more sickness or death, but real radiant health that will be free to all. And it isn't coming the aluminum way either, nor yet the serum-makers' way, nor even the preachers' way. Turn to Isaiah the thirty-fifth chapter and read about it for yourself.

Another Way to Get Rid of Bugs *By Kate Ronde (Oregon)*

YOUR article on the connection between the bug and the pox was most interesting, but the way you get rid of the bugs is too expensive and slow. Here is a better one.

"Arrange household affairs so that no fire need be lit for forty hours. Get about two gallons of cheap auto gasoline and as many ordinary little ten-cent oil cans as you have persons squirting. Fill these with gasoline and start. Squirt the gasoline into every and any crack where any bug might think of going. This do with the beds, the walls, the mattresses, anything. Go over it all three times the same morning. Then go on a picnic and let the house air. At night you may sleep there, but better not light a flame. If there are no more bugs, you are done till the next dirty person brings you some. If you find more, there were some cracks you missed or some eggs too far in behind the scenes to be reached by the gas. Gas all again."

The Lord's Victory in Brantley County, Georgia

IN THE month of June one of the colporteurs of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, M. O. Zeliff, 74 years of age, was arrested in Brantley county, Georgia, charged with "not being a bona fide student earning his way through school or college and without first applying for, taking out and obtaining a license to sell books", under a possible penalty of a fine and six months in jail or twelve months on the chain gang, or both, if found guilty.

The case came up for trial in the November term of court. The attorney engaged had in the meantime become despondent over the case. The remainder of the story we take from the report of the regional service director, Anton Koerber, sent by Judge Rutherford to look after the matter.

"After a brief conference with Garrett, I agreed with Zeliff. Garrett was so sure of a conviction, I was persuaded to dismiss him, have the case postponed, and secure another attorney.

"After prayerful consideration, I decided upon the following course: Prepared a statement of facts covering the points we desired to be brought to light at trial, and placed these before Garrett and frankly asked if he would back us in getting these points before the jury, regardless of his personal opinions. He replied that he would. We then laid out the procedure for the following day at trial.

"The trial proceeded as follows: A jury was selected. I instructed Garrett to replace two preachers on the jury, which was done.

"The Solicitor General (the prosecutor) had four witnesses testify that they had purchased books from Zeliff, the same not being Bibles, etc., trying to show that Zeliff was an agent or canvasser and that his acts came under the Revenue Act as per attached.

"After the prosecutor finished their side, Garrett asked the court to 'quash' the case on the grounds the prosecutor had shown no relationship between the defendant and Society and could not be classified as an agent or canvasser for said organization. The court overruled the motion, and case proceeded.

"I had instructed Garrett to call me first, then the defendants; but he called Zeliff to stand first, advising me afterward that such was a customary procedure here. The witnesses are sworn in and sectioned off; so the privilege of sitting at counsel's table to confer with him during trial was denied.

"Now the law here is that the defendant cannot be questioned or cross-examined. He simply testifies without interruption until finished, then is dismissed.

"Although Zeliff was not well he bore up remarkably under the severe strain of the trial, which to him was a real trial. Garrett requested me to make up a short schedule of the ground he was to cover briefly, and to go over it with him; which I did. But when the time came for him to take the stand he was so enthusiastic over his opportunity to give a good witness that he proceeded to deliver a discourse on immortality, and did very well at it, too. I tried to flag him after a while, but to no avail; he was too enthusiastic over his subject to be cut off suddenly. Finally, Garrett stopped him.

"I then took the stand and covered the points formerly outlined with Garrett in a prepared statement of facts covering the points as you instructed, showing how and when the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society was organized, its purpose, that it, together with the Peoples Pulpit Association and the International Bible Students Association, is a benevolent, charitable, and religious organization within the meaning of those terms, therefore is exempt from taxation; that neither the officers nor any of the Society operate for a pecuniary profit, but all engaged in this work, including the defendant and other such witnesses, go from house to house preaching the gospel of the Kingdom, at a sacrifice to themselves, because of their love for Jehovah their God, and love for their fellow men.

"Had arranged for Garrett to ask questions which would further show our method of approaching the people, and why it was essential, particularly in this day of trouble, for the people to understand God's message of deliverance. He stuck fairly close to the program, showed increased interest, and defended the case before the jury, in his resume, better than I expected.

"In the meanwhile the Solicitor General had many questions relative to who we were, the work being done, and contents of the books. He would ask one question after another, not disputing the authenticity of the answers, as I would cite Scriptures for authority. It developed into a regular question and answer meeting on the Bible. It was almost like a class meeting. He asked the very questions we wanted to get before the jury.

"After admonishing the prosecution, a num-

ber of times, to stick to the question at issue, relative to the Revenue Act, the judge angrily stopped the Solicitor and asked the questions himself. His first question was: 'These books are Judge Rutherford's interpretation of the Bible, are they not?'

"I replied, in substance, that the Bible is of no private interpretation. Jehovah is His own interpreter. He caused the prophecies in the Bible to be written as a record foretelling His purposes. He alone can bring them to pass and does always fulfil His promises. A Christian is commanded to watch for the fulfilment of God's prophecies; and when in process of fulfilment, the faithful watchman will testify accordingly to others, calling attention of all men to the mighty acts of Jehovah. Thus they are God's witnesses which He foretold. These books contain the message that God's kingdom is at hand. The defendant and other witnesses of God use these books as a means of making God's message in the Bible plain by comparing physical facts with Jehovah's written purposes.

"The judge then asked other questions, and did the very thing he rebuked the Solicitor for. We had other witnesses, but the trial had been in progress for three hours; so the case was closed.

"Garrett summed up the case before the jury, pleading for religious liberty.

"The Solicitor General made a few remarks consistent with his vocation; but at one time he was so absorbed in portions of *Deliverance*, to prove his point to the jury, that he was arguing in our favor.

"The judge, in charging the jury, stated that regardless of whether we were right or not in the religious discussion, if the defendant had violated the Revenue Act, although it be without malicious intent, then he was guilty; therefore if the jury so found, they should bring in a verdict accordingly. The jury then retired. They returned in about fifteen minutes with a verdict of *"Not guilty"*.

"Then things began to happen. All kinds of wild stories about the Bible Students had been circulated by the clergy; so by trial time the court room was packed. About 350 were present.

"Many of these, together with the jury, flocked around and wanted the books. I delivered all we had, took orders for others, and turned orders over to local brethren there, so people would know Jehovah had witnesses in that place. Then Zeliff immediately left for his territory, rejoicing in the Lord.

"While the jury was out I had a fine talk with the judge about our work.

"One of the many incidents was, there was a judge on the jury of twelve men selected to decide our case. During the trial a messenger brought word that his son had been killed; so he was excused. The case was finished with eleven men. Learned later he was opposed to our work.

"The Solicitor obtained some of our books; and we were assured by the judge, and many others, that we were welcome in Georgia any time.

"It was on Thursday, November 27. What a Thanksgiving Day! The Lord heard our prayers, and His angel maneuvered the case to honor Jehovah's cause."

"Lawful to Do Well" *By Paul E. Saddlemire (New York)*

IN SOME localities, when a worker goes out canvassing on Sunday he is almost sure to hear, sooner or later, "I won't buy books on Sunday," or, "You ought to know better than to sell books on Sunday!"

Nine times out of ten the person who thus complains is a church member or likes the churches.

Do this: When you are rebuffed in the above manner, ask if the person is a church member or not. If the person says 'Yes', then ask just why he or she objects to your distributing books on Sunday. If the person gives no reason, except that it is Sunday or that the preachers object, say: 'Why the idea! The preachers sell books on Sunday themselves.' If the person denies this, then say: 'But they do. They sell Sunday School lesson books, creed books, hymn books and catechism books in their churches on Sunday, and they take money for these books on Sunday, too!'

Don't be afraid to say this. You can say it kindly, and although the argument is a knockout, you may overcome the prejudice of persons who are inclined to be fair-minded. Try it once; but don't be rude. Nobody likes to feel insulted.

Reconstruction

An address by Judge Rutherford
WATCHTOWER national chain program

JEHOVAH has made it clear by His Word that following the expression of His righteous indignation against Satan and his organization He will heal and reconstruct the human race. That will be a happy time for mankind. It will not do, however, to pass by the terrible trouble that will shortly come upon the world without giving it due consideration. The people and nations of the earth are certain to experience that trouble. Jehovah causes notice of the coming storm to be given to the rulers and to the people, and manifestly His desire is that they may know why it comes. While it is natural for man to wish to escape trouble, the world cannot escape that which is just ahead. The matter should be viewed calmly, and then with eagerness the people should seek information divinely provided that consolation may come to those who are in distress. The fact that the great trouble will be the last should bring some comfort to those who understand, and should enable them to meet the approaching conditions courageously and to bravely hold to that which is truth. That the great battle of Armageddon will completely wreck Satan's organization, the visible part of which is described under the symbol of "the earth", is made certain.

In Isaiah 24:19 it is written: "The earth is utterly broken down, the earth is clean dissolved, the earth is moved exceedingly." That the people will suffer and will know that such oppressive condition is done and will never come again is made certain by the words of the prophet (Isa. 24:20): "The earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard, and shall be removed like a cottage; and the transgression thereof shall be heavy upon it; and it shall fall, and not rise again." That the people will be utterly at their wits' end as to what to do for themselves is also made certain by the words of the prophet (Ps. 107:27): "They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits' end." Having some knowledge of the great Jehovah God their desperate condition will cause the survivors of humanity to humbly cry unto Him for help, and He will render to them necessary aid. "Then they cry unto the LORD in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven." (Ps. 107:28-30) Not only will the Lord stay the storm of trouble, but He will put forth His loving hand and heal the afflicted.

When all mankind were sinners and all were alienated from God His love for poor suffering humanity was so great that He gave His only beloved Son to die that the people might have an opportunity to live. With stronger reasoning, then, will He manifest His love for all those who humbly seek His hand of favor when the great storm of trouble has ended. It is written that the people will then learn to say (Ps. 136:26): "O give thanks unto the God of heaven: for his mercy endureth for ever."

With the end of the storm of Armageddon there will be on earth many sad and broken hearts. Those, however, who have some knowledge of Jehovah will look beyond their trouble and seek His favor. His prophet said: "He healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds."—Ps. 147:3.

As Jesus taught His followers to pray for the coming of the kingdom of God that God's will might be done on earth as it is done in heaven, so will those people of honest heart pray for divine help. By His prophet God records this prayer: "God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause his face to shine upon us. That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations." (Ps. 67:1, 2) Nothing will then be so much needed by suffering humanity as a complete reconstruction of mind and body and of the governmental affairs of the nations of the earth.

Certainty

The reconstruction of the human race and the full restoration of man to perfection is a tremendous task; but the accomplishment thereof is an absolute certainty, because God has given His Word it shall be. The great work will be accomplished in God's due time and in His own good way. The Scriptures and the facts show that the blessed time of reconstruction will soon begin. The Apostle Peter describes the complete destruction of Satan's organization or world, which is made up of the invisible and visible parts called 'heaven and earth', and then

adds: "Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." (2 Pet. 3:13) The "heavens" represent the new government of Jehovah invisible to man, while the "earth" represents the organization of the peoples of earth that participate in carrying out God's purposes.

Jehovah has given His Word and thereby expressed His purposes. His Word shall not be void, but shall accomplish His purposes and bring to pass all He has said. For the benefit and encouragement of those who seek the truth He has caused His prophet to write, in Psalm 96:10: 'The world shall be established, that it shall not be moved: and the Lord shall judge the people in righteousness.' The 'establishment of the world' necessarily means a complete reconstruction of governments. Concerning God's loving-kindness and His goodness to those who seek to know and to do His will it is written: "For thus saith the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy; I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite ones. I have seen his ways, and will heal him: I will lead him also, and restore comforts unto him and to his mourners." (Isa. 57:15, 18) The healing necessarily means reconstruction, or bringing about a happy condition.

Reconstruction means to make over again or make anew. The reconstruction of the human race means to restore mankind to perfection of mind and body and put within man a pure and honest heart. One of the primary purposes of the new world is to heal, reconstruct, and restore the people to strength of body and perfection of manhood. The great ransom sacrifice provided by the death and resurrection of Jesus forever removes the disability which came upon all men by reason of Adam's sin, and opens the way for restitution. The overthrow of Satan's organization will remove the power that hinders complete reformation and reconstruction.

Unaided

Some will ask, Could not man by his own efforts bring himself back into a state of harmony with God and advance himself to perfection? The evolutionist preachers say, "Yes; man is lifting himself up and will continue to lift himself up, and the mental and moral achievements of men, all of which will be realized by his own efforts, will bring about a perfect condition." How foolish to so conclude! Such a conclusion is supported neither in reason nor in the Scriptures. It is necessary only to glance at the history of man and then take into consideration his present unhappy condition to know that it does not lie within man's power to bring himself up to an ideal state.

It must be borne in mind that for more than six thousand years the human race has been traveling the broad road of unrighteousness that leads to degradation and destruction. After such a long period of sin and debauchery the race is wicked and depraved. Visit the slums of the great cities and gain some idea of the vice, immorality, corruption and wickedness that are practiced there. Observe the filth and muck, and poverty-stricken conditions. Note those afflicted with loathsome disease, the weak of mind, the wretched, the lame, the halt and the blind, all herded together in a small ill-ventilated hovel and without proper food or clothing. They have nothing elevating upon which to feed the mind. Many of them appear to have reached a state of almost total depravity. This is the result of the work of the Devil.

Visit then the insane asylums, and there see hundreds of thousands whose minds are turned entirely in the wrong direction, and who are blind to all reason and truth. This also is the enemy's work.

Go to the hospitals and there look with pitying eyes upon the lame and halt and blind and sick and afflicted. This, too, is the result of Satan's work.

Go into the prison-houses and observe the marks of crime upon the faces of poor unfortunates who there drag out a weary existence. This is the work of the wicked one.

Visit the financial centers and see the harsh, cruel countenance of the profiteer who hesitates not to make war and hurry millions of youths into the trenches, there to meet an untimely and cruel death. This, too, is the work of the Devil.

Make the rounds of the sweat shops, where poor widows, friendless girls, and impotent men labor under the most adverse conditions, to eke out a mere existence. This is the Devil's work.

Consider also the brothels, where once beautiful girls have been turned into demons by

reason of evil practices. This is a part of the Devil's work.

Look deep into the salt pits and coal mines and there see poor miserable creatures, toiling in the darkness for a pittance that others might roll in wealth or earthly gain. This is a part of the Devil's work.

Go into the crowded streets and subways, the boats, the restaurants, the dance halls and like places and observe the young boys and girls, old men and old women, slaves to nicotine and drugs, momentarily breeding vice and crime. These things are also works of the Devil.

Take into consideration the abortive attempt to clean up America from the evils of intoxicating liquor, and the miserable failure that has resulted therefrom. No amount of law enactment or other methods could clean up the world and uplift the people. It is worse than foolishness to say that man by his mental and moral attainments can bring about an ideal or even a desirable condition. Something more powerful is needed; and that which is needed God has provided. Without this provision of Jehovah it would be impossible to restore mankind.

The death and resurrection of Jesus Christ will not alone undo the results of the practice of wrongdoing that has been carried on for centuries. The complete destruction of Satan's organization and his power could not help the human race and lift them out of degradation and back to a state of perfection. There is still something else that must be done. It is written: "He that committeth sin is of the devil; for the devil sinneth from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil." (1 John 3:8) That great work of destroying Satan's influence and power and the result of his wicked work must and will be done by and through the administration of the kingdom of God. That kingdom will be just and righteous, and the King possesses absolute and complete power and authority to carry out Jehovah's purposes.

Concerning the evil kingdoms of this world and their passing away and the establishment of righteousness, it is written: "In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever." (Dan. 2:44) The fact that this kingdom of God will stand forever to the glory of God is a guarantee that it will accomplish the purpose of Jehovah in doing the great reconstruction work. For this reason Jesus taught His followers to pray for the coming of the kingdom of God in order that God's righteous will might be done on earth as it is done in heaven.

God expressed His purpose of reconstructing the world when He said to Abraham: "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." (Gen. 22:18) He expressly defined the "seed", and said it is The Christ. (Gal. 3:16) It is written concerning Christ Jesus: "Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek." (Ps. 110:4) That means that He is the great official Servant of the Most High God, to whom is committed the work of executing the purposes of Jehovah. One of the expressed purposes of Jehovah God is to establish the world in righteousness, and it is by and through the ministration of Christ Jesus, earth's rightful ruler, that He will accomplish such work. By His prophet He said: "Behold my servant, whom I uphold, mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth; I have put my spirit upon him; he shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles. I the Lord have called thee in righteousness, and will hold thine hand, and will keep thee, and give thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the Gentiles . . . ." 'This honor will I not give to another.'—Isa. 42:1, 6, 8.

Such is conclusive proof that no man or company of men can reconstruct the world, but that the honor of so doing Jehovah gives to Christ alone. By the same prophet the Lord further says to His servant The Christ (Isa. 49:8-10), 'I will preserve thee and give thee for a guarantee to the people to establish the earth, to cause to inherit the desolate heritages.'

In view of these clear and positive statements by the Lord in His Word, why do the clergy mislead the people by telling them that by and through the League of Nations, world courts and peace pacts, and by the mental and moral achievements of men, the desired reformation and ideal condition can be brought about? Surely it should be manifest, to all men who think, that either the clergy who thus teach are wholly ignorant of what is in the Bible or else they do not believe what is contained therein. In either event they are unreliable advisers and should cease to call themselves ministers of the gospel.

I would waste neither time nor effort to mention the preachers merely as men, because I have no quarrel with them. I call attention to their teachings, which they place before the people, in order to show the people that these men are not safe moral guides. No man can afford to blindly follow teachings of another man or men. The obligation is upon each one to investigate for himself and ascertain what is the truth.

The kingdom of God through Christ, and that alone, can reform the people and entirely reconstruct the world and make the earth a place of fit habitation. If it is worth while to give any heed to the Bible at all as the Word of God, then let us take it for what it says and cease to listen to the senseless babble and the schemes of selfish men.

Upon earth today there is no righteous government. Furthermore, there has not been a righteous government amongst men; and this is due to the influence of Satan the enemy upon men. The purpose of God's government through Christ is to undo the great wrong which Satan has wrought, and then to reconstruct the world. For the past six thousand years Satan has brought upon the peoples of earth great sorrow, suffering, and death. God through Christ will lift mankind out of that condition and reconstruct the world in a period of one thousand years. To this end God by His prophet says: "Unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end . . . [He will] establish it with judgment and with justice, from henceforth even for ever."—Isa. 9:6, 7.

The very language of this scripture shows that God's kingdom is one of reconstruction and progression to the point of perfection, and that nothing shall hinder it. As further proof that His kingdom or government will be over all the earth and operated for the reconstruction and building up of mankind He says by His prophet (Ps. 72:3, 4): "[His kingdom] shall bring peace to the people . . . . He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor."

All the faithful prophets of Jehovah foretold the coming of God's kingdom and its constructive work and the great good it would do amongst men. By the Prophet Isaiah (32:1) it is written: "Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment."

Without a doubt the king here mentioned by the prophet is Christ, who is the One whose right it is to rule the earth. (Ezek. 21:27) Other scriptures show that there will be associated with Christ Jesus in that blessed work of reconstruction those who have been with Him in His trials which Satan has brought upon Christ and His followers. To such faithful ones Jesus said: "Ye are they which have continued with me in my temptations. And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me; that ye may eat and drink at my table in my kingdom, and sit on thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel." (Luke 22:28-30) It is Christ Jesus, and His faithful associates in judgment, that will have power over the nations and establish the world in righteousness. (Rev. 2:26, 27) Christ, the King of glory, will rule in righteousness, and His princes in judgment.

Who, then, are the princes mentioned by the prophet? A prince is one who acts in matters of government according to the supreme authority conferred upon him by the higher power. The princes here mentioned will be the legal representatives of God's kingdom on earth. Christ is a spirit, and will not be seen by human eyes. Provision is made that He shall have visible representatives on earth who will teach the people and lead them in the right way. Who then on the earth could be capable or worthy of such high honor and upon whom all the people could rely? The Scriptures give clear answer to that question. In the eleventh chapter of Hebrews they are mentioned, many of them by name, and their deeds of faithfulness to God are recorded with approval. They lived on earth from Abel to John the Baptist, the last of the prophets. They all died in faith and faithful to God. Never at any time did they compromise with Satan or any part of his organization. Knowing that Satan is the enemy of Jehovah, and the wicked oppressor of man, and the god of this world, they held themselves entirely aloof from his organization. Never on any occasion did any of them call upon the president and offer to follow his lead in an abortive attempt to reform the world and clean it up from crime. Those men had complete faith and trust

in Jehovah God, and without the slightest deviation from the path of rectitude they served Him. Never would they have anything to do with the politics of the world nor engage at any time in lobbying to influence the legislative bodies to enact their pet laws. Knowing the corrupt condition of the world, they knew that man could not reform it. Having complete faith in God, with patience they looked forward to His kingdom on earth and devoted themselves entirely to His cause of righteousness. Because of their faithfulness to Jehovah it is written of them: "Through faith [they] subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong .... Others were tortured, not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection: and others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonment: they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword: they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, tormented; (of whom the world was not worthy:) they wandered in deserts, and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth."—Heb. 11:33-38.

All these men died in faith and faithful to God. Jehovah God has promised that they shall have a better resurrection from the dead than many others. When on earth these men were called the fathers in Israel, because of their faithful devotion to Jehovah. When they come forth from the grave, however, they shall no longer be called such, but will be made governors in the world as the visible representatives of God's kingdom. By His prophet the Lord says of them: "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth."—Ps. 45:16.

Today a man is counted as of little value. The cruel profiteers barter in the property and the liberty and even the life-blood of men, that these selfish ones might gratify their greed. Under the reconstruction period of the kingdom of God the conditions will be entirely different. The faithful men who will then be princes in all the earth, and who will be leaders and teachers of the people, will have a proper appreciation of man. They will appreciate the fact that man is God's creation and that his liberty, his property and his life are valuable, and even sacred. Today real manhood has almost disappeared from the earth. This is largely due to the fact that the cruel and selfish ones have browbeaten and oppressed the others so much that man has grown weak in moral courage. Under the reconstruction blessings of God's kingdom there will be true men, their worth will be appreciated, and they will be a comfort and a joy to one another. Concerning that time, through His prophet God says: "And a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. And the eyes of them that see shall not be dim, and the ears of them that hear shall hearken. The heart also of the rash shall understand knowledge, and the tongue of the stammerers shall be ready to speak plainly."—Isa. 32:2-4.

Time

Concerning the time of reconstruction it is written: "Because he [God] hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man [Christ] whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead." (Acts 17:31) Christ was resurrected, and He ascended into heaven, and there He must wait until the end of the world, which came in 1914. Then He was placed upon His throne, and He cast Satan out of heaven. He is now causing 'this gospel of the kingdom to be preached in the world for a witness', and then will follow 'the battle of the day of God Almighty' for the destruction of Satan's organization. After that will follow the period of reconstruction. That such will be a blessed time is further assured by the words of the prophet: "But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall."—Mal. 4:2.

Here Christ is likened unto the sun which shall heal and bless the people. It will mean the time of restoration of all obedient ones of humankind to that which perfect man once enjoyed. Upon this point it is written that God will send Christ Jesus to restore all the things of which the prophets wrote. (Acts 3:20, 21) The proof is therefore conclusive that the remedy for the ills affecting humankind is by and through the kingdom of God and that there is no other remedy.

What will be the benefits to the people during that period of reconstruction? That question is of greatest importance to every one. Next Sunday morning, by the grace of the Lord, it will be my privilege and pleasure to give the Scriptural proof of the benefits of God's kingdom that will be brought to all the families of the earth.

A Comparison of Washington Power Bills

IN THE state of Washington they have been having a fight with the Power Trust, just to give the farmers a chance to vote for the privilege of having some say in the matter as to whether they shall pay fair rates or be robbed by the Trust. The state finally decided to let the farmers have something to say about this important subject.

From the pre-election literature we extract a little data showing why the Power Trust was willing to put up and lose a million dollars on this election. It discloses that the rates of mutual power companies in Washington are only about 40 percent of rates charged and collected by the Power Trust.

Below is a comparison of power bills paid in one year by Puget Sound Power & Light customers, compared with bills for equal current paid by Elmhurst Mutual (co-operative) members, based on 80 kwh. per month in each case:

P. S. P. L.		Elmhurst Mut.	Saving per year
Anacortes,	$54.00	$19.20	$34.80
Bremerton,	54.00	19.20	34.80
Wenatchee,	62.00	19.20	42.80

Following is Washington Water Power Company charges for 80 kwh. compared with Mutual charges:

W. W. P.		Elmhurst Mut.	Saving per year
Colfax,	$49.20	$19.20	$30.00
Okanogan,	49.20	19.20	30.00
Republic	49.20	19.20	30.00

Following comparisons are between Pacific Power & Light Co. and the Mutuals:

P. P. & L.		Elmhurst Mut.	Saving per year
Pasco,	$57.60	$19.20	$38.40
Yakima,	51.48	19.20	32.28
Walla Walla	51.48	19.20	32.28

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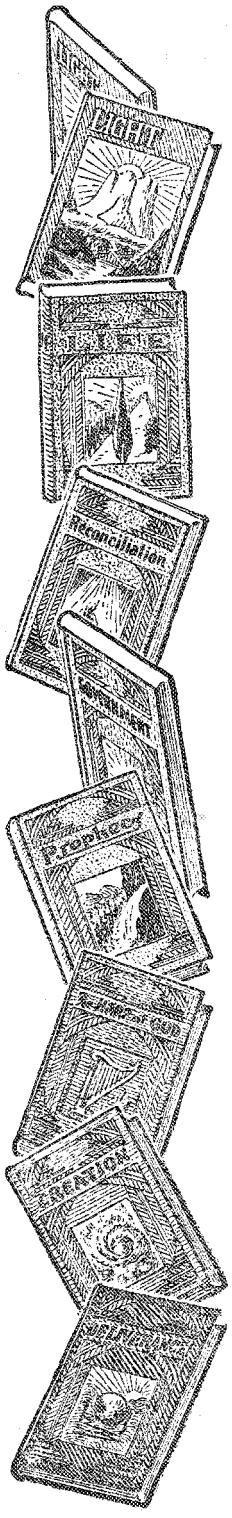

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Those who pose as "wise men", and the clergy in particular, have been telling the people all kinds of nonsense about "hell-fire and brimstone", about people's going to heaven or to "purgatory". Why not see what the Bible really has to say about the future of man, and his present and past, too. These nine books are offered to you for only $2.90, sent anywhere, prepaid. They are

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The Handicap of "The Sunshine City"

OF ALL places that have been favored by the Lord with an ideal location for a home the year around, probably nothing could exceed the beautiful peninsula, Pinellas County, Florida, which juts down into Tampa Bay, one of the finest harbors in the world, and upon which stand the lovely city of St. Petersburg and the village of Clearwater.

In respect to its climate, St. Petersburg is as fortunately situated as it is with respect to its splendid frontage of Tampa Bay on one side and the deep blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the other. The peninsula is long enough and wide enough to provide all-the-year-around homes for a million people without crowding one another at all, and only some great error of judgment, some trespassing upon the rights and liberties of the people, could prevent St. Petersburg from being a rival of Los Angeles or of the Wonder City of the world.

A little below the 28th parallel of north latitude, the climate is subtropical; but on account of the trade winds which blow steadily across it, climatic conditions are almost as perfect as in San Diego, the city of eternal spring. As in San Diego, the growing season extends throughout the entire year and sunshine is eternal.

But, recently, something of great importance has happened to retard the development of St. Petersburg as a desirable permanent home for those who are tired of wintry storms and the baking heat of less favored climes. This is not the fault of the climate, although, oddly enough, even the climate itself protested against the unwisdom and injustice of the extraordinary phenomenon brought to the attention of our readers in the following paragraphs.

Fiji Has Learned Better

The Subscription Department tells us that we have four subscribers in the Fiji Islands. There, a hundred years or so ago, it was quite a common thing for a man to divide his mother-in-law amongst his friends and to enjoy eating her for the evening meal. These subscribers, who are now entirely "civilized", will be astonished that they now have rights and privileges which some would vainly attempt to withhold from the highly intelligent citizens of St. Petersburg.

We have eighteen subscribers in the Hawaiian Islands, where, not so long ago, young men and women were encouraged to throw themselves into Kilauea's boiling crater to prevent its lava from pouring forth upon the fields and villages below. These Hawaiian subscribers now wonder if such things were ever possible; and they will wonder still more when they hear about what has been undertaken in St. Petersburg in the last few weeks.

We have forty-three subscribers in Alaska, where the natives, only a few years ago, undertook to eat some of the explorers who were wrecked upon their shores. Alaska is more civilized now. It would not undertake to eat explorers now. It has learned to extend a little more liberty of movement and thought to its visitors and friends.

At the opposite end of the world, in Tasmania, we have forty-six subscribers; and in New Zealand, 218. Here, only a little while ago, the tattooed and savage Maoris brandished their spears and sought in vain to guard themselves with their bullhide shields against the onrush of civilization.

And so we could go on and on around the world, touching here and there what have been its dark spots, only to find that old prejudices and customs have given way and are giving way and the light of the new day is breaking. And this brings us back to the strange occurrence at St. Petersburg in the latter part of December, 1930.

210 Varieties of Clergymen

It is admitted that in the United States today we have 210 kinds of clergymen. At this

point it is perhaps well to let some of their own spokesmen say just what they have accomplished and are accomplishing in the way of establishing in the earth the ideal conditions for which Jesus taught us to pray in the petition which embodies the expression, "Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

Gypsy Smith, the evangelist, is highly esteemed by the clergy and has been used by them in campaigns all over the earth. Quite likely he has at some time been thus used by the clergy of St. Petersburg to help them to do what they esteem to be their duty to do, namely, uphold the 210 denominations which, collectively, Mr. Smith considers to be the church. Well, in *The Delineator* Mr. Smith said, in substance:

> The church has education, art, music, position and money, but we have lost hold upon the common people, lost hold upon the coming generation, lost hold on God. I know churches in which nothing could be done even if Christ himself would preach to them; he would not even be welcomed.

Charles M. Sheldon, author of *In His Steps*, and editor of *The Christian Herald*, is another gentleman with unusual opportunities to know what has been accomplished, and in the March (1930) issue of *The Christian Herald* he said:

> Say what we may of activities in the church programs, and brag as loud as we often do about church doings, it is a fact that at no time in the history of the church was it ever so empty of spiritual life. The prayer meetings in the churches would be a joke if they were not a tragedy. In churches of over one thousand members it is rare for fifty members to be found in the prayer service. I have questioned hundreds of ministers in conference meetings with them, and giving frank and honest answers to my questions, almost all of them say the same thing.

Certainly it is a great error for a city like St. Petersburg to put its destinies in the hands of men who have made no better use of their opportunities for teaching the people the truth than is indicated by the expressions of Gypsy Smith and Charles M. Sheldon, which every honest and thoughtful man today knows are true.

A Stupendous Contrast

While, as above plainly shown, sectarianism has been losing its hold upon the people, the Lord has been raising up and using a layman to do the work which the clergy have not done and cannot do, that of explaining the Bible to the people.

What is the reason why in the last ten years Judge Rutherford's works in explanation of the Bible have been distributed to the extent of 93½ million copies, and every week in America alone his lectures on Bible topics are broadcast by more than 190 radio stations? It is because he sticks to the Bible, and the Bible alone, and lets sectarianism go just where Mr. Smith and Mr. Sheldon show it has gone and is going.

Is there any reason why St. Petersburg should lag behind Orlando, Miami Beach and Tampa?

Can it be true that the citizens of St. Petersburg cannot be trusted to hear what goes out regularly from Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Columbus, Thomasville, Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Meridian, Bristol, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Little Rock, New Orleans, Shreveport and the ten biggest cities in Texas?

All of these cities hover around the Gulf of Mexico. How does it come that their citizens are freely permitted to hear regularly what the clergy of St. Petersburg would fain deny to the people of that community?

Is there any reason why St. Petersburg should be content to be thrust into the Clearwater village class when it could just as well line up with New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, and all the other biggest cities all over the country, 190 of them?

Is there any reason why a program that is acceptable to the great pioneer broadcasting stations KDKA (Pittsburgh) and WGY (Schenectady) should be withheld from the citizens of St. Petersburg who wish to listen in to programs of their home station, WSUN?

A Contract Violated, and Why

On November 18, the Radio Control Board at WSUN entered into a contract for twenty-six broadcasts of electrical transcriptions of Judge Rutherford's lectures on the Bible. These broadcasts were to be from 12:15 to 12:30, noon, each Sunday from December 7, 1930, to May 31, 1931, inclusive.

The village of Clearwater has been accorded some privileges in connection with the city of St. Petersburg in the use of Station WSUN on Sundays. Now it happens that the head man of the village, Mr. Baskin, is a dry candidate. As such, he apparently does not know that Jesus

turned water into wine in violation of the Volstead Act, nor that Jesus was called a winebibber, nor that He had wine at the last meal He ever had on earth. No doubt Mr. Baskin would be equally shocked if he knew that the Apostle Paul advised that the aged women should not be given to much wine, and thus indicated that the old ladies took an occasional nip, and that he told Timothy that he also could take a little now and then without getting some friendly physician to write him a special prescription.

Mr. Baskin thought it was too bad that in one of his booklets Judge Rutherford should have drawn attention to these and other scriptures, and he also seemed to think that Judge Rutherford's concept of the value of sectarianism is as bad as that held by Gypsy Smith or Charles M. Sheldon.

Accordingly, Mr. Baskin of the village of Clearwater used his influence with the city of St. Petersburg to violate the contract which had been entered into for the broadcasting of Judge Rutherford's lectures.

How the Violation Was Brought About

The way the violation was brought about was that all the "ministers" in St. Petersburg were invited to hear the records at 3:00 o'clock p. m., Saturday, December 13, 1930. About half the "ministers" of the city came. Among them were those whose names are preceded by asterisks (*) in the following list of the city's recognized religious leaders:

*Rev. Schuyler E. Garth, First Avenue Methodist
*Rev. W. A. Thurston, D. D., Central Baptist
*Rev. David M. Gardner, D. D., First Baptist
J. T. McNew, D. D., Fifth Avenue Baptist
Rev. H. Baldwin, Pine City Baptist
Edward T. Poulson, D. D., Northside Baptist
Rev. Father M. C. Clasby, St. Joseph's Catholic
Rev. J. J. O'Riordan, St. Mary's Catholic
*Rev. J. F. Enright, St. Paul's Catholic
*Rev. G. Hubert Steed, First Christian
E. F. Walker, First Christian Scientist
*Rev. Kerrison Juniper, D. D., First Congregational
Rev. C. H. Bascom, priest, St. Bartholomew's Episcopal
*Chaplain Evan A. Edwards, rector, St. Peter's Episcopal
Judge M. Henry Cohen, Jewish Temple Beth-El
Rev. R. C. Steinbach, Grace Lutheran
Rev. Theodore K. Finck, Trinity Lutheran
The Rev. Owen M. Andrews, D. D., Allendale Methodist
Rev. E. Lewis Peirce, Ninth Avenue Methodist
*Rev. J. W. Branscomb, Childs Park Methodist South
Rev. C. Sterling Gardner, Central Methodist
*Rev. Addyman Smith, Grace Methodist
Rev. O. E. Rice, D. D., First Methodist
Dr. J. Wallace Hamilton, Trinity Methodist
Rev. J. R. Hill, Northside Methodist
*Rev. Walker Mayfield, Free Methodist
Rev. W. H. Couch, Pentecostal
*Rev. Tenney I. Deane, B. D., Euclid Presbyterian
*Rev. James A. McClure, D. D., First Presbyterian
Rev. E. R. Barnard, West Central Presbyterian
*Rev. C. E. Bovard, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian
Rev. Eve M. Whitney, Spiritualist
Dr. Louise C. Ryerson, Occult Science
Rev. Stannard Dow Butler, D. D., Universalist Unitarian
Rev. J. W. Romberger, Evangelical
Rev. W. T. Watson, Gospel Tabernacle
Dr. J. W. Hamilton, Pasadena Community
Rev. Nellie Coonrod, Four Square Gospel
Ensign E. Pickering, Salvation Army

* * * *

To make a long story short, these clergymen, although they said they could find no fault with anything they heard, nevertheless emphatically objected to having Judge Rutherford's lectures go out, for the reason, as they insisted, that "they would cause controversy"; that is, they would cause the people to see and know and recognize the truth.

Whether through his contact with these clergymen, or however it was, the head man of the village of Clearwater insisted that the records should not be broadcast. Mr. Baskin seemed to agree with the St. Petersburg "minister" who testified at the "censorship" meeting that the lectures of Judge Rutherford were "worse than Russian communism".

However, after hearing the records, the president of the Radio Control Board could still see no reason for not putting on the program, although he was unwilling to take a stand individually against the opinion of the "ministers".

As a result, the contract was canceled, Mr. Baskin (the prohibition candidate) and the clergy being the only ones who wished it done.

The People Will Decide

In the long run the people of St. Petersburg are bound to sometime come to a decision as to who is to run their beautiful city: whether it shall be run by intelligent, progressive men, or whether even its thinking is to be censored for its residents by men who have accomplished the results pointed out by Gypsy Smith and Charles M. Sheldon.

In order to give everybody a fair opportunity to see just what it was that the "ministers" of

St. Petersburg dreaded to have come to the ears of the people of their city, we append hereto the three *lectures which they heard and which speak for themselves.

It seems to us that "The Sunshine City" should remove its handicap by getting rid of its clergy censorship of Scripture and common sense. Why try to hang on to a Jonah who is only rocking the boat and sinking the ship? There is plenty of room for him elsewhere.

Alarm clocks and overalls are still to be had at moderate prices, and are no disgrace.

*Be sure to read *A Possible Explanation* (page 348) after carefully considering the three lectures, entitled *Jehovah, The Bible, Satan.*

* * * *

Jehovah

JEHOVAH, the Almighty God, the Most High, is the Maker of all things good. He is from everlasting to everlasting, and there is none other. He covers himself with light for his garment, and all light proceeds from him. He created the heavens and stretched them out like a curtain and filled them with his reflected glory. He laid the chief corner stone and foundations of the earth and built it according to his sovereign will. In its youth he made the cloud for its garment of covering and the thick darkness for its swaddling-cloth. He set the sun in the heavens for the light of the earth by day, and the moon and the myriad of stars for its light by night. He even numbered the stars and gave each one a name. With him everything is order and there is no confusion. He causes the stars and the planets to take their respective places and move continuously in their assigned orbits. He has made the mountains to lift their heads high above the sea and has commanded the eagle to mount up above the rocky crag and to make her nest in the strong places. He has clothed the earth in verdure and filled the great forests with beasts and fowls of the air.

He created man in perfection and made him the prince of the earth. The eternal destiny of all creation he holds in his mighty hand. The depth of the riches of his wisdom and knowledge, and the height of his power and love, are too great for the comprehension of man. The Almighty One, however, condescends to invite man to come and reason with him and to learn of his way. To know and to obey God means to have life everlasting in peace and happiness. Where then should man expect to find knowledge and wisdom except in the revelation of the Almighty God? His Word is a fountain of knowledge and wisdom, ever flowing to supply refreshment and life to those who drink therefrom. He is the Fountain of life everlasting.

Jehovah God is the origin and source of all true prophecy. In proof of this statement it is written in Isaiah 44:6: "Thus saith Jehovah, the King of Israel, and his Redeemer, Jehovah of hosts; I am the first, and I am the last; and besides me there is no God. And who, as I, shall call, and shall declare it, and set it in order for me, since I established the ancient people? and the things that are coming, and that shall come to pass, declare unto them."

The great Creator has revealed himself to his creatures by several names, each one of which is deeply significant. By his name JEHOVAH is meant his purposes toward his creatures. His name GOD denotes that he is the Creator of everything that is good. His name ALMIGHTY signifies that his power is without limitation and that nothing can successfully resist him. His name MOST HIGH means that he is supreme and above all.

Why is there such gross ignorance concerning God and his goodness toward men? The correct answer is that long centuries ago Satan the enemy of God turned man into the paths of unrighteousness and rebellion and since then has blinded men to the truth. In doing this Satan has employed divers agencies, many of which have claimed to represent God but who in fact have misrepresented him. Practicing hypocrisy these men have been used by Satan to turn the people away from Jehovah and into darkness. God could have prevented this, to be sure, but his wisdom led him to permit the enemy to do his worst, that God might in his due time prove to all intelligent creation that he is supreme and that those who would have life must obey him and walk in the way of righteousness.

The greatest truth that all men must learn is that of and concerning the kingdom of God. That kingdom will completely vindicate God's Word and his name and it will bring paradise and endless joy to the people.

There is no government on earth that is satisfying to honest men. There never was a government that was satisfactory to honest men. The reason is that there is so much dishonesty practiced amongst men; and all people are afflicted with disease, sickness and death. That unhappy condition began more than sixty centuries ago, when perfect man was in Eden. The rebellion of Satan led to the downfall of man and brought death upon all human creation. In that hour of distress God gave his word of promise that 'the seed of the woman shall bruise the head of him who brought death upon mankind'. The "woman" there

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Motes in the Sun's Rays

Ludendorf, Morgenthau and Cadman

LUDENDORF, Morgenthau and Cadman are all supposed to be great men, as great men go in this world in our generation. They all predict an early renewal of the World War. Ludendorf goes into details and tells us that it will begin in 1932, will last but five weeks, and that in it France, Belgium, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia will wipe out Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Russia and Britain. France puts all her unemployed into the army.

Europe's Showers of Blood

IN EUROPEAN history one of the outstanding events during the Middle Ages was the shower of blood that occasionally fell. There have been such showers in recent years, but with the aid of the microscope, the telegraph and the airplane it has been proven that these supposed showers of blood are merely showers of fine red dust gathered up in the Sahara desert and sprinkled over Europe, sometimes to the extent of more than a million tons at a time.

Twelve Hundred Spanked at Once

AT BRUENN, Czechoslovakia, several hundred boys and girls banded together to resist by physical means low marks by their professors in high school. The plan worked all right for a few days, and a professor and his wife were beaten up some, but the youths who did it were overpowered and the net result was a public spanking of twelve hundred young men and women in the public square of the city by the irate parents who learned of the compact.

See What We All Missed

THE Church of Scotland, which has to do with the education of the youth of that land, has decided that hereafter the Old Testament stories of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, Noah and the flood, and the sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham, will not be taught in the schools they supervise. In view of the fact that the New Testament declares that in olden times holy men spake as they were moved by the holy spirit and that thus the Word of God has come to us we can all see what we missed that the dominies of the Church of Scotland were not present and on the job when the Old Testament was written. What a help these wise men would have been to the Lord! They almost admit it.

Fifty Miles for Ten Cents

THE London *News Chronicle* cites an instance of a one-ton Ford truck carrying four persons which ran fifty miles on 32 pounds of coke, the total cost of which was about 10c. The generator is the design of a London and Manchester chemist. The coke is converted into a gas composed of monoxide and hydrogen in from ten to fifteen minutes after the fire is lighted. The engine is started with gasoline, and after a while is turned over to the coke gas.

Corporation-Grown 28-Cent Wheat

LARGE scale demonstrations in the state of Kansas have proven that corporations can produce wheat at less than 28 cents a bushel, a price at which no individual farmer can exist. The natural result is going to be that wheat growing will be taken over by huge corporations and the independent farmer of today will meet the same fate as has come to the individual storekeeper. The only hope of deliverance is in God's kingdom.

Indian Peonage in Mississippi

SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER declares that at Philadelphia, Mississippi, the center of a number of Choctaw communities, a number of Indians were found in actual peonage, in some instances cropping on shares land which was rightfully their own. One old Indian was found who had worked twenty years for the same planter and was still in debt to him, although entirely unable to tell how the obligation had been incurred. A standard price for transferring Indian peons from one planter to another was discovered.

Goose Almost Killed

THE Census Bureau furnishes figures to show that from 1919 to 1929 the workers engaged in manufacture decreased by 449,775, but their wages increased by $809,229,749. The increase in the total value added by manufacture was $6,286,762,484. *Labor* calls attention to this and reminds us that the employer was able to add $7.70 to the value of his goods for every dollar he gave to his employees in the form of increased wages. Now he wonders why nobody has the money to buy his goods. The answer is plain. The goose that laid the golden egg, i. e., the common people that are the ultimate consumers, is almost dead.

Wastage of California Fruit

DOES it not seem too bad that in the United States of America there should at this time be millions of people that would be more than glad to eat California's grapes and peaches and yet thousands of tons of this fruit were bought this past fall with the distinct understanding that no one must be allowed to remove any of it from the vineyards or orchards, but that it must rot where it grew, so as to keep the prices up? How we do need a sensible government!

Faithfulness of Dogs

THE faithfulness of a dog is well illustrated in a story from Maine, where in zero weather a collie saved the life of a three-year-old child by curling up around and over him after he got lost in the woods and fell asleep. The dog and child were found after a day and a night. Tens of thousands of dogs are disemboweled, burned alive and otherwise tortured in vivisection experiments every year by the alleged medical scientists of America and Europe. No way of curbing these tortures has yet been found.

Waited until after Election

ANDREW MELLON'S Gulf Refining Company had a surplus of $225,000,000 at the close of 1929, after paying dividends of $182,000,000 in the previous five years. In October it concluded to lay off 2,500 men at its Staten Island plant, but Mr. Mellon, for some inscrutable reason, had this postponed until after election. Anyway, it was nice of this company, with its $225,000,000 surplus, to give its employees a few more days of work than was originally contemplated.

"Enter into Thy Closet"

THE Reverend S. A. Hughart, mayor of Mattoon, Illinois, has agreed that the people of Mattoon may have Sunday movies provided they are opened with prayer. Just who is to offer the prayer is not certain, but it will probably be the film operator. Occasionally when a film breaks one may hear one of these operators say something like a prayer, but it never just occurred to us that it would be appropriate for Sunday use in Mattoon. But Mattoon is a wonderful town, and they will no doubt stand for it all O. K. if the mayor says to do so. Anyway, it will be said in a closet or booth; and that is something.

Polish Pacification of the Ukraine

IN THE Polish pacification of the Ukraine the cavalrymen herd a dozen, twenty or fifty men in a barn or village hall, men against whom no charges have ever been laid. Each is seized, and laid on a table and beaten until the flesh even five weeks afterwards shows that it has been beaten to a pulp. When he faints, water is poured over him, and he receives another beating when he comes to. At least five have been killed; two because beaten while they were ill, so the Poles say, and three because they tried to escape. Poland must be a nice place to live.

A Colorado Teacher on Vaccination

A COLORADO teacher says: "My first observations were made while I was studying in the School of Medicine of the Colorado University in 1914. While we were taught that vaccination had saved countless lives, I noticed that the doctors on the faculty did not have their own children vaccinated. In the Colorado school where I taught, the children received consistently lower marks after they were vaccinated, and nearly all of them suffered from some skin disease within three months. . . . I have proved beyond the peradventure of a doubt that vaccination impairs the mentality of children, reducing the 'intelligence quotient' in a marked degree."

Lord D'Abernon on the Gold Situation

IN AN address in Liverpool, Lord D'Abernon, former British ambassador in Berlin, laid much of the world's present troubles to the gold situation. He said in part: "When on the one side you have a vast volume of production, and on the other side you have millions of men insufficiently supplied with the requirements of life, such as food and clothing, the obvious conclusion is that failure proceeds from inadequate facilities of circulation and exchange rather than from excessive ability to produce. The gold standard of the world has become unstable. The deficiency in the supply of gold will become more marked in the course of a few years, and there is no likelihood either that the production of gold from the mines will increase, or that the non-monetary demand for gold will fall off. Relief must therefore be derived from remedial measures in the management of gold, a greater economy in its use, and a more intelligent utiliza-

tion of the reserves which exist." The address went on to say that France and the United States own more than half the total gold reserves of the world, and the inference is that this congestion of gold is causing stagnation of world trade.

Criticizing the Polish Government

WHAT it means to criticize the Polish government, that is, if you happen to live in Poland at the time, may be judged from the fact that a group of those who did so were taken to the prison of Brest Litovsk. At midnight they were taken to the execution chamber, and forced to undress and to stand naked with their faces to the wall. At a signal a shot was fired over their heads, and then, after being severely slapped, they were allowed to dress and return to their cells. Poland has been favored with the 'uplifting' influence of the Roman Catholic church for centuries.

England's Unemployment Insurance

ENGLAND'S system of unemployment insurance, mistakenly and improperly called the "dole", is a system under which all workers earning less than $1,217 per annum contribute about 15c a week, their employers another 15c, and the government a third 15c toward the building up of a fund from which the unemployed are sustained when out of work. Regular receipts of the fund in 1929 were $219,102,906, and the disbursements were $215,872,715, or at the rate of $4.32 a week for each of the persons paid weekly benefits.

Treatment of Natives in South Africa

MISS WINIFRED HOLTBY, a former resident of the country of which she writes, says in the *English New Leader:* "All South African statistics concerning native affairs are unreliable, but at present the white population of about 1,500,000 holds about 280,000,000 acres of land, while 4,700,000 natives hold about 20,000,000 acres. Natives are not allowed to buy or hire land, except in certain scheduled areas, without special permission of the governor-general; thus they not only hold less than a tenth as much land as the whites, though they are four times as numerous, but their land, on the whole, is poorer." To which we merely add that Jesus said, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," and, 'Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so to them.'

Doctors Failed to Get Children's Bureau

THE United States Public Health Service, composed of M. D.'s, recently made a desperate effort to grab the Children's Bureau of the Labor Department, and signally and dismally failed. It was to be put out of business so far as its child health and maternity and infancy activities were concerned, but the head of the bureau, Miss Grace Abbott, forced a fight, and, for the present at least, will be privileged to continue the excellent work which this bureau has been doing. The death rate among babies has steadily dropped, but there is still plenty to do.

Toledo Pastor Goes to Work

TIRED of sitting around with nothing to do, and desiring to get into some more honest line of work, one of Toledo's prominent pastors has quit his church and taken a job with an electrical concern. Wise man. He did well to get a job while one was to be had. By the time some of these preachers and priests get ready to lend a hand in the world's work they may have to wait quite a while for a job. But they will all come to it, sooner or later. The business of resting at other people's expense, and whining, and shaking collection baskets at them, is about over. Better days are ahead.

Miss Rosemary O'Connor

MISS ROSEMARY O'CONNOR, thirteen years of age, wired her father she was coming to Buffalo, which she did, but her telegram was not delivered. She had enough money to pay for a night's lodging at the Y. W. C. A., and 35c besides. The 35c she promptly invested in Christmas cards at 1c each, which she sold on a street corner at 5c each. She did this twice and went to supper on the profits.

In the evening she bought a theater ticket, circulated among the audience and told them she was going to put on an act, which she did, with the consent of the management. The act was a success and the management paid her $1.50 for it. That paid for her second night at the Y. W. C. A.

The next day the police and her frantic father found her, planning other business ventures, and in a fair way to make a success of them all. Hurrah for Rosemary O'Connor!

The Craze for Speed

A CHINESE visiting England was being shown around by an English friend. After a day of sight-seeing the Englishman took the Chinese back to his hotel, remarking as he did so that they had saved ten minutes by using a taxi on the return trip. Promptly the Oriental wanted to know, "What are we going to do with the ten minutes we have saved?"

Women have been known to run up stairs rapidly so as to squeeze on board an elevated train just coming into the station, and on arriving at their destination have had nothing to do but amuse themselves by sitting down and watching the trains go by, for quite a considerable time.

A railroad watchman testifies that he has often seen people risk their lives by running under the gates after he has lowered them, and having gained the opposite side of the tracks they have stood and watched the train pass. Often a passenger will fight for a place in an overcrowded bus when one right behind it will take him to his destination within a few seconds of the other.

A British philosopher declares that the modern world is a place in which no one knows where he is going, but wants to go there faster and faster. That would seem comical if it were not true.

The Scriptures tell us that "he that believeth shall not make haste". Jehovah God does not seem to be in haste about anything. Leisure seems to mark every act. It takes but a day to make a moth, but it takes thirty years to make a man.

The lower animals can be stampeded, because they cannot resist the impulse to move when others of their kind move. A mob is the same. Anybody can start a stampede. Rise from your seat in a railway coach several miles before the train gets into the station, and press toward the door, and you will have half the people in the car on their feet in a moment.

The craze for speed has brought an end to the appreciation of leisure, to the reading of good books, to thoughtful and extended conversation and correspondence, to grace of manner, and to much that is best in art. Who can enjoy nature when it is rushing by at the rate of over a hundred miles an hour? Even the sense of color is lost.

What It Accomplishes

It can be said on the other hand that valuable time is saved by speed, but if the time saved has to be spent in a hospital the net saving is negligible. It may be and often is a valuable advertisement for some railway or steamship line, and occasionally there is a very busy man who can make good use of every moment saved in travel, but there are hosts of people who travel swiftly who could drop out of the world and never be missed.

Youth seems to adapt itself to the speed mania more readily than those of us who were born in the days when the horse and buggy were the vehicles of speedy transport. It is the young men that do the work in American factories. The old men cannot keep the pace. After 45 out they go.

It is said that men who get lost in a desert run furiously until they drop from exhaustion. The running provides them with something to do which enables them to forget that they are lost. By some the speed mania is declared to be another kind of this peculiar form of dread. It is a rush that is pictured to the mind as a necessity, though the necessity really does not exist.

It is not to be wondered at that children love speed, when their mothers were driving racing cars or skipping around in the clouds only a few minutes before they were born; but at the same time it is just as well to remember that the asylums are overcrowded and new ones can hardly be built fast enough.

The manager of the largest theater in New York declares that he keeps its 6,254 seats filled because everything is speeded up, even the overtures. He has found that speed, not jazz, is what the people want. If they have action, and plenty of it, and at high speed, they are contented.

Describing the time-saving devices now in vogue, the Manchester *Guardian* mentions the 'quick lunch tablet' in which the concentrated essence of a full meal can be swallowed instanter, and a special electric chair in which in three minutes a man can be given the benefit of an hour's violent exercise.

Paul Morand, French writer, says of America: "The notion that a thing done quickly is badly done is still deep rooted in European minds. The expression *'a l' americaine'* means to us a mixture of speed and bluff. Twenty million autos in the United States. Trains and carriages

de luxe are called 'arrows'. Babies ride on the handlebars of a bicycle or in the basket of a motorcycle. Children go to school in Fords; young people become engaged in Buicks and the old ones are carried to the grave in Packards."

The *Century* magazine says: "Science persists in teaching us how to prolong life by means of right eating and sun bathing; and then it destroys us with its inventions for shattering our nervous systems. Those who are educated to the modern rhythm declare that they think better when being whirled along at sixty miles an hour; that the grandeur and glamor of the city is stimulating; that the noise and haste breed ideas and stimulate action."

Animals Speedier than Man

Man is not such a speedy animal. The best he has ever been able to do is to cover 100 yards in a little less than ten seconds, or at the rate of about 31½ feet a second. A camel can go just a little faster, when it is hurried up.

A rabbit can go more than twice as fast as a man. The driver of a motor car in Switzerland trailed a rabbit in the road for over three miles and had to operate his car at 34 miles an hour in order to keep up with it. This is at the rate of 50 feet a second, the speed of a giraffe. Rabbits can do up to 58 feet a second for a considerable distance. A fast horse is faster than the fastest rabbit, but they are of about equal speed.

An English fox hound will make 60 feet a second, and a man running on skis 72 feet. The fastest deer ever accurately timed was a roebuck, which made 74 feet in a second. Some of the smaller antelopes are much more speedy than the larger deer; the Indian cheetah goes at 88 feet a second; and there are trained dogs which are said to have run 90 feet in a second, or about three times the fastest pace of man.

An eagle is a comparatively slow bird on the wing, making only about 75 feet a second. The ostrich makes 80 feet a second, the albatross 88 feet, and a man leaping on skis 100 feet. The homing pigeon has been known to maintain a speed of 132 feet a second for 100 miles; and a falcon has been known to maintain a speed of 133 feet a second for ten times as far, having flown a distance of 1,000 miles in eleven hours.

The great, heavy, wild goose has been known to rush through the air at the astonishing rate of 175 feet a second. The ordinary flight of the swallow is 210 feet a second, and in full flight it has been known to go at the rate of 290 feet a second. The fastest bird in the world is the spine-tailed swift, which skims over the mountains of Asia at the rate of 323 feet a second. This is more than ten times as fast as man can get over the ground unaided.

The fastest fish, the tarpon of Florida, has been known to cover 112 feet a second. The jumping mouse of the African deserts makes eighty leaps of ten feet each a second. This is more than twenty-five times as fast as man can perform the same stunt. The flea can beat the mouse, with a velocity of 850 feet a second.

The fastest thing on this earth, so far as is now known, is the deer fly, which has the most perfect motor apparatus of any creature. The breathing apparatus is such that their bodies are virtually all air cells or chambers, which gives them extreme lightness. The muscles which operate the wings are marvelously powerful, and for short distance this little creature can travel at the incredible speed of 1,175 feet a second. This is thirty-seven times as fast as poor man can navigate on his unaided legs.

Fast Travel Only a Century Old

Up until 1830 the fastest that man ever traveled was with the use of horses on land and sails on water. The development of the steam engine quickly ran the speeds up to 30, 40, 50 and 60 miles an hour. Some of the efforts to forestall or prevent these speeds seem comical now. The British parliament refused at first to grant a charter to Stephenson because he claimed that his engine would be able to travel at the terrible speed of 12 to 15 miles an hour.

Wise college professors, such as are now on the Power Trust payroll, gave forth opinions that at 60 miles an hour goods would disintegrate, iron bars would melt, and onions would lose their smell. Even when the speeds had been made, the record was denied and declared an impossibility.

Magellan's ship circled the globe in 1,083 days. In 1872, Jules Verne sent Phineas Fogg around the world, in fiction, in 80 days. Some of us remember when Nellie Bly was sent around by the New York *World* in 72 days. Since then the time has been repeatedly reduced, until the Graf Zeppelin made the trip in less than 22 days.

In June, 1899, Mile-a-Minute Murphy, riding behind a Long Island railroad train, within a

hood built on the end of the last car, rode a measured mile on a bicycle in sixty-odd seconds. Shortly, the motor cycle and the automobile appeared on the scene.

Just at present we are witnessing the beginnings of rocket propulsion. There is almost no limit at which rockets cannot travel. With adequate fuel supply they could probably go 1,000 miles an hour. A rocket-propelled vehicle has already made 150 miles an hour. Thirty-six rockets were used. The spokes of all four wheels snapped during the test, but the machine remained on the track and finished the course on its hubs.

If man ever travels outside of earth's atmosphere it will be in a rocket-propelled vehicle. A rocket car, ascending to the region of the vacuum outside the earth's atmosphere, would lose thereby none of its force of propulsion. On the contrary, its speed would be increased by virtue of the absence of air resistance.

Speed on the Sea

It would seem that profitable speed on the sea had about reached its maximum. The Mauretania held the speed record for more than twenty years, and although the Bremen and Europa have both reduced the Mauretania's record by eight hours, yet there must now be an enormous addition to the size and power of the propelling plant to effect any considerable further increase in speed.

Of course those who do not have to consider the expense of anything can still build destroyers, cruisers and airplane carriers that will run around anything else afloat, but transportation companies cannot afford to design and operate boats that have little or no space for cargo or passengers.

It is not certain that some of the newest boats can be operated profitably year in and year out; and if they cannot be so operated, then the humbler travelers who go on the slower ships will be made to pay the difference. Travel de luxe ought to be self-sustaining; but it is not, and it is well known that celebrities usually get their hotel and steamer fares at much less than other folks have to pay.

The greatest speed ever attained on water was by Sir Henry Seagrave, on Lake Windermere, in the Miss England II. The boat overturned and Sir Henry was killed, but before his death he had covered one mile at 96.41 miles an hour, and a second mile at 101.11 miles an hour. The mean between the two, which now constitutes the world's speed record on water, is 98.76 miles an hour.

Speeds on Railways

There are at least seven well authenticated records of passenger trains doing better than 100 miles an hour away back at the beginning of the present century, between May, 1893, and October, 1904. The first of these was on the New York Central, near Batavia, N. Y., over a measured mile, slightly down grade. The engine was the famous No. 999, and the time, 32 seconds for the mile, was at the rate of 112.5 miles an hour.

The climax was in March, 1901, when the Plant system operated a train between Fleming and Jacksonville, 5 miles, in 2 minutes and 30 seconds, or 120 miles an hour. The Pennsylvania, Burlington and Michigan Central have each operated trains for short distances at over 100 miles an hour.

The fastest scheduled train in the United States is on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, between Camden, N. J., and Atlantic City. The 55½ miles between the two cities are covered in 55 minutes. A noteworthy long-distance train on the American continent is on the 334-mile Montreal-Toronto run. The Canadian National Railway hauls twelve steel cars over this run at the rate of 55.7 miles an hour. Fastest of all is the Michigan Central's Wolverine, which averages nearly 58 miles an hour for 228 miles.

The fastest train in the world is the run on the Great Western Railway, England, where the 77¼ miles from Swindon to Paddington are made in 70 minutes. The Canadian National Railways sent an oil-electric locomotive through from Montreal to Vancouver, 2,944 miles in 67 hours. The Santa Fe Chief is on a 56½-hour schedule, Chicago to Los Angeles, 2,231 miles.

British crack trains are faster than American. Fourteen daily trains over one line between London and Birmingham make more than 55 miles an hour, while the thirty-odd daily trains between London and Manchester and the twenty-eight between London and Leeds are unmatched elsewhere.

In France the Paris-Calais express makes 53.7 miles an hour, and the Paris-Lille express 55.6 an hour. There are twenty passenger trains out of Paris that make 50 miles an hour. Else-

where in Europe the top speeds are 38 miles an hour.

The president of the Pere Marquette Railroad predicts that the time will come when concrete ways with reinforced steel beams will crisscross over the country, and trains will run on roller bearings, safely, at 100 miles an hour, or about 147 feet a second. Under the most favorable conditions a distance of nearly half a mile would be required in which to effect a stop.

Freight trains, the country over, stops included, averaged 10.3 miles an hour in 1930, which is 20 percent slower than in 1928. The Erie and some other roads have through freights which are scheduled to make 25 to 30 miles an hour. These trains are carrying double what they carried a few years back.

In driving a train at fast speed it becomes necessary to know how fast the mind will operate in coming to conclusions and acting upon them. In a case in Germany it was demonstrated in court that four seconds was ample time for a conductor to notice that the engine driver was negligent and did not set the brake at the right time, to perceive the danger to the train, to remember his duty to take action, to decide to set the emergency brake and to carry out his decision. This was in a case where the engineer was asleep at his post and fourteen persons were killed as a result of the accident which ensued.

Automobile Speeds

The world's speed records for automobiles are made at Daytona Beach, Florida, where there is an eleven-mile stretch of disintegrated coquina rock and ordinary sand, wave-rolled and water-packed, which defies duplication as a natural motorway.

In trying for a speed record over this course Sir Henry Seagrave had specially built for him the fastest motor in the world, 900 horsepower, at a cost of above $50,000. In practicing for the test four miles were needed to pick up speed before entering the mile on which he was timed electrically and five miles were needed in which to stop. The tires had to be changed after every trip.

The speed with which the nervous system carries messages to and from the brain is about 108.4 feet a second. Major Seagrave drove his car at the rate of 339.33 feet a second, three times as fast as his brain was capable of working. To guide him he had a number of red bull's-eye lights strung over the center of the course. At the end of the course was another guiding light. On the front of the car was a small circle with crossed wires, and in the cockpit an ordinary naked rifle sight.

When the record of 231.36246 miles an hour was made, Mr. Seagrave said, on the one side was an immense black wall of spectators; on the other side the flagposts rushing by looked like a straight line drawn across a piece of typewriter paper. Spectators said the car seemed to flutter over the course. Each pebble caused it to leap, as the ordinary spring suspension had not time to act.

California has abolished speed laws. It says to the motorist, in substance, 'You are subject to punishment for misdemeanor if you drive a vehicle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard to the traffic, surface and width of the highway.' This means that you must not drive at a speed too great to permit you to exercise proper control of the vehicle and to avoid colliding with any other person or vehicle using the highway in a mechanical manner.

In the last twenty years the speed at which automobiles traverse city streets has almost doubled. Every year the auto kills about 30,000 persons. It seems a high price to pay for speed. In actual practice the safe cruising speed is around 30 to 35 miles an hour. The faster speeds, 70 to 80 miles an hour, and up, are supposed to be merely for use in emergencies, but the possession of them invites their use, with the consequent disasters now so common. An automobile which is to make sixty miles an hour must have engines not twice, but eight times, as powerful as those required to make but thirty miles.

Speeds in the Air

When A. H. Orlebar flew in the Schneider cup races at a speed of 368.8 miles an hour he was projecting himself through space at the rate of 541 feet a second. And this ought to be fast enough; but higher speeds are contemplated, and it is believed that in a sealed cockpit 1,000 miles an hour would be possible.

At such a speed it would not be possible to make any turns, or to make any movements up or down, as the centrifugal force would either drain or flood a man's brain, and cause either unconsciousness or death. On the downward

thrust of his famous outside loop, when traveling at the rate of 300 miles an hour, Lieutenant James Doolittle states, he felt as if his eyeballs were being torn from their sockets.

At speeds above the reasonable cruising speed of 90 miles an hour there are technical difficulties to be overcome. Thus the resistance in the air increases as the cube of the speed. If to go 200 miles an hour requires an engine of 500 horsepower, to go at 400 miles an hour will require one of 4,000 horsepower.

That some men are seriously thinking of undertaking flights at 1,000 miles an hour is clear from the fact that the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics is experimenting in the wind tunnels at their Langley Field (Va.) laboratories with velocities up to that figure.

It is within the bounds of imagination to conceive that, when power can be broadcast, some man may yet go around the entire earth traveling with the sun. But what would be the sense of it, even if such a thing could be done? It would be but insanity.

It is not generally known that an object falling from an altitude never attains a greater speed than 118 miles an hour. This velocity is reached within six seconds after falling about 600 feet in quiet air. Thus, Mr. Orlebar flew through the air more than three times as fast as he could have fallen through it, when he attained the record speed of 368.8 miles an hour.

The average velocity of a service-rifle bullet is 398 feet a second, or 271 miles an hour, so it would have done no good for anybody to shoot at Mr. Orlebar for breaking the speed laws, unless they shot ahead of him and counted on his overtaking the bullet and 'running into it', for he traveled through the air nearly 40 percent faster than the bullet could go.

The direction and force of the wind makes a big difference in flying, or even in driving a car or a railway train or a boat, for that matter. In flying the 700 miles from New York to Chicago the journey may be made one way in seven hours, and in the other in five hours if the aviator has a twenty-mile wind behind him.

Shape is an important element in speed. The air resistance of a cylinder with semispherical ends is only one-fifth that of a cylinder with flat ends. French locomotives save 15 to 20 horsepower by having rounded boiler fronts. America must do the same and round the corners of freight and passenger cars, to save time and fuel.

It has been observed that ducks and other swimming birds, fast fish and such swift flyers as the albatross, are rounded and blunt in breast or head, the part that cleaves the air or water. A swift bird on the wing always draws up its legs close to its body and stretches its neck as far ahead as possible. Airplanes are now being designed to make full use of this information. Even the running wheels are tucked away in some designs.

At the greatest speeds and at the greatest heights not only do the fliers need to be provided with artificial supplies of oxygen, but similar provision must be made for the engines, as they choke and die in the thin air the same as humans. At the highest speeds the positive pressure on the nose tends to force the front of a vehicle down, while the suction behind tends to force the tail upward. These and many other exceedingly valuable things have been learned in the operation of the laboratory wind tunnels now connected with engineering schools in all parts of the country.

Buffalo—Rochester—Hamilton—Toronto

BUFFALO, Rochester, Hamilton and Toronto all lie within a few miles of each other, with Niagara Falls in the center, supplying electric current to all four. Does it make any difference which way the current is 'shipped'? It should not, but it does. The reason it makes a difference is that the people themselves own the Canadian transmission system, while on the American side the people are at the mercy of what are euphonically called "private corporations".

Quoting from a state report, just published, under the Ontario commission, here are a few comparisons: A domestic consumer using thirty-six kilowatts a month would pay $1.59 in Buffalo, $2.69 in Rochester, $1.98 in Syracuse. But in Ontario he would pay 95 cents in Hamilton and $1.03 in Toronto. Now note between a large consumer in these cities: If he used 175 kilowatts a month in Buffalo he must pay $5.01, $9.75 in Rochester, $6.15 in Syracuse. In the two Ontario cities for exactly the same service: Toronto, $2.33; Hamilton, $2.71. Even up to 10,000 kilowatts a month the rates in the two Canadian cities are lower.

Events in Canada *By Our Canadian Correspondent*

UNDER the title "Dear Canada!" the *Canadian Magazine* contains an article by Grattan O'Leary concerning the high cost of living in this country, from which we quote in part:

Canada has vast grain fields, raises 350,000,000 bushels of wheat more than she can use. She raises livestock, sheep, pigs; has an abundance of butter, cheese, milk, eggs. Has, at all events, all necessary facilities for the production of such things. Canada, too, has millions of acres of forest, the raw material of shelter; has tens of thousands of square miles of soil producing vegetables and fruits. From the standpoint of food supplies she is self-contained, raises more food than she consumes. And as with shelter and food, so also with fuel. Our scientists never weary of telling us that we have enough coal to last us a million years.

All this being true, how comes it that in Canada food and fuel, clothing and shelter, cost so much? Why are they costing more now than twenty years ago? Why, especially when we know that transportation and distribution facilities have been improved, and when, as we are assured by the economists, scientific research and modern machinery have increased and cheapened production, reduced overhead costs?

That prices are high, that they are higher than twenty years ago, and that, even more serious, they are higher in Canada than in most other countries, there is no doubt at all. On this point comparative official figures are clear.

Let us take a few illustrations. Bread in 1913 sold for three cents a pound. Today the price is seven cents a pound. Milk in 1913 sold for nine cents a quart. Today it sells for 13 cents a quart. Eighteen or twenty years ago, anthracite coal could be bought for $7.90 a ton. Today it can be bought only at $15.00 a ton. And beef, which sold for 22 cents a pound in 1913, sells in 1930 for 39 cents. The figures are from government publications.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Labor Department keep tab on these things. From their official records, provided by experts after thorough inquiry, the following comparative prices on actual living commodities for the years 1913 to 1930 are taken:

	1913	1930
Bread	$ .03	$ .07
Milk per quart	.09	.13
Anthracite coal per ton	7.90	15.00
Oranges per case	4.73	8.28
Bananas per bunch	1.61	1.30
Apples per barrel	4.35	8.34
Lemons per case	4.33	8.28
Bacon per pound	.23	.39
Beef per pound	.22	.39
Eggs per dozen	.35	.36
Butter per pound	.32	.36

Then he asks the question, Who is profiteering? and in answer says:

All that we know, and we know this for a certainty, is that the producer is getting little more for his produce than before the war, that the middleman is getting a lot more.

What is the effect of farm products raised in Canada selling higher here than they sell elsewhere? The effect of Canadian flour, and Canadian bacon and other things from Canadian farms selling lower in England, for instance, than they sell in Canada?

The effect may be considered in two ways: (1) the consequences to the average Canadian householder or working man; (2) the consequences upon Canada's development.

Let us consider the individual. The average Canadian worker, not a skilled laborer, and working at full time, receives in wages, roughly speaking, about $1,200 a year. What does he have to pay out? According to the most competent economists, he must, if he is married and has a family of four, pay out the following:

Rent	$300.00
Fuel	105.00
Food	750.00
Clothes	125.00
Drugs and doctors' bills	50.00
Carfare	100.00
Total	$1,430.00

Thus, according to this budget, which certainly seems conservative, a Canadian worker with four of a family, and working full time, would find himself at the end of the year $230 behind. And this assumes that he would have worked full time, that he would not be laid off by illness; assumes, also, that he would pay not a cent for insurance, nor give anything to a church, nor pay out a cent to take his wife and his children to a movie. The idea of recreation, of a vacation, of travel, or of having a radio, or indulging the slightest luxury, is not even considered.

With the unemployment situation going from bad to worse, with an unfavorable trade balance, with elevators full of grain and no market therefor, conditions in Canada are becoming somewhat desperate to large numbers in this country, and this is reflected in a revolutionary spirit taking hold of the needy in the city of Port Arthur. Under the caption "Lake City Mobilizes to Combat Red Force", the Toronto *Daily Star* says:

Citizens of this city today enrolled in hundreds at the Canadian Legion headquarters as special constables to combat the Red threat.

It is thought the enrollment is sufficient to prevent such incidents as those of Monday night, when police officers were mobbed and a prisoner taken from them by the rioters. The volunteers will also be ready to prevent the Communists from putting into effect the threats they have made to loot stores.

The demands made to the city council, which, if not met, will result in the looting of the stores, according to threats, are as follows:

"1. We demand that a council, elected by the unemployed themselves, be allowed to participate in organization of relief work and in giving assistance to the unemployed.

"2. We oppose the so-called 'relief basket' method to families and the soup kitchens for single men.

"3. We demand that groceries will be given on credit from the stores to families and that necessary clothing will be given to the unemployed according to their needs. The municipality to pay rents, water and electricity bills.

"4. We demand free fare to places of relief employment.

"5. We demand the delay of payment of debts until such time when steady employment is found.

"6. Tickets to be used by the unemployed that would enable them to eat at ordinary restaurants.

"7. The municipality to pay the rent of single men during unemployment.

"8. Favoritism must not be practiced in giving out relief employment or assistance, but these must be given out according to need.

"9. Abolition of the vagrancy laws.

"10. In relief work the 7-hour day, 5-day week must be followed and at least 50 cents an hour. Day and monthly workers to be paid in the same proportion.

"11. The municipality must open places of work for relief purposes.

"12. We oppose the taking of men to work for a week or two at a time; sufficient work must be provided for everyone.

"13. We demand free medical attention and care for all those who are sick during times of unemployment.

"14. We demand for the unemployed free dominion insurance to be arranged for at the next session of parliament."

Even the liquor trade is feeling the hard times the country is passing through. A news item in this connection from Saskatchewan, reported in the *Globe*, Toronto, reads:

Twenty-five beer stores in Saskatchewan are to be closed down by the Liquor Board before the end of the present year and, if conditions call for it, still more will be closed accordingly, Hon. M. A. MacPherson, K. C., Attorney-General, announced at the closing session of the Saskatchewan Prohibition League convention. The announcement was coincidental with a resolution passed by the convention calling for the suspension of Government control during the present economic crisis by the closing of all liquor and beer stores for as long as the depression lasts. The resolution urged that the Government take this step as an emergency measure.

The president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, at a banquet in Toronto, declared that Canada heads the world in radios. We quote him in part:

More money is spent by the people of Canada per capita for radio receiving sets than that by the people of any other part of the world, United States not excepted.

In Canada during 1928 there were produced radio receiving sets, parts and accessories to a value of almost $13,000,000. In 1929 this figure increased to $21,000,000, an increase of 62 percent, a remarkable and almost unbelievable growth, particularly during a period that was very trying to most Canadian industries.

There are, at present, in Canada, eighteen plants producing radio receiving sets, and it is estimated that in 1930 there will have been produced between 175,000 and 200,000 radio receivers. There are four factories producing tubes. Last year the production was in excess of three million, and it is estimated that in 1930 the production will approach the five million mark. There are some 600,000 radio receiving sets in Canada; in the province of Ontario alone there are in excess of 250,000 sets.

Speaking of the phenomenal progress of aviation in Canada, Major-General J. H. MacBrien is reported in the Toronto *Globe* as saying:

Canada has much useful and important work for aircraft, probably more than any other country. Aviation is organized into four main divisions. These are now given with some of the work in each division:

1. Military training for defense purposes.

2. Civil government operations—forestry protection, aerial survey, exploration, crop and tree dusting, timber cruising, forest sketching, fisheries, protection, customs work.

3. Commercial aviation—most of those activities mentioned in item two are carried out by commercial companies as well. Then there is: Air transportation—of mails, express and passengers; aerial service—flying schools, taxi service, sightseeing, aerial photography for industrial advertising, air pageants, etc.

4. Private flying—for business or pleasure.

Canada's geographical position will make her one of the most important units in Empire and world transportation. This fortunate position is a result of the curvature of the world's surface, and also of the distribution of the population of the world. Long air routes, as long sea routes, are laid out along "Great

Circles". "Great Circle" is the navigator's name for the shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface.

An examination of a world globe will show that the shortest route from:

(a) Western Europe to Japan, China and the Far East, is across Canada.

(b) United States to Northern and Western Europe is over the central and eastern part of Canada.

(c) United States to Asia and the Far East is over the western part of Canada.

On account of Canada's fortunate geographical position and splendid flying climate, our airways are of very special importance, and can be made one of our greatest national assets.

Recently an editorial appeared in the Sault *Daily Star* concerning the vast natural resources of this country, and among other things stated:

Over in the Mississauga reserve some sixty miles north of the Soo there is near the Goulais River one deposit of magnetite half a mile long. It has been proved 1,200 feet deep, with 400 feet of it above grade. There are almost two billion tons in this deposit; and there are many such, a dozen now being known.

The Round-Table Conference

[Reprinted from the Manchester *Guardian*]

PERHAPS no stranger conference than this one has ever before been called together. Almost by chance a great continent populated by a fifth of the human race fell under the control of the British Parliament. For many years we have governed it to the best of our ability; increasing its economic resources, giving its people law, order, education of sorts. We have been ruthless often; we have made mistakes often; our general attitude has been one of benevolent arrogance. But it is beyond question that British rule has conferred great benefits on India. Along with the material things that we brought to India from Europe came also Europe's ideas. Huge dams and steam engines revolutionized India's economic life, and Western ideas revolutionized her spiritual life. Nationalism was born and nationalism flourished, and it is with nationalism more than anything else that the Round-table Conference will have to reckon. Over and above the smaller interests of communities and princes and merchants it will hang, a wild, dominating force, based on our own ideas and our own enthusiasms, on ideas and enthusiasms which have grown worn and stale in the West through the grim history of the last twenty years but which speak back to us from India with all their old freshness. For India, as Asia generally, is reborn. It is we who are old now and she who is young. That ancient civilization which slept for so many centuries has awakened and will no longer meet us except as equal to equal.

Oppression at Every Turn

By D. L. Gipson (Tennessee)

I AM a farmer (tenant), and as I see it we farmers are in a fix, due to oppression by big business organizations. We have to sell at their bidding. When we buy, we pay the price demanded or do without.

Here let me cite to you some observations of my own: My workshirt made of cotton cost 89c. It weighs one pound. The farmer who produced the cotton got about 10c for it. Recently I sold a calf hide of twenty-five pounds for $1.00. At the same time I bought a pair of shoes, about two pounds, costing me $4.00.

My overalls cost $1.50; about two pounds of cotton in them. I was talking with a man who has worked in a cotton mill. He said an operator of the weaving machines could turn out one thousand yards a day.

Another thought has struck me. Here we have a law that prohibits a butcher's buying fresh-killed meat from the farmer unless killed in a slaughterhouse. The specifications for the slaughterhouse are such that the farmer cannot afford to meet them. This forces the farmer to sell to the big packer, and the butcher to buy from him; therefore the packer has both ends of the rope. This law is supposed to be a pure food law, but if my sense of smell is right it is the law of the big packer.

I have four children, two in school. At the rate the book trust is forcing the unnecessary textbooks on me I don't think they will ever finish grammar school. Of course the books are somehow put over through the textbook commission.

Cancer—Why the Increase? *By Dr. Mae Johnson Work (New York)*

[Read at the Seventh Annual Convention of the American Electronic Research Association.]

IN THIS paper I shall give the overwhelming statistics to show you the great increase of cancer in the past two to three years and the call for help from every quarter. Also, the cause for the increase, and the remedy for it. It is a stupendous task that I have undertaken, but I have been thoroughly impressed and convinced that we as electronists have in our hands the weapon to smite the dread enemy if we but know the great cause and reach that before we try to eliminate the reactions of cancer. When Dr. Abrams first made his announcement of E. R. A. to the world, cancer, its cause and cure, was the subject and main theme back of all his work. In his "New Concepts" he said, "Cancer is on the increase. During the year 1915 the cancer mortality in the United States (Continental) was over 80,000 and it has been suggested that cancer in time may exterminate the entire human race."

Let us now observe more recent statistics. In 1927 the Metropolitan Life Insurance company gave the following report on their findings. I quote in part from a booklet they issued: "Cancer—the Universal Menace! More people over forty years of age die of cancer than of pneumonia, tuberculosis and typhoid fever; one woman in eight and one man in eleven of those who reach forty years of age will die of cancer. This high death rate shows that cancer is a menace to every one; your family; you. The menace of cancer lies in the fact that it does not cause pain in the first stages. Its victims, therefore, do not know that they have cancer until the disease is well developed."

In the same report they also make this statement: "Cancer is increasing strikingly among men, in a number of organs in sites which are not now segregated for statistical study."

Dr. William F. Koch, of Detroit, says: "Cancer has become so prevalent in the last twenty years that the public has a quite definite conception of its nature. Indeed, this conception is even more in accord with practical experience with the disease than the statement issued by the profession. Many millions of families have witnessed the progress of cancer in one or more of their dear ones from its earliest inception to its ultimate conclusion on the deathbed. They have usually observed it follow a course contradictory to the promises and explanation of the family physician and all his expert consultants.

"In every instance, in spite of the most drastic surgery and X-ray and radium therapy, failure of a cure and aggravation of the disease has indelibly stamped the impression that this is a disease that is not to be conquered, by local procedure, no matter how expertly and thoroughly performed, and no matter how early the attempt is made. The conclusion the public has reached is simply that the profession does not understand the disease at all."

Dr. Chas. Mayo makes this statement: "In all my experiments, in plant and animal life, and in patients, I find that cancer is hereditary. We find that 65 percent of all humans die of diseases which killed their ancestors. Put conversely, we can tell, by a study of a man's ancestors what he will die of—again with 65 percent of success."

Dr. G. Fichera, in an article in the *Prensa Medica,* says: "Cancer reaps its harvest, 500,000 yearly. No climate or race of people is exempt from cancer and one-half million die each year of the disease."

A clipping from the New York *American,* June 18, 1930, reads as follows:

COOPERATIVE CANCER RESEARCH PLAN URGED.

Baltimore, June 16. (A. P.)—All sciences were called upon today to join in a national, cooperative research for the causes and cure of cancer. The call was issued at a three-day cancer meeting at Johns Hopkins University which began today, and was made by Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood. He said: "A start on the cooperative work already has been made in establishment by the Chemical Foundation of a special cancer journal, designed to make full details of cancer research available to the medical profession, in reorganization of the American Society for Control of Cancer and in establishment of the Garvan Cancer Research Laboratory here."

Dr. Chas. T. Betts, of Toledo, Ohio, has written a book as well as many pamphlets as to the prevalent cause of cancer. I quote from an article that appeared in the Toledo *Times,* December 13, 1925:

Don't cook in aluminum—it sows cancer—grave maladies often caused by poison from these cooking utensils.

Disorders, he avers, began to gain high prevalence when wares were put on the market

fourteen years ago. Cancer, nervous indigestion, gastritis and ulcer of the stomach are caused primarily by the use of aluminum utensils for cooking food, according to Dr. Chas. T. Betts, of Toledo, who reached his conclusions after several years' research and experimental work. "Use of aluminum utensils in preparing foods produces a hydroxide of aluminum which becomes mixed with the foodstuffs and is taken into the stomach, resulting in the various stomach ailments now prevalent among Americans," he said. 'There was a time, a few years ago, when the cause of these ailments was attributed to bad teeth and infected tonsils. This resulted in a teeth-extracting orgy, but the removal of the teeth and the tonsils has failed to check the prevalence of these particular stomach ills.' Dr. Betts said that prior to 1911, when the sale of aluminum became general throughout the country, there were few cancer cases. "Since aluminum came into general use in 1911 stomach troubles and ulcer of the stomach have increased in astounding numbers," he said. "In 1915 cancer of the stomach began to add to the death list of this country in an alarming degree, and in the United States, in 1924, deaths caused by cancer moved from 20th to 5th place as cause of deaths. It now (1930) occupies 2d place. It is my opinion that aluminum is the cause of most of it."

In his book on aluminum poisoning, Dr. Betts cites an article by Dr. James Ewing which appeared in the New York *Times,* of September 23, 1926, from which I quote in part as follows:

Dr. Ewing Pleads at Mohonk Lake for Wider Program of Prevention, Hits Hereditary Alarms, and Opposes the Theory that the Malady Is Due to a Universal Parasite.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Overemphasis on hereditary tendency toward cancer and ill-grounded announcements of the discoveries of alleged cancer-causing organisms have retarded the course of cancer prevention and cancer control, according to Dr. James Ewing of New York, who addressed the conference of cancer specialists meeting here at the call of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. "Many cancers are the result of known irritations and are preventable," said Dr. Ewing. "Cancers of the lip, mouth, tongue and tonsil," he added, "are due mainly to broken or sharp-edged and uneven teeth or to tobacco. Gastric cancer is generally traced to abuse of the stomach. Early and abrupt weaning is a frequent cause of mammary cancer, although these and other cancers are the result of known causes and can be prevented."

In the same book, Dr. Betts also refers to another article of importance along this line, from which I quote. This appeared in the Toledo (Ohio) *Daily Times,* July 30, 1928:

MURPHY CANCER FINDINGS STIR THE ENTIRE MEDICAL WORLD.

N. Y., July 29—Indicating the extreme importance and significance of the announcement of Dr. James Murphy, associate of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, before the International Cancer Conference at London, that cancer is induced by a *chemical ferment* and not by a virus, the entire medical profession is in a furor. A canvass among the highest of available authorities shows the majority of the physicians and surgeons hesitate to characterize Dr. Murphy's findings, since their information thus far is only fragmentary. Dr. Murphy admitted that his new postulate completely upset all previous work on the virus theory.

Dr. Betts said of Dr. Murphy's announcement: "It is of interest to note that Dr. James Murphy made his discovery that cancer is induced by chemical poisons, for the Rockefeller Institute, New York, at the Cornell University, in collaboration with Dr. James Ewing, Professor of Pathology in that institution."

Dr. Betts further comments, in his book on aluminum poisoning, the following regarding these revelations: "The above findings of Dr. Murphy and Dr. Ewing substantiate the author's finding upon metal aluminum poisoning as the cause of cancer." Dr. Betts made this announcement two years and eight months before, as noted by my previous citation.

For the past two years in my practice in electronic medicine I have treated various cases suffering from digestive ailments, principally carcinoma in which there was some irritating cause aside from the ordinary intake of food and water, and I began to experiment on such cases. Having regulated the diet, and having reduced the *carcinoma reaction* and apparently cured the case by means of the E. R. A. diagnosis and treatment, I still found many cases having much distress after eating and in some instances they returned in six months or less with almost as much trouble as they had previously to the treatments. Upon diagnosis I found a return of the former carcinoma reactions. About that time Dr. G. Schmidt, of Lake City, Minn., gave a lecture before the A. E. R. A. Convention in Chicago (September, 1928) on the sub-

ject "Some Unusual Sources and Results of Aluminum Poisoning".

I wish to quote a few points from this lecture. He said, "Coffee boiled in aluminum coffee pot is darker than normal and has an off taste. Most candies are prepared in aluminum dishes and thus this is a prolific source of this poisoning, one lemon drop, one orange drop, and one peppermint separately giving this poison reaction inside of ten minutes. We all know about the aluminum baking powder, but we often forget this in buying bakery cakes, etc., made with that same baking powder. . . . The *symptoms* of an acute poisoning of even a medium dose are a peculiar feeling in the stomach which I would describe as a cross between a mild pain and hunger, coming within ten to twenty minutes and lasting about one-half to one hour and followed by a lazy, sluggish feeling all over, lasting from four to eight hours; after you have noted these symptoms on yourself several times you will know at once when you have been poisoned by aluminum." Dr. Schmidt further stated, "In a recent retest of over a hundred cases of cancer in various parts of the body I found this aluminum poison at the point of cancer in every case."

After reading Dr. Schmidt's lecture in the journal and noticing the points he brought out regarding aluminum poisoning I began to put his suggestions in practice by suggesting to my patients the use of ware, for cooking utensils, other than aluminum, and I found by the elimination of aluminum utensils there was a marked improvement in many cases, especially in stomach troubles, bronchial coughs and kidney disorders, but I found that even with that some trouble still existed. I concluded and *later proved* that *unvitalized aluminum* was still in the system as a continual irritation and poison, and the eliminative organs having been overworked for so long a time were not strong enough to throw off the poison without the electronic treatment for same.

I have examined since February of this year upward of 65 cases where carcinoma in the inflammatory stage and also the malignant stage appeared having an intensity of from 6 to 10 units and in every case the aluminum poison reaction was there and mostly of a higher amount than the disease.

A few of these cases for illustration of diagnosis and treatment might be interesting:

Mrs. C. J., age 45, original diagnosis and treatment by E. R. A. five years ago, case at that time cured and discharged. She returned last winter suffering from stomach distress and bronchial cough. The carcinoma energy had reappeared and I would have been at a loss to determine the reason for it except for the fact that by now I was able to make a chemical analysis of the blood. Upon inquiry I found she had been eating food cooked in aluminum ware. I made the aluminum test, using the (periodic) atomic number and found she had 9 units of unvitalized aluminum and 6 units of carcinoma at the pylorus and also in the entire alimentary tract and extending also to the bronchial tubes.

In the treatment, first, I insisted that she discontinue the use of aluminum, and then gave treatment on the oscilloclast until the entire aluminum reaction had disappeared, then, in a comparatively short time I cleared up the carcinoma with rate 6.

In all, she had about six weeks treatment. She has been discharged, is now in fine shape physically, and that has been some months ago. However, she reported recently having been invited to the home of a friend and having eaten one meal that was cooked in aluminum ware and for twenty-four hours she suffered the symptoms of aluminum poison, namely, a peculiar feeling of dull pain and emptiness in the stomach, which appeared soon after eating and lasted about an hour, and then a sluggish feeling lasting about six hours. After that experience she was extremely careful to inquire about the cooking utensils before eating.

Another case: Miss I. W., age 40. A case suffering from carcinoma of the tongue, also stomach carcinoma, was cleared up and relieved of her trouble two years ago. She returned last winter complaining of distress and uncomfortableness in the kidney region, also some stomach irritation. Upon electronic diagnosis of her blood I found a carcinoma reaction in both locations and an aluminum reaction of 8 units. Upon localization the reaction appeared in liver, spleen, kidneys and stomach.

She was immediately placed on treatment applying to all four of the locations one-half hour for each organ, the treatment lasting two hours. She improved, but not satisfactorily, considering that amount of treatment. The aluminum reaction persisted.

Upon inquiry I found she had discarded all aluminum cooking utensils except a tea kettle for boiling water. As soon as I learned that I could see the cause of the slow progress. Since she abandoned the tea kettle she has steadily improved and is now recovered completely. Many other cases with similar symptoms and results could be quoted, but the above will give you the general idea.

In an institution in our neighborhood in Brooklyn there are 200 people. During the past seven years we have treated various members of the institution, using to a great extent electronic treatment. The people there are of all ages, doing office work, printing books, etc. During five years of that time we had numerous cases of stomach and bowel trouble. But in the past two years we have been surprised to notice in our diagnosis and treatment for the institution a great decrease in stomach and digestive ailments. We learned that two years ago, after hearing of the bad effects of aluminum cooking utensils, they had replaced them with enamel ware and iron pots. They serve three meals a day to the same people, many of whom have been there for years. We have had a very good opportunity to study the aluminum poison situation among so many, both by blood tests and other observation, and the improvement in general in two years has been wonderful. It could not have been proven more thoroughly. Two hundred persons, given three meals a day for two years and in good health, should be proof sufficient for the use of ware other than aluminum in cooking.

Mr. Alfred W. McCann, who is quoted as "the world's greatest food authority", and who writes regularly for the *Daily Mirror* of New York city, recommends the use of aluminum. In the December 25, 1929, issue someone asked, concerning his mother who suffered from an ulcer of the stomach and chronic infection of the gall bladder, this question, "Is aluminum ware used for cooking purposes poisonous?" Mr. McCann's answer was: "There has been a great deal of foolish talk about the so-called poisonous properties of aluminum cooking ware. Many articles have been sent to me on this subject. I can see nothing in any of them. Since my earliest boyhood I can remember our aluminum cooking utensils at home. We use them constantly to this day."

Dr. Chas. T. Betts, of Toledo, in answering this, says, in part: "Mr. McCann has no doubt been very careful with his diet and given attention to his bowel tract. He has exercised and kept his body quite normal. Such persons, as explained by Dr. Harry Gideon Wells, pathologist of the University of Chicago, can throw off aluminum poisoning; but when persons are subnormal they will not eliminate the poison and then the body *re-absorbs* it, which forms a continuous process of poisoning that results in the various evil effects mentioned by him under oath to our federal authorities and in his later work published in the 'Archives of Pathology', August, 1929."

A letter in this connection appeared in *The Golden Age,* written by Dr. Betts to Mr. McCann. I will quote in part from this letter: "Many of our surgeons have taken to removing ulcers by the knife. This recently occurred with Valentino of your city, with similar results—death. It seems a shame that men like you continue to advise people that there is nothing to a potent poison like aluminum chloride and that ulcers of the stomach, gall stones, etc., are not caused by these poisons, when you could have that information at your finger tips for the asking."

He states further, "A simple test can be made to prove 'old mother nature'. Let milk stand in an aluminum dish for twelve hours and the same amount in an enamel dish for twelve hours. Place a twenty-three-day-old puppy in the room with these two dishes and he will single out the enamel dish every time for his food. Some twenty-three-day-old puppies seem to know more than some of our so-called 'health writers' because they are nearer to nature."

A patient who came to us some time ago suffering from severe indigestion, Mrs. L. A. C., gave us the following history: "Over a year ago I had the first signs of the dreaded disease, was examined by the Life Extension Institute here in New York, and was advised by them that I was in a serious condition and should have an X-ray that very day, as I was suffering severe pain and had lost considerable weight. I had a feeling that my trouble was due to cooking in aluminum, so I had taken along one of my sauce pans to show the discoloration, etc. The doctor laughed and said, 'You couldn't find a better utensil to cook in'."

In a day or so after this incident she learned, from someone who had benefited by it, the value

of E. R. A. in such cases. As soon as she began treatment with us we advised her to give up all aluminum cooking utensils. You may be sure she was glad to find the cause of her stomach carcinoma. She responded to the electronic treatment splendidly and was cured in some ten weeks, and has remained well ever since.

In a recent report of the International Typographical Union, "Mortality from 1912 to 1929—the leading cause of deaths among printers," cancer shows by far the highest percentage. In 1912 to 1918, covering a period of six years, they report 139 deaths, a mortality rate of 33 per 100,000 members. In 1929, covering a period of one year, they report 94 deaths, the rate being 123.7. Commenting on the foregoing, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Co., says, "Cancer is shown to have increased continuously from an average death rate of 33 per 100,000 during 1912 to 1918 to 123.7 per 100,000 during 1929. This conforms to the general increase in cancer, but the rate of increase has been somewhat more pronounced in the population at large."

Quoting again from Dr. Albert Abrams: "Cancer is on the increase. During the year 1915 the cancer mortality in the United States (Continental) was over 80,000, and it has been suggested that cancer in time may exterminate the entire human race."

If Dr. Albert Abrams were living today he could see that his prediction is slowly but surely coming true. As you all know from reading the papers the whole country is alarmed. E. R. A. is in its infancy, and during the past seven years has weathered many storms, but it still lives and our methods of diagnosis and treatment have proven their value, and electronic medicine is on a firmer foundation today than it has ever been.

Our greatest battle now is against the cancer menace, which unquestionably has increased in proportion to the increase in the use of aluminum cooking utensils.

I hope that in this paper I have aroused some of our physicians and friends to the great curse that besets us on every hand. If you inquire at the eating places they will proudly tell you that they use the best of aluminum ware. In fact, it is almost impossible to go into a restaurant today and get a meal that has not been cooked in aluminum.

You can easily prove it by trying a restaurant or home meal prepared in aluminum ware yourself, the symptoms being a feeling of hunger and mild pain coming on in ten or twenty minutes after eating and followed shortly by a lazy, sluggish feeling all over, lasting sometimes for hours, and if you have a tendency toward indigestion naturally and continue to use aluminum-cooked food you will notice heart symptoms, such as a slow pulse, and in severe cases, unconsciousness from gas pressure.

In case of such poison continuing over a long period of time you will find associated with the stomach and heart symptoms an asthmatic cough sometimes severe, but regularly after eating you will notice difficulty in breathing. This condition so depletes the system that you have colds upon any slight exposure, and, as you know, this may lead to pneumonia and tuberculosis.

We can make the test for cancer, both malignant and incipient, and the electronic treatment will relieve the disease; and now that we know that food cooked in aluminum is poisonous and makes a fertile soil for the growth of cancer, let us each do our share in suggesting to our patients that they abandon the use of aluminum ware and maintain good health. We have it in our power to help reduce the menacing cancer mortality and smite this dread enemy which now casts its shadow over this fair country of ours.

Uses of Solid Carbon Dioxide

SOLID carbon dioxide, or "dry ice", as it is called, is completely transforming the problem of marketing perishable foods. It is claimed that on a sixty-mile route a two-and-one-half-ton truck will now deliver as much ice cream as could formerly be handled on a five-ton truck using water ice, and that the daily saving is $4.40 in money and two hours of time. In Springfield, Massachusetts, frozen foods of every kind are on sale, and popular. Experiments have shown that quick freezing at very low temperature preserves the original flavor of the fruits or other frozen articles. This method expands the commercial value of the product.

A Modern Church Formula *By C. J. W., Jr.*

INASMUCH as the various chants, litanies, and other forms of words disassociated from thought, heretofore used by the clergy, have lost some of their freshness and anæsthetic value from overuse, the need is apparent for some new material that the "divines" can intone when lulling to sleep the few parishioners they have left.

Being always interested in the progress of hocus-pocus in the earth, and having a keen appreciation of the value of Latin chants as an aid in that direction, I have more or less familiarized myself with the line of ballyhoo served out to the uneducated, and pass up no chance to find new material that can be worked over into modern pulpit practice.

Good fortune put in my hands an up-to-date Latin sapphic which appeared recently in the Montreal *Star*. The pope will be able to use this in canonizing saints, in excommunicating the unfaithful, in the blessing of airships, bombs and holy relics, and in other ecclesiastical chores.

Before sending Mr. Ratti an engraved copy, however, I quote this literary masterpiece for the delectation of *Golden Age* readers. Needless to say, great benefits result from its performance, the only necessary accompaniments being dim lights, genuflections, low-toned organs and the solemn nasal whine of a priest.

Taxi sapolio congoleum duplex,
Lux auditorium, Fatima, pepsodent
Ovido; prophylactic
Tuxedo celotex ethyl.

Soprano caviar; salada Pontiac
Kelvinator electro autobus. Orpheum
Campus neck cuticura;
Brasso coca-cola duco.

Majestic radio! castoria adanac
Catelli domino: rex capitol tenor,
Pax eatonia elastic,
Stucco linoleum soda!—soda!

Jehovah

Continued from page 326

mentioned symbolically pictured God's universal organization of righteousness. The promised "seed" is the offspring of that woman, or universal organization of God, and constitutes his kingdom. At the beginning God put his kingdom to the fore as the most important of all truths.

Years thereafter God gave Abraham and his wife the promise that by their seed all the families of the earth shall be blessed. God used them to make a prophetic picture. Abraham was a picture of God himself, while his wife Sarah pictured the universal organization of Jehovah God. The promise then made further disclosed that the "seed" that would bring blessings to the nations of the earth would be produced by and through a long period of testing and suffering and, when brought forth to completeness, shall constitute the kingdom of God.

To meet his requirements Jehovah has kept this seed shrouded in mystery for many centuries. Gradually he has unfolded this mystery to his prophets and faithful servants. He gave his Word of promise that the mystery should be completely solved and understood at the end of the world, otherwise known as "the last days".

That time has now arrived. We are at the end of the world and in the last days. That does not mean the end of the earth, because the earth abides forever. It does not mean the end of time, because time shall never end. It means the end of the long dark period of time in which wickedness has predominated. It means the lifting of the veil of darkness and ignorance from the people to the end that the great light of God's loving-kindness may shine into the mind of every man. That time is first marked by a great amount of trouble and suffering culminating in the greatest tribulation that earth has ever known. That trouble will be brief and will be the last, and it will usher in the rule of righteousness on earth. That rule of righteousness will bring the desire of every honest heart. As it progresses the earth will be filled with a happy and joyful race of people who will give honor and glory to the Most High God. To gain a knowledge of the kingdom of God is therefore of greatest importance to all people.

These precious and satisfying truths are set forth in the Bible, which is the Word of God. The study of the Bible is the most profound in which man can engage. Its understanding is to be preferred by far to all the gold and silver the world can produce. It enlightens the mind, makes glad the heart, and gives much strength to the man.

It has been claimed that the understanding of the Bible is limited to a few men called "the clergy". That claim is not the truth. The Bible is given for the understanding, aid and comfort of all who love righteousness and who earnestly seek to know and to do God's will. It is the Word of God. In Psalm 25:14 it is written: "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him; and he will shew them his covenant."

Fear of the Lord God does not mean a morbid dread of impending disaster. A godly fear is awe and veneration of the creature for the Creator. It is man's proper appreciation of the majesty and loving-kindness of the Most High, the man being deeply apprehensive lest he should transgress God's righteous and unchangeable laws. The fear of man leads one into a snare. The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom and leads one in the way of life. In order for man to obtain life everlasting it is necessary for him to be brought to a knowledge of the truth. The truth of primary importance is that concerning Jehovah God. It is written in the Scriptures that 'this is life eternal, to know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent'.—John 17:3.

Jehovah God has not pushed his name to the fore. At stated intervals he has brought his name prominently before his creation. This he has done by a demonstration of his unlimited power, which has always proved that the Devil is powerless against Jehovah when the latter deems it proper to exercise his great power against the wicked one. At these stated intervals God has brought his name before his creation, not for a selfish reason, but for the benefit of his creatures. Unselfishness has been his motive. This is another proof that "God is love".

During the ages God has magnified his word of promise above his name. The time has come, however, when Jehovah's name and word shall be exalted among his creatures. Then all creatures will know that the word of God is always true and that his name is above all and worthy to be praised.

God's word of promise is perfect. It is his expressed will. In the ages he has moved majestically forward in carrying out his will as expressed in his Word. At stated intervals, to save the people from complete infidelity, he has brought his name prominently before them. Now the "seed of promise" is about completed and the time is at hand when the Lord will magnify his holy name before mankind. The issue will then be finally determined against Satan in favor of Jehovah. He will have a witness given in the earth of his purpose, and this witness must be given now. Who will profit by the testimony given?

The meek are those that are teachable. The wise man is he who desires to be taught the truth and to be guided by the truth. It is written in Psalm 25:9: "The meek will he guide in judgment, and the meek will he teach his way." It is furthermore written: "The meek shall inherit the earth, and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace." The student soon finds that the Bible is a great storehouse of knowledge and wisdom because it tells of Jehovah God. A knowledge of the Bible is now within the reach of all. Learn its contents and be greatly blessed. "Where do we get our Bible?" many ask. That question shall be answered in another address.

The Bible

JEHOVAH God is the Creator of man. It is reasonable to expect that the Creator would give some revelation of himself and his purposes to man. The Bible purports to be that Revelation. Is the Bible true, and is it the Word of God? Modernist clergymen say, "No," and they say it is unreliable. I here submit some proof that the Bible is God's Word of truth and that it is the only safe guide for man.

The physical facts prove beyond any question that there was once a great flood of water that covered this earth. Noah was brought over and saved from the world that was destroyed by that flood. Noah was the most important man on earth of his time. He possessed a personal knowledge of things that no other man on earth at that time could know so well. From the creation of Adam to the flood was a period of 1,656 years. In those days men lived for nearly a thousand years. Adam was on earth three hundred years after the birth of Enoch. Being a good man Enoch would gather from Adam all the facts he knew concerning Eden and what occurred there. Naturally Enoch would tell those things to his son Methuselah, who was the grandfather of Noah. From Methuselah and from Lamech his father, Noah would receive all the information then obtainable by man, the most important part of which would be that which took place in Eden and following thereafter. Noah lived 350 years after he came out of the ark. Only two years after his death Abraham was born, and naturally Abraham would learn the history of man from Shem his father, who was the son of Noah.

Abraham was the beginning of the people of Israel, otherwise called the Jews. He is designated the "father of the faithful". No man could have faith without knowledge; therefore the conclusion must be that Abraham was informed of God's dealings with man. Jacob was a grandson of Abraham, and the father of Joseph who became a mighty ruler in Egypt. Moses, an Israelite, was born in Egypt, and it is written of him that he was learned in all the wisdom of Egypt, which naturally would include all the information handed down by his ancestors. It is not unusual for an American boy to learn from his father the important facts of American history. With stronger reasoning Moses would learn from his father the history of his people. Moses was eminently qualified to write the history of man. Moses wrote the first five books of the Bible. It is therefore seen that this information could easily have been handed down from one generation to another.

Enoch, Noah, Abraham and Moses were men devoted to God and naturally would obtain all the information they could concerning God's dealings with mankind. The New Testament mentions these men as being approved by Jehovah. If we had no other proof concerning the Bible except tradition, that would be sufficient proof to warrant us in accepting it as the history of the human race. We have much more than that, however.

It will be conceded that man is the most intelligent of earth's creation. He has a natural tendency to keep a record of events for the benefit of himself and succeeding generations. This in itself is proof that his Creator desired man to keep such record and hence planted in his mind the inclination so to do. It logically follows that the great Creator would provide the means for keeping such record. Since it had to do with his own word and name he would supervise the keeping that it would be correct. If Jehovah had to do with the keeping of such record, then we may know that the record contains the truth.

Both tradition and the Bible agree that Moses was devoted to God and that he was sent to Egypt by Jehovah on a specific mission. He was the very kind of man that God would choose to make the record of his purposes concerning man. Moses, therefore, in writing was merely an amanuensis to write for Jehovah. The same is properly said of all the other writers of the Bible. God directed them what to write. Concerning such, David, the faithful king of Israel, said: "The spirit of the Lord spake by me, and his word was in my tongue." The spirit of God means his power, which is invisible to man but which he causes to operate upon the mind of man and to direct him what to do.

Men of old who were faithful to God and who wrote portions of the Bible are called prophets. Concerning those men it is written, in 2 Peter 1: 21: "Prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the holy spirit." Those men wrote foretelling the coming of events which they did not understand and knew not about; which is proof that they were merely instruments in the hand of Jehovah used by him to write such prophecy. The prophecies written centuries ago are now being fulfilled by the facts coming to pass and which are well known to all who think seriously. That is conclusive proof that no human mind could conceive or formulate the words of the prophets, but that they were dictated by Jehovah and that those men wrote as God's power moved upon their minds. Daniel, one of the prophets, asked God when these things would come to pass, and was told to close up the book of the prophecy and seal it until the time of the end and then it would be understood.

No one will dispute the fact that Jesus lived and died in Palestine about 1900 years ago. What he said surpasses in wisdom the sayings of any other man ever on earth. He spoke with authority from Jehovah, and his words concerning the prophets were words of approval, and he quoted their words with approval. Centuries before the birth of Jesus many of those prophets wrote concerning his birth, the course of action he would take, his persecution and his death and resurrection. The admitted facts concerning Jesus fully and completely support these prophecies and show that they were correct. This proves that no human mind formulated those prophecies but that they proceeded from Jehovah God.

Jesus repeatedly stated that he is the Son of God and that he was sent by Jehovah from heaven to perform a work in the name of his Father and for the benefit of man. He was born a man that he might be a witness for God and to speak the truth to men. His words recorded in John 18: 37 are these: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." It was on that same day and shortly before his death that Jesus said concerning the Bible, God's record: "Thy word is truth." To reject the Bible means that we must reject Jesus as the Son of God and deny the truthfulness of his testimony. Anyone who believes that Jesus was and is the great teacher must believe that the Bible is God's Word of truth. That part of the Bible called the New Testament was written by men who personally associated with Jesus and who learned of him and who wrote under the power and direction of the spirit of God, and what they wrote is the truth.

The original manuscripts of the Bible were kept in the custody of God's chosen people, the Israelites. The indisputable historical facts, aside from the Bible, show that from the time of Ezra forward there was a rewriting or copying of the original manuscripts and that this work continued until A. D. 900. Three of these manuscripts are in existence this day. The Alexandrine manuscript is in the British Museum. The Sinaitic is in the library at Leningrad, and the Vatican manuscript is in the vatican at Rome. There have been many versions and translations of these ancient manuscripts made by faithful men. It is from these that we have the Bible that we use today. Every attempt that has been made to destroy the Bible has failed; which is proof that God has preserved it for man's benefit.

That the Bible is the true guide for man it is written by one of the holy prophets in Psalm 119:105: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." God's law to man is set forth in the Bible. To know and obey that law means to walk in the way of righteousness. In Psalm 19: 7, 8 it is written: "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. **The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes.**"

The devout student may come with confidence to the Scriptures, knowing that these set forth the will of God concerning man and are given to man for his instruction in righteousness. Upon the Scriptures he can confidently rely. The Bible constitutes the basis of his faith in God and a knowledge thereof enables him to understand something of the great love of God toward the human family.

A full discussion of the origin and the authenticity of the Bible is found in the book *Creation*. The reason there is so much ignorance amongst the people concerning the Bible is because Satan the enemy of man and of God has interfered with the people's understanding the truth. Satan through his agencies killed many of the men who faithfully performed their work in connection with the Bible, but not until after their work was done. Thousands of copies of the Bible were destroyed by those same evil agencies, but Satan with all of his efforts could not stop the progress of God's unfolding purposes and the revelation of himself to the people through his Word. Being unable to stop the publication of the Bible the Devil has sought through his representatives to corrupt the meaning thereof and to put into the minds of the people an improper understanding of its text. He has used every power at his command to turn the minds of the people away from Jehovah and from his pure Word of truth. For centuries many of these wonderful truths were obscure and taken away from the people. In God's due time these pure doctrines have been restored to the honest seekers after truth.

It is now God's due time for the truth to be known and nothing Satan can do or will do can prevent the truth from being known. The time has come for the standard of Jehovah to be lifted up, that the people may know which way to go. This standard is found in the Bible. Around this divine standard the righteous and truly honest-hearted will rally. The tide of truth is rising higher and higher, and will continue so to rise until it has filled the whole earth as the waters fill the deep. All this shall be to the glory of Jehovah God.

The time has come for Jehovah to make known his name in the earth, and he will make this known through his Word and through the manifestation of his power. And be it noted that the truth does not belong to any man. It is God's truth. God has used men or human instruments at different times for his own purposes and to his glory, but the truth has always been and always will be Jehovah's. The Bible is his Word of truth given to guide those who seek righteousness.

Satan

JEHOVAH GOD did not create Satan. He did create Lucifer, and because of Lucifer's rebellion and extreme wickedness God gave him four names, to wit: Satan, which means opposer of righteousness; Devil, which means slanderer of all who do right; Dragon, which means the one that devours the good; and Serpent, which means the great deceiver. The history of that wicked one is briefly this:

When God made the earth as the habitation for his creature man he assembled his heavenly creatures before him. Among the ones present were the Logos and Lucifer, which two were designated "the morning stars". Doubtless God disclosed to these mighty creatures thus assembled his purpose to create man and put him on earth and to give him dominion over his other creation of earth. That information called forth a song of praise to Jehovah. The Bible record is that these two "morning stars" sang together and all the hosts of God shouted for joy.

When God created man and placed him in the paradise of Eden he made man a part of Lucifer's organization. God appointed Lucifer as man's overseer or overlord. Lucifer must have been a very beautiful as well as a powerful creature. God by his prophet Ezekiel, in the twenty-eighth chapter, gives a description of Lucifer in these words: "Thou hast been in Eden, the garden of God; every precious stone was thy covering. . . . Thou art the anointed cherub that covereth; and I have set thee so; thou wast upon the holy mountain of God; thou hast walked up and down in the midst of the stones of fire. Thou wast perfect in thy ways from the day that thou wast created, till iniquity was found in thee. . . . Thine heart was lifted up because of thy beauty; thou hast corrupted thy wisdom by reason of thy brightness." This proves that Lucifer was a high official in the great organization of God and was an overseer of one part of God's universal organization. "Iniquity" means lawlessness; and this scripture shows that Lucifer became lawless, or rebelled against God's law.

The perfect man was in Eden, and Lucifer was there. Man being a part of his organization and under his lordship, the duty devolved upon Lucifer to safeguard man's interest and aid him to obey rather than to disobey God. Lucifer knew that God had delegated to man the power to produce a race of people that in time would fill the earth, and that all this creation would worship Jehovah God. By his prophet Isaiah, in the fourteenth chapter, Jehovah says: "O Lucifer, son of the morning! . . . Thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God; I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north; I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the Most High."

This is proof of Lucifer's ambition to possess that

which God had not given him and to have the worship of creatures, and that he determined to have it for himself. He set about to carry out his ambitious desire, and in doing so he resorted to lying, fraud and murder and, above all, he was guilty of treason and rebellion against God. His first move was to alienate man from God, and this he began to do by his subtle influence over Eve.

He knew that God had said to man that 'if you eat of this forbidden fruit you shall surely die'. Being reminded of this statement by Eve, he replied to her: 'You shall not surely die; for God doth know that in the day you eat of that fruit you shall be as wise as gods.'

His argument was like this: 'If man eats of that fruit in violation of God's law and God does kill him, that will prove that God's creature is imperfect, and hence God's word unreliable, and that he cannot make a man that will maintain his integrity, and therefore God could not afford to kill man. On the other hand, if man sinned and God did not kill him, that would prove God a liar, because he said that he would kill him, and therefore none of his creatures would believe him.' Lucifer thus reasoned that in any event he would be able to turn the major portion of creation away from God and these he would have for himself and for his own worship. Eve fell under the false reasoning and broke God's law. When Adam learned that Eve had violated the law and still lived he readily and willingly joined in the rebellion against God.

Because of this rebellion God sentenced man to death and expelled him from Eden. He also announced his purpose that in due time he would destroy Lucifer, whom he now named Satan, the Devil. From that time until now Satan has been the violent opposer of God, and man's worst enemy.

God could have killed Satan immediately, of course. He could have killed man immediately and started another race. His wisdom directed that he take the course he did take. Satan denied that Jehovah God is supreme and that his word is true. Had God killed Satan at once, that would have proven that the power of God is supreme, but the opportunity to prove the truthfulness of God's word would have been absent. At the time of the tragedy in Eden God had given his word that he would bring forth a "seed" which would destroy Satan and that the "seed" would be taken from amongst men. Satan knew that God would not select anyone who would be unfaithful to him, and knowing that all men on earth are imperfect he defied God to find a man that would prove faithful to God under the most severe test. Time was therefore required to demonstrate the truthfulness of God's Word.

If the issue should be decided in Satan's favor, then all creation would turn against God. Should the issue be decided on God's side that would prove to all creation that God is supreme, his word is true, that Satan is a liar, and that life and blessings must come from God alone. In due time the issue will be decided in favor of Jehovah. But until that time God will permit Satan to put forth every possible effort to sustain his own contention.

Early in the history of man Satan began to organize men into forms of government, that he might more fully control them. To accomplish that purpose he exercised his power over men and induced them to form an organization with Nimrod as the leader of the people. Nimrod was a tool of Satan, and his organization belonged to Satan. That organization was called "Babylon", which from Satan's viewpoint meant the "gate to god". Evidently his purpose was to induce the people to believe that the way to their god (Satan) was by and through this organization of which Nimrod was the visible head. From God's viewpoint the name "Babylon" meant 'confusion', because after the building of the tower of Babel God demonstrated his power to the people by confusing their language. That is the reason there are so many different languages spoken amongst men.

Satan's fixed policy is to employ fraud, deceit and lying to accomplish his purpose of bringing reproach upon God and to thereby turn the people away from God. For this reason, in his organization there are three elements or governing factors, to wit, the religious, the political, and the commercial. In Babylon the religious element was in control, and the people were dominated by a false religion. Since then Satan has organized other world powers, and in all of them these three elements appear. The political element of the governments makes and enforces the laws. The commercial element controls the business or commerce; and the religious element of the organization lends a sanctimonious air thereto and claims that the entire organization exists and operates by divine power. This is Satan's chief method of practicing fraud upon the people. By his deceptive operations Satan blinds the people to the truth. For this reason it is written in the Scriptures, in 2 Corinthians 4: 3, 4, that Satan, the god of this world, blinds the minds of men, lest the light of truth should appear unto them.

It is well known that from time immemorial all religious organizations have had some particular man who appeared as leader and to whom great honor has been given. After his death the memory of that man is revered, and often worshiped. This is another subtle means of Satan to turn the people away from God and cause mankind to forsake the Creator by worshiping the creature. Throughout all these centuries God has had a few men on earth who have held fast their integrity and faithfully served him. By nature these men have been no better than other men, but they have had faith in God's Word and have refused to yield to the deceptions of Satan. Their faithfulness and devotion to God has brought to them Jehovah's approval.

The "seed" God promised to raise up and through which his name shall be vindicated is The Christ. The faithful men who have followed in the footsteps of Jesus Christ shall be of that "seed" according to the promise that God gave, and will be used for his purposes. During the past fifteen centuries Satan has fraudulently induced religious leaders to believe that their duty is to convert the world and get men into their churches. Satan's real purpose has been to turn the mind of the people away from God's kingdom. God has not been attempting to convert any part of the world, nor to get anyone into heaven. He has merely had his truth placed before men in order that those who prefer to stand firmly on his side may do so. In his due time he will have selected every one that will be of The Christ, and then God will put his kingdom in full control of earth's affairs. Then, and not until then, will the world be converted.

The first great act of God's kingdom under Christ that will be seen by the people will be the destruction of the wicked organization of this world which is under the control of Satan. There is an abundance of Scriptural proof as well as proof outside of the Scriptures that God's kingdom is at hand and that within a short time Satan's organization will be completely destroyed. Then all hindrances will be removed and the people will have a full and fair opportunity to know and to understand that Jehovah is the only true God, that his word is true, and that his name is worthy of praise.

When God's kingdom takes full sway, never again will Satan have control of the people. All the wicked God will destroy. All the obedient ones of mankind God will fully restore to health and give them life everlasting in happiness. The work of Jehovah God will fully demonstrate to all that he is supreme in power, perfect in wisdom, and exact in justice, and that he is the very embodiment of love or unselfishness.

Because we are today entering that great period of transition from the old to the new world, a knowledge of the truth is of vital importance to all. The people now need to study the Bible together with such helps as have been provided to understand it. Every one who will be free from the oppressive hand of the enemy must have a knowledge of the truth; and the truth of the salvation of man is found only in the Bible.

* * * *

A Possible Explanation

Pondering as to what possible motive the clergy of St. Petersburg could have for not wishing the people of their city to hear what Judge Rutherford has to say on the above and kindred topics, an idea presents itself.

Some of these clergy may have heard of his advanced studies in the book of The Revelation, and may not like what he has had to say in his work *Light*, Book Two, Chapter 10, on "Hypocrisy Exposed".

In that chapter Judge Rutherford has quoted many, many scriptures and made applications to the Pharisees, Sadducees, popes, cardinals, doctors of divinity, right reverends, reverends and the principals of their flock. It makes hard reading for those that have only taken their first lessons in New Testament Christianity.

But because Judge Rutherford has had considerable to say in his book about the clergy of today, their loving titles, and loving, as in Jesus' day, to be seen of men, and to make long prayers, standing in public places, or by radio, is that any reason why those who really love the simple truth of God's Word should be deprived of it?

None can deny that Judge Rutherford is right in claiming that hypocrisy is the greatest crime committed against God and deserves the greatest punishment. If the clergy of today, and the principal of the flock, are the greatest hypocrites on earth, and if Jesus himself would say the same thing today if He were here in the flesh, why should any object because Judge Rutherford has said the same thing in a book? And how did the "ministers" of St. Petersburg know for sure that having said these truths in a book he would also say them over the air? The answer is that they could not have known, but it is likely that they feared he would. But if it is the truth, why not let him tell it, anyway?

If Jesus thought that in His day the scribes and Pharisees and hypocrites made their converts twice as bad when they got through with them as when they started with them, because they made worse hypocrites of them, could not Judge Rutherford be given a chance, in a book, to point out that the same thing is taking place today, without their trying to rule him off the air?

Suppose now that Judge Rutherford has evidence that some of these clergymen, the loudest shouters for prohibition, have plenty of wine in their cellars. Must he keep silent about it?

Suppose he knows that the sticklers for Sabbath observance have in many places tried to prevent honest and faithful children of God from preaching the truth on that day. What then? Must he keep still?

Is there any reason why Judge Rutherford, knowing what Jesus said about some who gar-

nished the tombs of the prophets, should avoid mentioning those today who have so much to say at the tombs of the boys that were done to death in the World War?

Must he keep still when the Bible speaks of the religious leaders of our day as men that are "lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, trucebreakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God, having a form of godliness but denying the power thereof"?

* * * *

The people of the land are entitled to the truth. If the clergy object to what is being said, that is the best evidence that they are deceiving the people.

Why do not the clergymen give answer to the questions themselves?

We have no fight against men, but our fight is against deception and falsehood, and our only purpose is to aid the people in understanding what is the truth.

The law says that radio stations should broadcast that which is of public interest, convenience and necessity. The truth comes clearly within this provision. It is a necessity for the people to have the truth. It is convenient for them to have the truth, because it builds them up in the right way. It is of public interest because it shows the people the reason for the present depressed times and what is the remedy.

Extracts from Interesting Letters

MANY of our readers will be greatly interested in the following reports from various sections of the country showing how the electrical transcriptions of Judge Rutherford's lectures on Bible topics are being received by the public.

Bangor, Me. Radio station WLBZ put on the WATCH-TOWER program this morning, 9:45 to 10:00, using the electrical transcription. We were surprised to hear it come in so clear and natural, just as though the speaker were in the room. When I first heard that the chain broadcast was to be discontinued and these records put on I was disappointed and thought programs would be greatly inferior in quality, etc.; but since listening to the first broadcast I am compelled to change my mind, and I now think that this will be quite the program. The great increase in stations, and doing away with wire connection expense, is to be greatly desired. I also think more people will listen to a 15-minute talk than to a 30- to 45-minute talk. Time will tell.

Reading, Pa. The electrical transcriptions of Judge Rutherford's lectures are simply wonderful! They come in very clear and natural over the Reading station WRAW. Not only is Mr. Raymond Gaul, the station announcer, a credit to the station, but his clear and earnest expression cannot help but add weight to these wonderful lectures. Using the newspaper cut of Judge Rutherford, we advertised this series of lectures in both morning and evening papers here. We feel confident that there will be a much larger number listening in than ever before and that this will increase the demand for books, thus spreading truth to the glory of Jehovah. You can also see by the reports of our official "listeners" that the first two programs, at least, came in 100 percent. So, all together, we pronounce these programs a great success.

Roanoke, Va. This is to advise that the new radio program over WDBJ was carried out nicely over December 7 10:00 to 10:15 a. m. period as per arrangement. This program was heard by many people in Roanoke, and also at various distances from Roanoke as well. It was highly satisfactory in every way.

Coldwater, N. Y. I have been privileged to listen in to the first record lecture of Judge Rutherford, in Rochester, N. Y. How it rejoiced my heart! It surely brought tears of joy. May the Lord's blessing rest richly upon this new phase of the work, and continue until the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the earth as the waters cover the great deep. It makes me feel more anxious to go forth with the message from door to door. The announcement following the record, concerning Judge Rutherford and his work, and regarding the books, was given just splendidly. If it was the regular announcer here in Rochester, he gave it as though he believed what he said. It does not seem as if it could have been given any better. Praise the Lord.

Bismarck, N. D. What a joy to hear Judge Rutherford's voice so distinctly and clear over the air this morning! Meyer broadcasting station surely handled it very nicely, giving a little music before and after. Everything came in very clear and distinct.

Miami, Fla. The radio message last Sunday was fine, both in content and rendition. Judge Rutherford's voice was very pleasing. Surely all listeners were blessed and should find some point to greatly interest them in the truth.

Pushing the Wrong Kingdom

IN AN address at Huron City, Michigan, Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, said some good things. One of these was that "Jesus wanted the kingdom of God on earth more than anything else. He wanted the world filled with unselfish men and women. Above all things Jesus hated hypocrisy, a cold heart and calculating selfishness. All events of history point to the fact that the kingdom of God is at hand".

But the professor spoiled it all when he said additionally that 'the kingdom of God would soon be established on earth if churches would make it the principal platform in their work'. The churches, practically all of them, are strong for war in this life and "hell" in the next, and look upon these lying aggregations of politicians and plutocrats that have filled the world with machine guns, cannons, battleships, submarines, flame throwers, gas bombs, chaplains, tanks and zeppelins as parts and parcels of that kingdom.

If he had turned his statement the other way around and said that if the churches would have the decency to quit work altogether, and let the truth have a chance, in their absence, to approach the people under favorable conditions, the work of the kingdom of God, now active in the earth, would be greatly assisted. The professor has the kingdom of Satan mixed up in his mind with the kingdom of God. The two are as far apart as the East and the West.

A Scheme for Dishonoring God

THAT the average city mission is a scheme for dishonoring God, and causing the poor and downtrodden to hate Him instead of love Him, and that it is therefore most emphatically a part of the Devil's organization, seems well illustrated in the following article clipped from the illustrated *Detroit Daily* of November 6.

Beneath a series of streamer headlines announcing in glaring letters, "Rescue Den Reeks with Filth; Christianity Used as Mask for Tortures; Sleepless are Clubbed into Wakefulness; Rescue Mission Forces Christianity Down Hungry Outcasts' Throats", appeared this exposé of the method by which some manage to find employment for themselves in a job of which it would seem that even the Devil himself would be ashamed:

Filthy, pestilence-spreading "Christianity."

Unwashed men reeking with the fetid odor of sweat.

Matted hair.

Lice.

All in one clot of humanity.

A Mission!

Last night there were 200 men in a small building on Rivard st., between Jefferson and Larned.

These men had tramped the streets all day searching in vain for work.

They sat in hopeless silence while a half dozen preachers harangued them from the platform.

Every few moments they were called on to rise.

One of them didn't rise.

A husky usher came along the aisle and shook him until his teeth rattled.

Next time he rose.

Three hours of this . . . for a bowl of soup and a roll.

The men were tired and half starved. They were not allowed to sleep or to even nod. Eagle-eyed ushers paced the aisles, and the men eyed them with the bitter stare of experience.

Detroit City Rescue Mission Number 2.

Reverend Stuckey in charge.

Supported by contributions, most of which according to Stuckey, come from down town business men and stores.

Men begging on the streets in front.

The drug store adjoining forced to call on the police for constant protection.

No toilet facilities. No soap. No running water. Only scores of unwashed men who are forced to sit through three hours of preaching for a bowl of soup. Then another half hour for the privilege of sleeping on the hard pews which line the church.

Forced Religion

The Detroit board of health has already complained against this outrage perpetrated on humanity in the name of "Christianity." These gospel mongers who force a man to say "I'm saved," before they allow him his ration of soup and bread.

Religion by force.

That is the mission principle.

Tired men forced to keep their eyes open and their bodies alert to go through a routine which is meaningless—to listen to words that blur and rumble in their numbed brains.

"You can't make a good Christian of a man with a bad liver," Henry Ward Beecher said.

The Rescue Mission seeks to convert men with empty stomachs and tired, pain-racked bodies.

One man last night dropped off to sleep after a particularly long standing session. He moaned in his dreams. The usher started for the seat of the noise, but other men in the line, knowing what was coming, wakened the sleeper. The men seek to protect each other from the gaze of the watchful wardens who constantly crane their necks for a glimpse of a sleeper.

For a Little Grub

Prayer. More prayer. Always standing.

"Jesus saves."

That is the title on the sign board outside the mission.

But the Jesus of this institution saves only standing men. Those who would sleep after a day of heart-breaking disappointment are lost unless the watchful usher prods them to their feet.

After the scanty meal, or before it, the men can go to the filthy lavatories. In the summer they go down to the river to wash their hands and faces. In the winter they simply don't wash.

Cleanliness is next to godliness. Did Reverend Stuckey ever hear that?

Godliness is the supreme aim of the Rescue Mission. For a bowl of soup and a roll they seek to buy men's souls—if those unfortunate men still have souls.

For a night on a hard, wooden pew, they ask a man to believe in their God and accept their Savior.

The men do it—or they say they do—and eat the soup and bread. And in their hearts they revile the system that brings them to abject groveling that they may obtain enough food to keep body and soul together.

These men are being victimized by an organization that takes a terrific toll of their strength each night for their ration of food. Strength they need to seek work is spent in the rising, sitting, rising, standing routine which saps their energy for three-hour stretches.

Christianity is being robbed of whatever converts it might make from these hordes who come and pay with their meager strength for food. They will avoid this thing when they are able—avoid it like a pestilence.

Rescue Mission Number 2 has become a threat to the community which houses it.

In spreading disease through the filthy practice of allowing men to sleep side by side in their clothing, unwashed, even though they want to be clean, it is a threat to the health standards of Detroit.

There are laws which regulate the sanitary conditions of places where men are allowed to congregate.

No other organization could get by with such filth to convert men to their beliefs.

Only the guise of Christianity throws the mantle of impregnability around this mission.

Christianity!

Economize

BY subscribing for *The Golden Age*. It is, unquestionably, a measure of economy to be a subscriber for *The Golden Age*. Its articles on diet, which appear from time to time, point to foods that give the most nourishment for the least money. Its articles on health and hygiene caution the reader against conditions and practices that lead to disease, thus eliminating many doctor's bills. Its articles on all subjects give you a fund of valuable information at the cost of a small expenditure of money and time. Its sane and balanced viewpoint frequently enables its readers to use better judgment in their affairs, much to their advantage. Its department on "Religion and Philosophy" gives you more in a half-hour's time than you could possibly get by attending a costly and meaningless church service.

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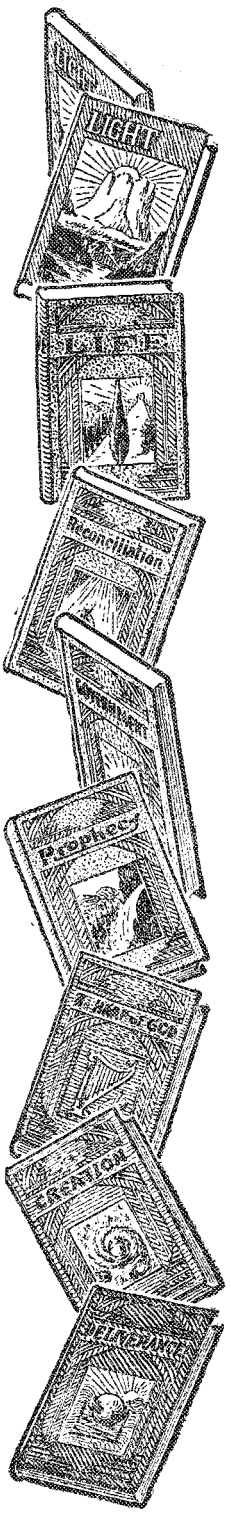

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Those who pose as "wise men", and the clergy in particular, have been telling the people all kinds of nonsense about "hell-fire and brimstone", about people's going to heaven or to "purgatory". Why not see what the Bible really has to say about the future of man, and his present and past, too. These nine books are offered to you for only $2.90, sent anywhere, prepaid. They are

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SCREENINGS

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GARDENING VERSUS GOLF

BENEFITS FROM THE KINGDOM

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Twelve Hundred Ways to Help the Poor

ONE of the principal duties of government is to see that there are no poor, or, if there are poor, that they are helped to bear the burdens which, for the moment, are too great for them. New York city has twelve hundred social agencies for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and so, as far as the poor are concerned, it has twelve hundred kinds of government, and has to help support them all. At first glance it would look as if this was about 1,199 too many.

One of the duties of New York policemen is to carry with them a little book containing this list of 1,200 social agencies, and if one is in difficulty of any kind he goes through the list and tries to help the needy one select from the haystack the particular needle that will make the needed repairs. It looks like a haphazard, crazy-quilt kind of scheme. There is manifestly too much overhead expense, duplication and lack of organization. In short, it looks like the Devil's way of doing things; and that is just what it is. It makes a big outward show, but is hollow inside.

In God's government of the Jews very special care was taken of the interests of the poor. Every fifty years there was what might be called a fresh deal all around. All the property of the country was distributed anew and any family that had been unfortunate in handling its inheritance could try it all over again.

If the arrangement that God Almighty himself ordered for the Jews were made into a law in the United States, there is not the slightest question that the Supreme Court would declare it unconstitutional, with perhaps Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis dissenting.

And then the Israelites were forbidden to charge interest on loans to one another. And if a law were to be passed making interest illegal in the United States, the Supreme Court would most certainly declare that unconstitutional, too.

And once every seven years the land was allowed to stand idle. This septennial resting of the land was good for it, but there is little likelihood of any such arrangement's going into effect here. At least, not right away.

The poor were allowed to glean the corners of the fields. Wages had to be paid to the poor day by day as earned. And the priests and Levites, i. e., all who were engaged in what we call "religious" work, had to divide up with the unfortunate. As a result of these and other regulations the Jews of Moses' time, and for long afterwards, had no beggars, no paupers.

The effect of these regulations made by Jehovah thirty-five hundred years ago is salutary among the Jews to this day. A young Jew can come from Europe with no money, but go into business almost straightway, because his fellows, his kinsmen, will loan him money or goods without interest and help him in other ways to get a start in the world.

The Key to the Situation

In the time of our Lord the Roman government ruled over Palestine and most of the rest of the earth, and it was while it was thus in physical control that the Devil took the Lord Jesus up into a high mountain and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time and told Him that these were his very own kingdoms and represented him and his policies. The Roman government was the ancestor of all the governments of what is now called "Christendom". As the Devil ruled it, so he rules them.

Pauperism was common in the time of our Lord. God's government of the Jews ceased with the reign of Zedekiah. Thereafter it was true, and still is, that 'the poor ye have always with you, even unto the end of the age'. "And now we call the proud happy; yea, they that work wickedness are set up; yea, they that tempt God are even delivered."—Mal. 3:15.

That this matter of taking care of the poor is most emphatically the concern of government

is proven by the following scriptures which tell what is going to happen during Christ's reign:

He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment. He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor. Yea, all kings shall fall down before him; all nations shall serve him. For he shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper. He shall spare the poor and needy, and shall save the souls of the needy. He shall redeem their soul from deceit and violence: and precious shall their blood be in his sight.—Ps 72: 2, 4, 11-14.

It will be understood at the outset, therefore, that there is no real remedy for the condition of the poor until the full establishment of God's kingdom in the earth in power and glory, and this article is merely a resumé of conditions that have prevailed and do prevail under the Devil's administration of affairs in the meantime.

History of Pauperism

In ancient times the Devil's way of caring for the poor was by polygamy, prostitution and slavery. Anything to subjugate, humiliate and prostrate men and women made in the image and likeness of God seems to be his motto. And he has stuck to his work of thus dishonoring God with great enthusiasm.

There was a show of what is sometimes called "charity" by some care of hunchbacks, cripples and "queer" people at the castles of the feudal lords. In more savage parts of the world crippled children were left to die and helpless old people were put out of the way.

Pauperism was fostered in Imperial Rome by the Tammany Hall and Ohio Gang statesmen of the time who gave free grain, not to the wounded and helpless, as Athens had done, but to all men residing at the capital who could prove themselves Roman citizens and whose votes could thus be controlled. To get the free bread the people virtually became beggars. Julius Cæsar found one-third of a million of these able-bodied pensioners and cut the number down one-half. These were like the people that today are living from dividends and have not another excuse for breathing.

Knowing that the Devil would do as much as possible to make it uncomfortable for those who were faithful to God, the Lord left special instructions to His people to have a reasonable, loving interest in one another, and to do what lay in their power to help when necessity should arise, and that is still their obligation.

In the days of Constantine, after he had murdered his own son and enforced the doctrine of the trinity, he was glad to turn the care of the poor over to the bishop of Rome, and that dignitary was glad to get the job, and has hung on to it from that time to this, and kept as close to the public treasury as he could, so as to have as much as possible of the tax moneys flowing through his hands.

The scheme thus worked out between Constantine and the bishop of Rome accounts for the fact that in Austria the poor are cared for by communes through the priests, that in France the church has charge of the poor, and that in New York city in 1929 the same institution received $4,150,000 while the Protestant churches, including the Salvation Army, all of whom are eager to feed at the same crib, received $910,000. Mayor Jimmy Walker is a Catholic.

The Rise of Beggary

With the turning of the poor over to the church the view gradually arose that there is something inherently saintly about beggary, and monasticism came in to claim a superior degree of sanctity for those who ceased to labor that they might have to give to others, as the Scriptures admonish all to do, but rather depended for a livelihood on what could be squeezed out of others more industrious. The various orders of mendicant friars was a logical outcome.

In the Middle Ages, with the rise of the universities, begging scholars became common, as did traveling musicians, playwrights, minstrels and collectors for institutions. By 1779 Charlemagne took a hand in the growing evil and demanded that the bishops and notables provide for their poor. He imposed a poor tax, and for a time benefactions of all sorts multiplied. After his death conditions became as bad as ever. The bishops would not let go of what got into their hands any quicker than they will now.

After the Black Death in 1348 there was a shortage of workers, and many people left their homes and went from place to place in search of the better wages often to be had. This so increased beggary that in 1378, in the reign of Richard II, a law was passed forbidding any to give to those well able to work, under penalty of imprisonment.

In 1531 Emperor Charles V made the common-sense declaration that the trade of begging leads to idleness, and decreed that, under penalty of

imprisonment, none might beg except the religious beggars, the friars, pilgrims, and people who had suffered by war, fire or floods. Of course these numerous exceptions defeated the end he had in view.

Beggary in Asia

The idea that there is something inherently saintly about beggary probably came into Europe from India, where this view has been entertained for several thousand years, and has had much to do with the condition that country is in to this day.

The most saintly(?) people in India are the Brahman priests. To be a Brahman one must not have a drop of non-Brahman blood anywhere in one's descent back to dim antiquity, and then, to be a priest, he must learn to recite the Vedas, every word of which, every syllable, and every phonic accent, must be so memorized that he can go through the whole thing without a hitch. Such recitations may last for days, for weeks, even for months, every evening in the presence of a select audience especially invited.

But of all things that the priest must learn to do, he must learn to beg and to live by beggary, for that is part of the Brahman religion. Even the boys who are being trained for other positions, as professional men, lawyers, teachers, journalists, clerks and government officials, must at least once in life take the beggar's bowl. A religious ceremony enjoins bhiksha or begging on every Brahman boy before he starts in life as one of the dvija or twice-born.

When they are away at school it is not unusual for the children of Brahmans to beg their meals, and this regardless of whether they need to do so or not. It is considered part of their education to thus live on charity, and the Brahmans are the highest caste in India.

Although the Brahman priests are the only officially accredited beggars devoted to Vedic and Sanskrit learning, they are not the only religious mendicants in the country. They travel free on the railroads, and there are many places where food and shelter are provided free of charge. 'Holy' beggars infest every temple and shrine, and although they are much worse than useless they are accorded the highest reverence that anybody may have.

In China conditions are so chaotic that at this moment there are probably 65,000,000 people destitute for lack of food, and millions of them have never known any other condition in life. There is believed to be enough food in the country to take care of the necessities of all these, but political conditions are so upset that virtually nothing can now be done to help matters. The Chinese themselves will have to remedy conditions.

Begging in Japan is not the fine art that it is in India and China, yet in Tokio there are hundreds who live by soliciting alms in public. They have formed a beggars' guild. They limit the begging of each person to three hours a day and share the day's pickings communistically.

On the Continent of Europe

Prior to the World War, Germany had practically eliminated extreme poverty in that country. For the purposes of poor relief a settlement is acquired by two years' continuous residence, by marriage, or by descent. A German in distress must be relieved by the local union in which he becomes destitute.

German workmen must be insured against sickness, and must themselves pay two-thirds of the contributions, their employers paying one-third. For accident insurance the contributions are paid entirely by the employers. The working of these insurance associations is controlled by the government.

For invalidity and old age insurances, the contributions are paid half by the workmen and half by their employers. The old age pension is given on the completion of the 65th year, contributions having been paid for 1,200 weeks, equal to about 25½ years, a margin of five weeks being allowed each year. This compulsory old age insurance is said to have put 40,000,000 Germans beyond the fear of want in their last years.

In Europe Holland was the first to establish labor colonies for vagrants. The first was established by a benevolent society. There are now three such, run by the government. Britain has four such. In Switzerland there is one at Witzwil occupying 2,700 acres which operates a dairy, cheese factory, saw mill, planing mill, carpenter shop, wagon shop, machine shop, harness shop, shoe shop, basket shop, press room and bindery. There are 60 employees and 430 inmates. The guards work with the men. A small wage is paid. The colony turns over to the Canton treasury about 150,000 francs a year.

Belgium has a similar institution at Merxplas.

The discipline is said to be severe, but a small wage is paid. The expense of maintenance is shared equally among the state, the province, and the commune where the beggar has his settlement, except when he is infirm or is a voluntary inmate. Beggars in Belgium must carry identification booklets in which all persons contributing must set down the amount of their contributions. Large posters warn the public against giving to unauthorized persons.

In the British Isles

In the effort to control and regulate poverty Britain has made all the mistakes that any other country has made, and several more besides. In the reign of Edward VI vagrants were legally branded on the breast with a hot iron and made slaves for two years. If they ran away they could be branded on the forehead or cheek with the letter S; and if they ran away a second time they could be put to death. By the poor law of Elizabeth, in the year 1603, able-bodied paupers were sent to the workhouse, and those who did not work were sent to the galleys, banished or executed.

A step backward was made in 1795, when a living wage was fixed by parliament and persons not receiving such wage were granted an allowance from the public treasury. Employers took advantage of the act and paid as little as possible. It was this unwise legislation that fastened upon Britain its low wage standards. The law was repealed, after forty years, but not until it had unintentionally pauperized thousands.

About fifteen percent of the population of the United Kingdom are living on the poverty line, and as many more below it, according to reports published by the ministry of labor. Unemployed workers in Britain who are not eligible for unemployment insurance have to fall back on the poor relief, but there is no legal connection between the two systems.

In Great Britain old age pensions are paid to persons who are British subjects and have attained the age of 70 years, and all persons over 65 years of age who have been contributors to the fund receive an insurance payment of two and one-half dollars a week, irrespective of means. Under new legislation the word "pauper" has been discontinued. Penniless lunatics are designated 'nonpaying patients'.

Britain has many name charities. A man leaves his fortune to all persons bearing his name, imagining his name to be an uncommon one; a common error. The trustees keep such bequests as quiet as they know how to do, so as to avoid the extra work if the bequests should become widely known. A worthy British benevolence is that of supplying new clothes to the poor, so that they may not lose the self-respect entailed by having to wear the cast-off garments of others.

In the Irish Free State there are 131,883 old age pensioners receiving a weekly allowance from the British government. Workhouses have been abolished and, as in England, a county system of administration has been established. Each county has a home for the aged and infirm poor.

Conditions in the United States

In 1910 the almshouse population of the United States was 84,198, of whom more than two-thirds were males and 42.6 percent were foreign-born. The men were mostly unskilled laborers; and the women, of the domestic servant class. In the next thirteen years the almshouse population fell to 78,000.

The total number of persons over 65 years of age who are partly or wholly dependent for support on other individuals or agencies is placed at 2,000,000. The insurance companies and banks are never tired of telling that out of every one hundred men starting life at 25, thirty-six will die before reaching 65, and that of the sixty-four living, one will be wealthy, four will be well-to-do, five will be just able to get along, and the remaining fifty-four will be dependent upon children or charity. This is the best that can be done for them in the richest country in the world and under what is alleged to be the world's best government.

At this writing the president, famed for his ability to help the needy, and all the other statesmen big and little, and all the Big Business men in the country, are much disturbed to know what to do with the millions upon millions of others in America who are out of work and in need.

Theories and practices on how to care for the poor are changing rapidly. In 1910 New York municipal agencies expended $229,000 for outdoor relief, which means assistance to persons in their own homes instead of in public institutions. Sixteen years later this sum was $6,000,-

000, representing the changed public attitude toward institutions, and their higher appreciation of the value of the home.

Under present conditions of poverty in the United States how silly is the report of Secretary Hoover, published back in the fall of 1921, showing, not that prosperity had come to the bulk of the American people, but that widespread poverty might soon be abolished.

A measure of conditions in the country is found in the statement that during the five summer months of last summer the number of nights' lodgings furnished homeless men was about double that of the same period a year earlier. Conditions were worse in July than in January, an almost unprecedented thing.

An ominous feature is that the need for relief has been growing right through years that were labeled prosperous. In 1925, 97 representative agencies spent more than three times as much for relief as they did in 1916. In Detroit the relief expenditures grew from $156,000 in October, 1929, to $728,000 in April, 1930.

Organized Charity

Every government worthy of the name recognizes the decency of the people's providing as a whole for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the juvenile delinquents; and organized charity usually steps aside and lets the rightful authorities handle these cases each in its own way.

In addition, state legislatures appoint boards of charities whose duty it is to visit and inspect all the institutions, whether state, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, religious or not religious, which are or claim to be of an eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character.

Does it not seem a stupid thing that in a city like New York there should be twelve hundred kinds of institutions which these state boards would have to supervise, if their work was properly done? And is it any wonder that, instinctively recognizing this chaotic condition, the New York Charity Organization Society was formed to give advice and information so that persons who really would like to know something about what New York is actually doing in a charitable way can get a line on things?

Because it has wanted the state's approval and as much as possible of the state's funds, organized charity has managed to keep in pretty close touch with the state, and perhaps it is not stating it too strongly to say that this has not been a matter of sorrow to the politicians, and to Big Business.

The result has been a wonderful system of getting money for "Charity"; so wonderful, indeed, that a French expert recently came to America and spent several weeks to look into the details of "the miracle of the way your charity organizers extract money from the public".

Causes of Vagrancy and Beggary

There is a slight difference between vagrancy and beggary. The gypsies are vagrants, but they are seldom beggars. The sturdy beggar is one who may or may not tramp from place to place, and who may or may not wish to beg as a livelihood. Improvident beggars beg because they are unable to work. Mendicant friars and religious beggars in general beg because they have the idea that there is something sanctimonious about it, and because it is profitable. Ex-soldiers sometimes become beggars because their thread of employment has snapped.

War can be set down as the greatest cause of beggary. What the United States in times of peace is spending for the army and navy is more than twice what all the states spend for charities and prisons, and half what is spent for the public schools. What all the nations of the world spend on armaments would wipe out every city slum, educate all the children in the world, put all industries on their feet and bring prosperity to all mankind. Does that not prove that war is the Devil's own instrument, and that the governments that decry against it but spend millions on millions preparing for it, the while the people suffer, are the Devil's own governments?

The politicians are a cause of poverty. Look at the rottenness uncovered among the magistrates of New York. Look at Mayor Walker himself. When he became the chief magistrate of the greatest city of the Western world his salary was $15,000 a year; then he had it raised to $25,000; and then to $40,000. Why? Big Business is the biggest cause of poverty of all. It appropriates to itself the profits that should be distributed more widely.

Much poverty is caused by careless almsgiving. Undeserved or unwise gifts weaken the mind and the body as much as sensuality. Half the applicants for financial assistance need work

rather than money. Of 1,000 families applying for aid at Boston social agencies, 557 gave unemployment or underemployment as a cause of their economic breakdown.

Sickness is a cause of poverty because it leads to unemployment. Ingratitude is a cause of pauperism. A Brooklyn man 90 years of age was found in the subway weak and sick from lack of food. He had four daughters, all married and living in comfortable homes, but they had no place for their aged father, who had, without a doubt, lavished at least $20,000 on them when they were growing up.

The foreign-born have many economic breakdowns, as might be expected. An odd feature, however, is that these breakdowns do not usually occur until after they have been here for some time. Only five percent of such breakdowns occur within five years of the time they enter the country.

With 1,200 social agencies in New York city, public beggary is a disgrace; yet there are thousands that have been issued licenses to peddle chewing gum and pencils, merely a cloak to cover beggary. One can scarcely take a subway ride without being braced by at least one, and they are to be found in subway station entrances all over town. If nobody gave anything to any of them, one could at least assess the 1,200 social agencies at what they are really worth to the community. In the face of this public beggary, the natural assumption is that they are worth nothing.

Sufferings of the Poor

If you wish to know something of the sufferings of the poor, go out in Christian service from door to door and in a district inhabited by the very poor. You will find everything you are looking for, and more too. You may find children crying for the milk which they need to save their health, or even their lives. You may find a family without fuel, without food and about to be dispossessed in midwinter because unable to pay the rent.

You may find people who a year ago were in fairly good circumstances, even comfortable circumstances, but who through some merger or other act of Big Business are reduced to penury, and feel the wolf at the door. Only the pawnbroker can gauge the depths of despair which cause some strange faces to appear before him and unwillingly leave on his counter treasured things which he disparages.

Some time back a young man, 28 years of age, walked from Park Row to the Bronx, over ten miles, in search of a job, only to find another man had beaten him to it because he had the nickel necessary for the subway fare. Starting back he collapsed in the street, unable to endure the tantalizing odors of food cooking in three restaurants along his way. He got by the first one all right, staggered by the second, and fell in front of the third. He had not eaten in three days.

For four months in New York city a woman of 27 years of age supplied food, fuel and other expenses to care for her six children, all of them under ten years of age, and her husband, who was home and sick, and whom the doctor had ordered to drink plenty of milk, all on a total income of less than fifty-nine cents a day.

In another instance the husband went insane and the wife and mother maintained herself and four children on her needle earnings of $14 a week. When found she was on the verge of physical collapse, and the children weak, pale and listless.

In another instance the father, a strong, active man employed as an apartment house superintendent, fell suddenly ill. For a few days his sickness baffled the physicians, but it turned out to be infantile paralysis, which occasionally but rarely attacks adults, and it left him completely helpless and his family penniless.

During a night in August a woman 70 years of age was found sitting on the steps of a house in West 180th Street, in a drenching rain. She had been dispossessed the week before and had no place to go. She was sheltering a small dog and a package of dog biscuits in her arms. It was all she had left in the world. And it is not much of a world that treats a seventy-year-old woman that way.

The Natural Nobility of Mankind

There still lingers in mankind a great deal of the natural nobility originally imparted to him, and which even six thousand years of falling away from the divine likeness has not wholly erased. It is natural for man to be dignified and self-respecting.

An experienced social worker, when questioned as to her greatest difficulty in bringing help into homes that need it, said without hesitation, "Not to bring down their self-respect." It was a good answer and was well illustrated in the

case of a woman really in need who was visited by a group of Sunday school attendants who brought with them a great variety of groceries and other gifts. When she saw all the gifts she was overwhelmed by the knowledge that her neighbors knew she was poor. She burst into tears and went inside the house humiliated by this public recognition of her situation and the feeling that she was regarded as a pauper.

It takes a large amount of good judgment as well as kindness of heart to know how to give. A well-intentioned business man took in three boys of a needy family and fitted them out with very expensive clothing, at the same time having their old clothing thrown away. When the boys returned home they were jeered by their playmates who instantly realized that the family itself could not provide such clothing.

In the year 1923 a non-Labor group made an investigation of the operation of the unemployment insurance miscalled a "dole". Their conclusion was expressed in the following language: "Of unwillingness to work where work was offered, of a preference of doles to honest earnings, there is little evidence. The crude idea that the relief is the demoralizing influence in unemployment receives no support from our inquiry." That was a very good admission of man's natural nobility, his desire to stand on his own feet.

Most of this natural nobility is among the poor. The rich, most of them, are so used to standing on other people's feet, and walking all over them, that they easily get to thinking that they are naturally better than other people and that riding on the backs of others is their natural right.

Occasionally there is a noble-minded one among the rich; and when such a one is met with, the natural result is a blessing all around. Such was a Mrs. Gilchrist Thompson, of Kent, England. In forty years she selected 160 families from the crowded slums of English cities and transported them to America, giving them a start in the new world.

At seventy years of age she visited all these families in their new environment and found that every one of them had made good. All were prospering in their new homes, and as a matter of fact almost all of the money advanced to all these families has been repaid by them. What a blessing this woman's life has been to the world! She was not charitable, in the ordinary sense of the word. She had the rare combination of wealth, a kind heart, and a head full of common sense, that rarest of rare commodities.

Relation of Poverty and Crime

As we have already seen, under the right kind of government there will be no poor. There can be none, for the protection of the rights of all and the looking after the needs of all is the duty of all. It is inconceivable that a government of the people and by the people would be really run in the interests of only those who already had most of the assets of the country. Is not that the plain truth?

Well, government, then, is properly charged with this question of taking care of the poor. First, of seeing that there are no poor; and second, of rendering the aid necessary to get things back on a self-supporting basis when something happens, when a monkey wrench falls into the machine. And government is also properly charged with the care of criminals.

In the minds of many these two classes are confused. They think of them as one. Less than fifty years ago convicted criminals, wearing the uniform of the penitentiary, were employed as nurses in public hospitals, caring for the sick poor, the helpless imbeciles and abandoned children.

Only a little earlier, prisoners, dependent children, sick poor persons, the insane, the epileptics and helpless aged were huddled together all in one department. The generation that is does not have as much reason to be proud of its ancestors as it sometimes tries to pretend.

It was not till late in the year 1929 that in the great city of New York an order went forth that thereafter destitute men and women being taken to the city home for dependents on Welfare Island or to the city farm colony on Staten Island should thenceforth be taken to their new homes in ambulances of the Department of Hospitals instead of in prison vans as had previously been the rule.

Of course there is a connection between poverty and crime. A Chicago boy of 15 shot himself because his father was out of work and neither of them could find anything to do. The boy thought that with him out of the way there would be one less mouth to feed.

It quite frequently happens that men out of work, out of money and not knowing what else to do, break windows or commit some other act of vandalism so that they may be arrested and

locked up where they will be at least sheltered, clothed and fed. And women do these things, too.

The Generous Heart of Man

George Y. D'Hedberg was a general in the Russian army, a graduate of two universities, and a chemist. He came to America, and when the hard times came on he got out of work. Desperate, he heaved a brick through a store window and stole a shirt which he intended to sell for bread for his wife and children. The story got into the papers and when D'Hedberg came up before the magistrate the store sent word it would not prosecute, a dozen concerns offered the man work, the magistrate dismissed the charge of burglary, made it disorderly conduct, gave him a suspended sentence, and then went down in his own pocket and gave him the money for a breakfast and a shave. It came a little too fast for D'Hedberg. He tried to say something, but the words would not come, and he just put his head in his arms on the bench and cried. And, somehow, it makes a fellow feel good.

And then there was Mother, the mother of fifteen. She did almost all of her own work, often nearly twenty hours a day in the harness, and tried to bring up all the kids to be clean and honest, and to fear nothing so much as to take an unfair advantage of anybody. And when a tiny baby girl was left one night on a neighbor's doorstep, and nobody knew whose it was, and nobody else offered to care for it, Mother took it in and mothered it and crooned over it, and cared for it as if it were her own. And though both have been dead for many, many years, the memory of that unselfish act has been a boon to the lives of many.

The idea of living to make money is all a wretched, horrible, awful mistake. A. D. Purvis, Waller, Texas, conceived the idea of benefiting his fellow men in his own way. He opened a store and marked every article with its cost to him, in plain figures. People could buy or not, as they wished, and they could add a profit or not, as they chose. And they chose. In a short time the store was doing an annual business of $100,000, and Purvis is making money anyway.

A Peep at Philanthropies

A true philanthropist is one who loves his fellow men; not necessarily one who has a lot to give to them. Samuel Scotton died 118 years ago. He left a small sum and directed that the annual interest on it should be used on his birthday to purchase bread for the worthy poor.

In a city in northern New York state a theater owner advertised that on a given night the price of admission would be an old overcoat. As a result about 1,000 coats were obtained, new, old, good, bad and indifferent. He gave these to a charitable organization for distribution among the poor of the city.

A London domestic, touched with the condition of the poor, and wishing to help them, worked twenty years to save up $500 and then gave it all to the Poor Guardians of the district in which she lived, that it might be used to ameliorate their lot.

Sir James Barrie, London playwright, made a gift of all his rights to one of his plays to a children's hospital in London. A Viennese surgeon of distinction made the statement, "The poor are my best patients, for God pays their bills."

James Eads How, millionaire physician, spurned his inheritance, but finally accepted it in installments. The "Millionaire Hobo", as he was called, spent his life going from place to place seeking out the needy, and giving a dollar here and a dollar there as he thought would do the most real good. He did not believe in huge benefactions.

Nevertheless, there are the huge benefactions too. America's gifts to philanthropy amount to about $2,500,000,000 annually. Forty percent of this goes for what is designated as "religion", and the great bulk of this is utterly wasted, worse than wasted, maintaining in essential idleness poseurs who could be trained to do something really useful besides wear a sanctified look and beg and plead for money.

Twenty percent goes to education, and a good deal of that is wasted, too. Many children are educated until they have no common sense left. Ten percent goes to personal charity, ten percent to organized charity, ten percent goes to "health" campaigns, and the balance is divided among foreign relief, the fine arts, play and recreation and miscellaneous reform organizations.

Community Chests and Overhead

Most people who contribute to community chests think that the bulk of the money they contribute goes to the relief of the poor, but of the total funds of thirty representative chests only 18 percent went to the "outdoor relief" agencies, i. e., really went to those that deal

directly with the poor, and about half of that went into "service expenditures", so that the poor really got about 9 percent of what went into the chest.

On this point *The Survey* for September 15, 1930, said: "Letting the public think vaguely that the contributions are chiefly for 'relieving the poor', and then using the money for other purposes, may be the easiest way of raising funds, but even such a well-intentioned deception will soon wreck chest and agencies alike."

One of the distressing things about trying to do something for the poor is the number of hands that are held out for a rake-off. A gentleman who spent a quarter of a century in philanthropic work estimated that of the money given for charity 60 percent goes into the hands of the solicitors, and that "there are more grafters in this game than there are kinds of vermin trying to prey on the world's visible supply of live poultry".

A writer in the *Saturday Evening Post* says: "From the viewpoint of the professional philanthropist, the high cost of giving is the little joker that takes the joy out of generosity and leaves the intending benefactor cold, suspicious and irritated. With some few exceptions, benevolence of all kinds is subjected to a heavy overhead and selling expense before it can distribute a dividend in the coin of actual charity and helpfulness."

In Milwaukee, Malcolm Nichols, executive secretary of the Family Welfare Association, admitted that his association had received $230,000 from the Community Chest. Of this huge sum only $70,000 went to actual relief of the poor. The remainder was spent in administration, to see whether those who needed help should have it. The administration might about as well have taken the rest of it, while they were at it.

An observer in Toronto wrote as follows regarding conditions in his city:

At the top we have the generous public giving more than sufficient to feed every hungry mouth in Toronto. At the bottom we have distress such as Toronto has never known, and between the generous givers and those in sore distress we have the Army and other predatory organizations and individuals working persistently and mercilessly along scientific lines to reap for themselves what is given for those in need, and so successful are they that of the huge totals secured by about forty organizations, less than one dollar out of every ten dollars collected actually reaches those in distress.

The result is that distracted mothers remain distracted, hungry children remain hungry, and few of the many hungry men find their way to the magistrate's court as vagrants and are turned over to Captain Bunting, who is well aware of the fact that the vagrant is a victim of infamy and that he can be disposed of, as I have shown elsewhere in this article, without financial loss to the Army.

Last year they served soup to 146,000 men, and that means that each of the 146,000 was served once, and the total cost to the Army was less than one officer's salary per year. They estimate the cost at 10 cents per ration, or a total cost of $1,500, but I am told that the merchants of Toronto give the bread, meat and vegetables gratis, and that the soup serving costs the Army little or nothing. I have, however, learned that the merchants are now supplying other missions 'gratis', and we cannot doubt their doing as much for the Army.

The Army is now one of the world's greatest financial institutions, and its huge resources have been built up by commercializing "charity" and religion, and by converting millions of dollars, given for charitable purposes, into buildings, furniture, salaries, pensions and gilt-edged securities. As a merciless machine for tenaciously holding on to funds collected for the poor it is a wonderful success, but as a so-called charitable institution its record proves it to be a ghastly failure.

The value of the Army property in Eastern Canada is $20,000,000.00, and the financial statement shows that $4,000,000.00 was added to the property account in 1928. An examination of the Army financial statement indicates that about three cents out of every dollar collected goes to the relief of distress, but it does not appear certain that such is the case.

I have seen men who had little pay for beds for men who had not the price, and I have seen men who had little take out to a cafe others who were hungry; but in two months' time I neither saw a generous act nor heard a kindly word that could be placed to the credit of the officers in charge.

In the management kindness, pity, charity and even common politeness play no part. The Hostel is just run on hard merciless, parsimonious business lines, and profit, and only profit is the aim.

I have placed the facts before responsible government officials whose duty it was to act. I have placed them before the heads of missions and a few others who were deeply interested, and this much can be said for all of them: They all seemed to be infected by an elusive potent virus that produced an amazing unanimity.

None doubted my good faith. All, without exception, admitted that the conditions were deplorable. All, without exception, were convinced that something must be done, and all, with two or three exceptions,

refused to take any part in a movement for the abolition of the commercialization of charity.

Among those approached were a number of ministers and Christian laymen to whom I put two questions. I said that "it was common knowledge that many good people believed that the Prince of Peace would come again", and I asked, "If He were here in Toronto would He put an end to the commercialization of charity?" and each replied in effect that "without doubt He would". I then said that "of all the Christians appealed to, not one would make the slightest effort in aid of His reform"; and I asked, "Why is it so?" and from none was there a satisfactory reply.

Begging in New York

On one occasion New York rounded up forty professional beggars, some of whom had been receiving $100 a day by imposing on the subway crowds. One of these, Samuel Ansel, 23 years of age, had $1,446 in bank, owned $40,000 in first mortgages, and was proprietor of several news stands. He employed a secretary and valet. The subway is the "Beggar's Highway".

Charles Marino, sandwich man, paraded the streets in ragged clothing, and wore no underclothing. He had $20,000 in banks, knows four languages, is well read, and defended himself with legal precision, and success. He advertises himself as "The human scarecrow", and extorts sympathy and coin.

A woman, touched with the pitiful appearance of an old man, offered to help him lay by some money in a bank, only to find, accidentally, that he already had a balance of $4,362.50 in that very bank. He was supposed to be selling lead pencils, but was really a beggar.

A reformed New York beggar states that he used to make five dollars in two hours begging on the subway steps, and a lieutenant-colonel of the Salvation Army, perhaps with a view to checking up on solicitors for the Army, made the declaration that by telling a sad story he picked up $3.45 on Broadway in one hour.

A woman investigator found stenographers most generous, and more so by day than by night. She found the police anxious not to see her, and Broadway crowds were more cautious than others. One peddler of pencils in the theater district finds it good business to wipe his forehead as if in agony. Even in coldest weather he stands wearily wiping his brow, and it brings in revenue.

A Profitable Business

Begging in New York is a profitable business, and anything that has a large profit in it will not be given up; not in these days. The public should shut down, absolutely, on that form of charity. It only encourages the training of experts in what is to many of them a life work, or at least until they get enough to retire.

What might be called one of the latest selling wrinkles in the beggar business is the entrance of cripples into the sale of chewing gum, pencils, shoe laces, combs and perfumes for anything that the charitably disposed person wishes to give. In practice the public gives liberally and takes almost none of the merchandise.

A legless man rigged up a home-made carriage and a dog harness and trained a dog to haul him around. It was a good show, and the crowd pays well for it. A mendicant was arrested near Fifth Avenue who declared he had been assigned to his post by the 'King of the Panhandlers', who was to get half his earnings. He claimed that the king posts men all over New York.

John D. Godfrey, mendicancy officer of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, declares that in eighteen years of experience he has never known a single case of a worthy public beggar. The really destitute do not beg.

A new business, that of the "weeping racketeer", has been developed. The weepers go from door to door, preying on the sympathies of the housewives. David Koppleman, head of the Gordon Products Company, 17 East Seventeenth Street, was found guilty of training salesmen to thus prey on human sympathy.

A Chicago concern sends out salesmen instructed to say that the goods are made by the blind, and that the sales benefit the blind, whereas almost none of the articles are made by the blind, and the profits go to others.

A Brooklyn collector for the poor receives 35 percent of the first $10 collected each day, and 10 percent of all collections in excess of that amount. A Baltimore beggar not only had his own car and chauffeur, but at night dressed and acted like a prince of the royal realm, and made social pretensions.

In London a certain woman used to borrow a neighbor's baby, and beg with it in her arms, from door to door. She would strike the child across the face to make it cry. When the tears flowed freely she would then knock on a door

and ask for alms and it would nearly always be forthcoming.

Beggary Obstructs Legitimate Business

Beggary in a neighborhood makes that neighborhood objectionable, and many people who prefer to make some intelligent selections of their objects of charity would rather go the other way than to confront those who make a business of preying upon the public. This has the effect of hurting people that are innocent, i. e., the business people of the district in which the beggars ply their trade. For all practical purposes the peddlers of pencils and other trinkets are beggars. We understand that the licenses issued to such peddlers are all illegally issued, and doubt if the city treasury ever sees a cent of the money paid for them.

There is another much more sinister way in which beggars interfere with business, and that refers to the religious beggars. A committee goes into a store and solicits aid for a cause, and the merchant knows instinctively that if he does not come across with a donation he will lose thousands of dollars in trade.

Legitimate business sometimes loses in another way. On one occasion a store which loaned gowns for a charity bazaar had the gowns insured, and the insurance company made it its business to see who made away with the gowns. They turned out to be relatives of the person, a wealthy woman, who sponsored the bazaar. Let's see. Who was it that advised us to be on guard against those that loved to give alms publicly?

Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven. Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward. But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth: that thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father, which seeth in secret, himself shall reward thee openly.—Matt. 6: 1-4.

The Discredited Poorhouse

The poorhouse system of caring for the poor is discredited for many reasons. In the first place it is much more expensive than caring for them in their own homes. In the second place, care of the poor in their own homes preserves their self-respect and good will. In the third place, their rehabilitation as self-supporters is much easier. In the fourth place, less than half of the chronic dependents ever go to the poorhouse.

Outdoor relief, i. e., the helping of the poor in their own homes, has its drawbacks, too. When people get help too easily they become weakened by it, look for it and expect it. There have been times when one-tenth of the population of the rich cities of Brooklyn and Chicago have become wholly or partially dependent. It takes much wisdom to know when to give and how much to give.

The old way of giving help was to hand out a sack of flour and a bag of beans. That was not much of a variety in the way of food, but it prevented starvation. Today the helpers of the poor try to diversify that diet a little.

Old people get "sot" in their ways. When the poor of Campbell county, Virginia, were transferred from the poorhouse at Rustburg to the neat modern buildings at Chatham, where a half dozen counties house their indigent, the old folks were homesick for their more primitive home at Rustburg and wanted to go back.

Several years ago the Vance county (North Carolina) poorhouse was housing 20 inmates and costing $7,000 a year. A woman got hold of it, and turned it into a hospital which helps 200 people a year to regain their health. The poor were placed with relatives or in private homes. The total cost is little more, and the net results are very much better.

Some Wise Charities

Some of the things that can safely be done to help the poor even under present conditions are philanthropic workyards where men can work at small wages while hunting better jobs; philanthropic pawnshops where goods can be safely pawned at moderate interest; farm colonies where the city poor can work in the company of others, avoiding the dreaded loneliness of ordinary farm life; social settlements where the socially strong can hobnob with the socially weak; tenement house reform; old age pensions; workmen's compensation; aid to mothers with dependent children; legislation for the protection of workers in industry; child labor laws, and education laws.

A New York group of philanthropists requested that it be sent misfit Christmas presents. A great quantity of gifts, including 180 pairs of spats, were thus received, and were sold and

the proceeds used to help the poor. Five abandoned mansions of Flushing were turned over to another group. It made good use of them by subdividing them into apartments for the needy. The Nassau County Bar Association has a committee which gives free legal advice to the poor of the county.

In Quebec all diners whose checks come to more than $1 a meal pay a 5-percent tax which goes to the aid of the poor. This meal tax has aroused no opposition, and last year brought in over $300,000.

In New York's new law the title "Superintendent of the Poor" is changed to "Commissioner of Public Welfare" and all such terms as "pauper", "almshouse" and "overseer of the poor" are eliminated. The strong-arm methods of some business concerns in taking credit for the fact that 100 percent of their employees contribute to the Community Chest are not a help to the poor, but the reverse.

Despite all the hard things that have been said about them in recent months, if you are in trouble in New York city, and you do not know which way to turn, the best thing you can do is to go to a policeman and tell him all about it. He may be able to help you. That is what he is supposed to do, and he should be given the benefit of the supposition.

In the end, as stated at the outset of this article, there is no real help for the poor and needy except in God's kingdom, which we now gladly proclaim is at the door.

Three Kinds of Prisons in New York State

NEW YORK will probably go in for three different kinds of prisons, the first of which, the maximum security prison, is the walled fortress with steel cells and every known appliance to keep the prisoners from escaping. The existing prisons of New York state practically all fall into the maximum security type.

The medium security prison provides single rooms for the inmates instead of steel cells; the prison is well guarded at night, and the windows are protected to make escape difficult, but the institution is not surrounded with a wall. The exercise yard for the prisoners has what is known as the cyclone fence, in place of a wall. The prisoners work on the farm under supervision of guards. Prisoners are selected for this medium security who can be trusted and who will benefit by the greater opportunity for development which it affords.

The minimum security is the type of housing which we find at road camps and reforestation camps, and resembles very closely an army cantonment. The dormitory type of housing is used, and at times a stockade surrounds the encampment, rather to keep outsiders out than the prisoners in. Only prisoners who can be trusted to the highest extent are selected for the minimum security institution.

The report of the commission which has been studying New York's antiquated prison system recommends the addition of psychiatric staffs with a payroll of $47,000 a year, and 43 clerks whose total wages would be $57,000. These clerks will not be overpaid, as none of them are booked to receive over $1,800 a year.

Not to Buy Food with Relief Funds

AS IS well known, the United States has been the first to send relief when there have been food shortages in Russia, China and elsewhere. Well, the United States had its own famine-stricken districts last year, on account of the drought, and Congress has set aside $45,000,000 for relief of the stricken areas, but oddly enough, it has stipulated that while this money may be loaned to procure seed and fertilizer and to feed stock, it may not be used to buy food for human creatures. Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, speaking of conditions in his state, said on this subject:

> I could fill whole volumes of the *Congressional Record* with letters and telegrams from presidents of banks, from merchants, from lawyers, from judges of courts, from county officials, from farmers and from people in every walk of life telling me that not only are the people without means, but they are actually starving and there is no relief in sight.

Steamship Lines Feel the Pinch

THE steamship lines are feeling the pinch of hard times, and are trying to do something to offset the loss of 30,000 passengers experienced in 1930. Rates have been cut from 10 to 50 percent in the effort to stimulate travel.

The Czech Hangman a Hero

THE public hangman of Czechoslovakia is a public hero, so it seems. He claims that after his first public execution he received six thousand offers of marriage, none of which he has yet accepted, and with every additional hanging the number is increased.

Graft in Postal Leases

THE Post Office Department is being accused of paying $120,000 a year rent for a building in St. Paul, Minnesota, that is not worth more than $290,000 all told. Now it is said that similar conditions prevail in many parts of the country and another scandal as big as the Teapot Dome is ahead.

Light Rates in Winnipeg

IN THE city of Winnipeg, as a result of having a municipally owned power plant, the average electric light rates are about one cent a kilowatt hour. This is less than one-fifth of what they would be if the plant were owned and operated by the Power Trust. The other four or five cents would go to the Trust.

Robberies in Granada

SPAIN is passing through a time of turmoil. Robberies in the city of Granada are said to be so common that the morning greeting in the streets is, "Were you robbed last night?" The olive crop in the vicinity has failed, and thousands are starving. In some instances men have fainted in the streets.

America's Hopeless Moral Condition

THE mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, in a public statement says that as a result of America's worship of the god of money it is impossible to find men who will satisfactorily perform police work, that the situation of his city is hopeless, and that the outlook for the entire nation is the same, and for the same reason.

Forgot to Notify the Greeks

THE Norwegian town of Trondhjem changed its name to Nidaros, but forgot to tell the Greeks. As a result a Greek vessel with a cargo for Nidaros spent two full days looking for a port which does not appear on any chart.

Brazil's Horned Frog

BRAZIL has a giant horned frog that will attack animals much larger than itself and has severely bitten humans. The bite is venomous, and has caused the death of horses. The horned frog feeds upon young chickens and ducks, and looks as bad as it acts.

"Shoemaker's Children"

IN A WORLD ablaze with incandescent lights West Orange, known all over the world as the home of Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the electric light, is claimed to be one of the most poorly lighted towns in the country. It seems to be the old story of 'shoemaker's children going without shoes'.

A California Radio Enthusiast

A CALIFORNIA radio enthusiast, using a ground consisting of copper tubing sunk 53 feet under the surface, has succeeded in bringing in 1,308 stations, covering every continent of the world and every state in the United States. Among the stations received was a 20-watt station of Argentina.

34,400,000 Telephones

AFRICA has 224,000 telephones; South America has 542,000; Australasia has 706,000; Asia has 1,265,000; Europe has 9,958,000, and North America has 21,706,000; total for the world, 34,400,000. In Europe the present rate of increase in users is more than twice what it is in North America.

Today Talks to Yesterday

WHEN an American business man puts through a call to an Australian client to reach him at four in the afternoon, they talk to each other on different calendar days. On account of the fifteen hours' difference in time the American talks to his customer today while the customer talks to him yesterday.

Two Hours' Postal Work a Day

CONGRESSMAN OLIVER, on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington, recently said that there are 5,000 vacancies in the Post Office Department but, instead of putting men in the jobs, substitutes are given two hours' work a day each, which, of course, is not sufficient to sustain life.

100,000 Living in Basements

ENGLAND'S unemployment almost doubled in 1930. The number of jobless at the beginning of the new year was 19 percent of the total registered as insured. What unemployment does to a country is illustrated by the fact that in the city of London 100,000 live in basements condemned as unfit for habitation.

Gold Supply Short

MORE than $6,000,000,000 in gold is locked up in the vaults of French and American banks, and thus taken out of circulation. It is predicted that in another three years, unless another Klondike is found in the meantime, the total production of gold is almost certain to be far short of the world's credit requirements.

Railroads Gradually Slipping

IN 1920 the Class I railroads hauled 2,259,983,278 tons, and the freight business for 1930 was almost exactly the same. In the same ten-year period the roads lost almost one-third of their passenger revenues. In 1928 there were 377,000 fewer men on the payrolls than in 1920. Many passenger cars are carried today with almost no passengers in them, to speak of. The automobile and the bus have taken a big slice out of the railroad business; and the end is not yet.

What We Now Eat

THE Bureau of Commerce has figured it all out. We used to eat 223 pounds of flour a year; now we eat but 171. We did eat 117 pounds of cornmeal, but now only 22. Once we used 43 pounds of milk a year; now 55. We eat twice as much fresh fruit, five times as much canned fruit, two and one-half times as many grapes, and three times as many oranges, as a generation ago, with five times as many grapefruit. The consumption of apples per capita is less than half what it was thirty years ago.

The Chiropractors Say

THE *Chiropractic News* says: "Of course, Jesus was a great healer but He was never a physician and never dispensed drugs or medicines, and if He were to work His miracles today in many of the states of the United States, He would be arrested for 'practicing medicine without a license'."

Eye Teeth That Were Really Eye Teeth

A CHICAGO woman, blind for fourteen years in her left eye, went to a dentist and had five teeth removed. The teeth had been infected for some time. On her return home she discovered that sight had been restored to her defective eye. The pressure on the optic nerve had been removed.

Bartering in Kentucky

MONEY being scarce, the people of Kentucky have gone back to bartering on a big scale. Persons who have articles to swap advertise them in the papers, and either state what they will swap them for or invite offers. Predictions are that this primitive method of trading will make a big hit.

Some of the High Dams

SOME of the high dams are Ashokan dam, New York state, 252 feet; Croton Lake dam, New York state, 297 feet; Kensico dam, New York state, 307 feet; Shoshone dam, Wyoming, 328 feet; Arrowrock dam, Idaho, 349 feet; and the Hoover dam, across the Colorado river, which will be 727 feet high and will form a lake 115 miles long. It is estimated that the entire Hoover dam project will require between five and eight years, will give employment to about 1,500 men, and will cost about $165,000,000.

Revolving Solarium of Aix-Les-Bains

ON A HILLTOP at Aix-Les-Bains a Persian, Doctor Saidman, has erected a solarium ninety feet in length which always faces the sun. The solarium is divided into ten treating rooms, each with windows so arranged that the patient may be in the open air without possibility of being seen by others. Each room is fitted with ultra-violet lamps and infra-red lamps, for use when the sun's rays do not readily penetrate. The rooms are also heated and cooled, so that the temperature can always be what is desired.

Weather Map Receivers

VESSELS may now be equipped with weather map receivers which enable the immediate making on board of weather maps as fast as the data are radioed. Provided with one of these weather map receiving apparatuses the U. S. S. Kittery was able to steer away from a hurricane into which it would certainly have gone head on but for the new device.

A Thirty-Million-Dollar Boat

THE Cunard line is having built at Clydebank, Scotland, what is expected to be the largest ship in the world. This 60,000-ton vessel will cost thirty million dollars and will give employment to about 300,000 men, all together, during the two or three years it is in building. It will require a crew of 1,200 persons to handle this vessel.

Empire State Mooring Mast

THE tallest building in the world was the tallest one for but a little while. Now it is the Empire State in New York, the mooring mast of which has its revolving cup 1,248 feet above the street. It is expected that this mast will be usable by the first of May and that zeppelins will be moored to it at that time. It is built to withstand a pull of 150 tons.

Washington's Prize Linguist

WASHINGTON, D. C., has a translator in the Department of State who carries around 100,000 words in his head and knows thirty languages well. He discovered through his knowledge of the Sioux language and that of Japanese that the two are remarkably similar, and there is not a doubt that the Sioux Indians originally came from Japan.

Christmas Paroles in Alabama

EVERY year all the prisoners, or at least most of them, in the state penitentiary at Montgomery, Alabama, are given holiday paroles of sufficient length to enable them to go home and spend Christmas with their families. Based on past experiences the prediction is made that 99¾ percent of those thus paroled will be back in the prison when their time is up, and this despite the fact that 10 percent of the prisoners are serving terms for life.

A Ford Car in 48 Minutes

AT THE Ford plant at Edgewater, N. J., newest of their assembly plants, a car is assembled complete in 48 minutes from the time the frame is placed on the moving platform. It travels at the rate of 210 inches a minute, and the line is 850 feet long. The plant has a capacity of 800 cars a day.

Sorry End of Colonization Hopes

IT IS admitted in the British house of parliament that in some instances British families who emigrated to Victoria, Australia, are now in distress and have been reduced to receiving food and clothing from charitable organizations. The times are hard all over the world and merely shipping a British citizen from England to Australia does not necessarily improve his status.

Shrinkage of Newspaper Influence

AMONG the great cities of the United States that now have but one morning newspaper each are St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Memphis, Detroit, Newark, Atlanta, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Houston, Dallas, Birmingham, Denver, Miami, Baltimore, Kansas City, Buffalo, Rochester, Providence and Milwaukee.

Germans Make Iron Cotton

THE Germans are always doing something in chemistry to make the world sit up and take notice. The latest is a cotton made from iron. It is admitted that this cotton is a little darker than is desirable, but in other respects anything can be done with it that can be done with cotton grown in a field, and it will burn as easily too. This is not very good news for cotton growers.

Archbishop Diaz Learned Nothing

SOME time back the Mexican government and Mexican people got along splendidly without the Roman Catholic hierarchy or priesthood in their midst. At length, finding they were not missed, they came back, and business is now going on as usual. But apparently they learned nothing while on their vacation, for Archbishop Diaz is now out with an appeal to all Mexico to cooperate in stamping out Protestantism in Mexico. It does not sound well.

A Big Drop in Income

LORD LONSDALE, prominent in British charities, recently made the statement that whereas the income from a certain part of his estate was formerly 120,000 pounds a year, it has now dropped to but two thousand pounds a year, and he has been obliged to cut off contributions of 30,000 pounds a year formerly made to hospitals.

European Air Mail in a Year

IN A year from now air mails will be flown daily between Charleston, S. C., and England, via Bermuda and the Azores. American airplanes will be used in taking the mails to Bermuda, and the balance of the trip will be in English flying boats. It is expected that the round trip across the Atlantic will occupy five days.

European-South American Telephone Service

TELEPHONE service between Argentina, Chile and Uruguay and thirteen European countries is announced. The new radio service between Berlin and Buenos Aires is the basis of the extension. In another year or two, at present rate of progress, telephone communication will be possible between any two points on the face of the globe.

Newspaper Protest at the League

UNWILLING to sanction an unfair ruling respecting the translation of a Russian's speech at the disarmament conference at Geneva, sixty newspaper correspondents arose and left the council chamber as a mark of protest. The Russian, Litvinoff, had demanded a general disarmament, something which none of the powers that had agreed to do it eleven years ago are now even willing to consider.

Copper Production to Be Lessened

FOR the last two years the world's production of copper has exceeded its use by about 20,000 tons a month, and that is a very considerable amount. The result has been an accumulation until there are now some 350,000 tons on hand and unsold. As a consequence the copper producers of the world have got together and agreed to reduce production by the amount of 23,650 tons monthly. The immediate result was a boom in the stock market affecting copper directly and many other stocks indirectly.

Five Boys to Be Trained as Criminals

FIVE boys of Cape May Courthouse, none over fifteen years of age, as a result of mischievously and inexcusably puncturing thirty-six automobile tires have been sent to the State Reformatory for terms of six to eight years. There they will inevitably be carefully trained in crime and emerge ruined for life and unfitted for anything but a life of crime.

Hope for a Better Break

ON THANKSGIVING DAY Jess Maple, world war veteran, more lately highwayman, died in Texas in the electric chair. Before he died he said, "I am thankful that I am going where I hope to find another chance, a better break than I had in this life." Who is there that does not hope that his wish will come true? And the best of it is that it will.

Preaching in the Dark

TO DO something different from anybody else a London preacher advertised that he would preach three consecutive sermons in his church in the dark. It took a little time to figure that one out, and then we remembered that Jesus said that some loved darkness rather than light, and gave a reason for it, and then it was all plain.

A Shipment of Frozen Light

A SHIPMENT of frozen light was recently made from Schenectady to New York. It came packed in liquid air at 312 degrees below zero. The light is produced in ordinary materials by the powerful emanations of the recently perfected cathode ray tube. After such exposure, the minerals on the screen glow for some time as if red hot, although they remain stone cold. They sparkle in all colors.

Ministers Aid Philadelphia's Unemployed

IN PHILADELPHIA the Veterans of Foreign Wars got a permit to put on a Sunday movie to aid the city's unemployed, but the ministers of the city were not going to see the unemployed 'go to hell' for living off money made on a Sunday, and so they 'helped them spiritually', but not otherwise, by using their influence with Philadelphia's righteous police to have the show closed. The blue law of 1794 was invoked by the ministers to prevent the exhibition.

Relief of Unemployed in New York

THE wealthiest men in New York city recently got together and raised a fund of more than $8,000,000, from which the wages of $5 a day, three days a week, will be paid to 20,000 men and women until May 1. The men are being used to clean up the parks and beautify the city. It is believed that 80 percent of the money thus expended is really saved in the increased values of properties thereby affected.

New Stock Orgy in Sight

POINTING out that stock orgies and business depressions have followed one another up and down according to the policies of the Federal Reserve System, Representative Louis T. McFadden points out that a policy of inflation has again been adopted, following the recent conference held abroad, and the natural result to be expected some six months hence will be another wild upward swing in stocks.

Ten Million Deficient Children

OUT of the 45,000,000 children in the United States 10,000,000 are admittedly deficient. Of these, 6,000,000 are improperly nourished; 1,000,000 have defective speech; 1,000,000 have weak or damaged hearts; 675,000 present behavior problems; 450,000 are mentally retarded; 282,000 are tubercular; 342,000 have impaired hearing; 18,000 are totally deaf; 300,000 are crippled; 50,000 are partially blind; 14,000 are wholly blind; 200,000 are delinquent; 500,000 are dependent. These figures are from an address by President Hoover.

When You Buy Tobacco

WHEN you buy tobacco you may not get all of them at once, but some of the things you may confidently look for if you keep at its use long enough are smokers' sore throat, palpitation of the heart, high blood pressure, intestinal catarrh, diarrhea, Bright's disease, premature senility, apoplexy, cancer of the mouth, anemia, neurasthenia, color blindness and deafness. Besides that, you may also get degeneration of heart muscles, fatty degeneration of the liver, diabetes, acne, depressed circulation and respiration, and have your nerves of taste and smell blunted. You also have gastritis, dyspepsia and genital gland affections awaiting you. All you have to do is to buy and keep on buying and use and keep on using.

Gasparri Saved the Kaiser

IN HIS memoirs Cardinal Gasparri, retired secretary of the Vatican state, claims to have saved the neck of the kaiser in the fall of 1918. Lloyd George, so it is claimed, wanted to have him from Holland, so as to put him to death, but the Vatican interceded for him with the British minister, got a favorable answer, and wired the papal representative at The Hague.

The Average School

THERE are 254,200 schoolhouses in the United States, housing 28,104,000 pupils. The average school has 110 pupils, and 33 pupils to the class. That is enough for any one teacher to care for. To maintain such a high average number there must be many class rooms with huge enrollments of pupils in them, far beyond the reasonable capacities of the instruction and government obtainable from one teacher.

Too Many International Conferences

CHARLES A. SELDEN, writing in the New York *Times*, says:

> Some day some skeptic will ask whether this international parley business is not being overrated and overdone. Words like "round table" and other expressions which crept into the vocabulary of international politics seem to be losing their magic appeal and are becoming hackneyed. People are asking whether all these international performances are worth their fuss, talk and expense, and particularly whether there is enough in their actual net results to justify the public hope and enthusiasm they raise in their opening sessions, only to be dashed at the final adjournments.

Something New in Prison Design

THE new federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., will embody some new ideas in prison design. The central thought in the design is that there are several classes of prisoners and these will be quartered according to their proper psychiatric classification. The rooms assigned to those who have shown that they can live at peace with their fellows and not spend most of their time planning to escape will be outside rooms not greatly different from the living quarters of those in civil life. Cities of refuge, but no prisons, were provided for in God's arrangement for the Jewish people, and it is certain that prisons will be no part of God's kingdom when His will is done on earth as it is in heaven.

Must Be Careful when They Suicide

THE manager of the Budapest street railway company, peeved because a conductor had committed suicide while in the company's uniform, called all the conductors of the line before him and in a lengthy speech notified them that hereafter any who wished to commit suicide must change to their own clothes, as the company could not tolerate the staining of their uniforms. The conductors assured the management that their wishes would be complied with.

The Stagger System

DRUNKEN men generally stagger before they fall, and that seems to be the way with our present civilization. Big Business, instead of giving their men five days' work a week at three dollars a day, as they at first proposed to do, have changed it to giving them three days' work a week at five dollars a day. Either way the man gets fifteen dollars a week to keep him from starving and becoming a "red". Some thoughtful minds are beginning to inquire how long it will be now before some of the great financiers conclude to adopt the stagger system regarding dividends. Others think they are already too late and that even cutting or staggering dividends will not save the vast accumulations piled up for "the last days".

Marriage in New Zealand

THE answer to question No. 313 in the "Catechism of Christian Doctrine", approved by the bishop and archbishop of New Zealand, states as follows: "A Catholic and a non-Catholic presuming to go through a form of marriage before a non-Catholic minister or before the Civil Registrar do not contract a valid marriage, that is to say, they are not married at all." To offset this declaration a Marriage Amendment Act was passed which provides a fine of £100 for any person who alleges expressly or by implication that any persons lawfully married are not truly and sufficiently married.

Glucose Deal Goes Through

FOR twenty-five years Congress has refused to permit the glucose makers to market their so-called "corn sugar" without indicating it on the label, but now, what Congress refused to do has been done by an arbitrary ruling of the secretary of agriculture, who had no more right to make the ruling than we have. Hereafter maple syrup and honey can contain half glucose, which is nothing but starch treated with hydrochloric acid, and nobody will be any the wiser. For an illuminating discussion of this deal before it was finally pulled off see Mr. Coffey's article on "Corn Sugar" in *The Golden Age* of October 15, 1930.

How Could You Fail?

THE *Knickerbocker Press* contained a full-page advertisement on Armistice Day bearing in big type the words, "How Could You fail to Be at Church Sunday?" It was sponsored, i. e., paid for, by a bank, two food manufacturing companies, a building company, three theatrical companies, and two other concerns.

The advertisement said in part, "Our debt to the boys who sleep in Flanders Fields can be discharged by us only in so far as we make a conscious and sustained effort to see that they did not die in vain—that war shall be forever outlawed. What can we do? Give our unremitting support, through our presence, our means, our loyal service, to that institution which, above all others, promotes the cause of righteousness as opposed to selfishness—the Church."

To this pæan of praise of the Church should have been added a few words. The panegyric should have gone on and said, "That institution without which no wars could be fought; that institution which has at all times been the chief reliance of politicians and financiers as a recruiting station; that institution which has taught hate of other peoples, and has diligently taught people to hate God, by putting a wrong construction on His Word; that institution which shelters all the hypocrites and lays unmeasured burdens upon the poor and needy and 'him that hath no helper'; that institution which has the same spirit now that it had when it crucified Christ and when it backed the World War to the limit on both sides of the fight—the Church."

How Could You Fail?

There Is But One Remedy

THERE is but one remedy for earth's sorrows, and it is not a political remedy. It is much more far-reaching, and it will be much more effective. Indeed, this will be the Desire of All Nations. What this remedy is, and why it must and will come soon, is well brought out in the following exchange of correspondence between Ernest Stout, general counsel of the American National Party, and Judge J. F. Rutherford:

Judge J. F. Rutherford,
Care of the I. B. S. A.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,

DEAR JUDGE:

The undersigned caused a full ticket to be nominated and voted upon in Illinois in November, and is trying to effect a national organization to place a presidential ticket in the field in 1932. There are state organizations in Colorado, Indiana, New Jersey, and Illinois, known as the "National Party" but with varying prefixes; all have the same objective—political action for social remedy. The Rutherford philosophy and movement, although having no organized center, has the same plan, as I see it. It would be wise for all the intransigeant movements to unite. Would you be willing to attend a national convention of these movements and all others who will join them to put a ticket in the national election in 1932? And also effect a national organization for political action?

It appears to the undersigned that unless political action can remedy the situation a destructive revolution is inevitable. Since after a revolution political action must be had to reorganize government, would it not be well for us now to avert a revolution by political action. Read our legislative program. The adoption of the few laws mentioned in it would make our land a paradise for every human being in it. Or perhaps you may suggest others or a convention to formulate a platform may furnish others having the same object. Come as it will, from whatever source and in any form, a few intelligent men may evolve something instead of the atrocity we now have.

Please let us hear from you at an early date, and oblige,

Yours sincerely,

ERNEST STOUT,
Gen. Counsel American National Party.

Jan. 6, 1931.

The American National Party,
Chicago, Ill.

Attention of Mr. Ernest Stout, General Counsel:

MY DEAR SIR:

Thank you very kindly for your letter of December 15. I fully sympathize with the desires of all good people to have a government of righteousness administered for the general welfare of the people. I fully agree that no relief can be expected from the Republican party; neither can the Democratic party do any better. The net result that would be accomplished by a third party would be little or no better, for the reason that imperfect men cannot establish a righteous government. This has been fully proven by many years of experience.

It is true that the peoples of this and all other lands have suffered great oppression, and still suffer. There is much to indicate an impending revolution, but, after all, a revolution could accomplish no good. A reorganization work would have to be done just the same thereafter. All these matters I have considered long ago in search for a remedy for suffering humanity.

There is one complete remedy which will bring blessings to all persons, and that remedy is God's kingdom under Christ. For many centuries Satan, the Devil, has been the invisible ruler of this earth, even though the rulers and the people were ignorant of that fact. More than 2500 years ago God promised that He would not interfere with this wicked rule until the coming of Him whose right it is, to wit, Christ Jesus; that He would give to Him the kingdom and He would rule in righteousness. Through His prophet Isaiah He says that the government shall be upon His shoulder, and that it will be a government of righteousness and peace, and that there shall be no end thereof.

The fulfilment of prophecy shows conclusively that now we are in that great transition period. Already Satan has been cast out of heaven, and the forces are rapidly assembling for the greatest war or trouble that the earth has ever known. This will not be a revolution, but an expression of God's righteous indignation which will completely destroy all oppressive rule, systems and organizations. Then shall follow the complete establishment of a righteous government with Christ as the invisible ruler, and which will be

administered for the general welfare of all the people.

Knowing this to be true and that the rule of Christ will fully vindicate God's word and name, I have completely devoted myself to this cause. My work is to inform the people of the government which the Lord will soon put in operation and which will bring the desire of every honest person. I long for this relief and I delight to be able to know, and to point out to others who will hear, that this relief is soon coming. Because of these facts I could not therefore join in any other movement. I must therefore respectfully decline your kind invitation. Be assured of my best wishes and my earnest desire to cooperate in anything that will further a knowledge of God's kingdom, which is absolutely certain to lift the burdens from the shoulders of the people and that are now pressing them down.

The clergy have been the chief ones that have kept the people in the dark, because they claim to represent God, but in fact have misrepresented Him and the Bible and have played into the hands of Satan the enemy; and it is now the duty of all good people to make an honest and earnest endeavor to inform their fellow creatures of the day of deliverance that is just at hand through the administration of God's righteous government. The Bible is not a mysterious book given only to be understood by a few, but is given for all who sincerely seek the truth. I therefore suggest that in every community the people begin an earnest, conscientious study of the Bible in their homes and get themselves in line for the blessings that God has in store for them through His kingdom.

Be assured of my very best wishes.

Sincerely,

J. F. RUTHERFORD.

One Issue Did the Trick

By L. C. (New Jersey)

AFTER reading one issue of *The Golden Age,* I want to thank Judge Rutherford and the owners of *The Golden Age,* and also to thank God, that at last I have found the journal of truth, not like the rotten newspapers and magazines whose corruptions have led the people astray.

I wish also to thank the faithful army that goes from door to door, the little army that by its ardent work is trying to prevent the intelligent public from being led astray.

I am a Roman Catholic. I have longed to know the truth. I now listen to Judge Rutherford every Sunday morning instead of listening to the Devil through his mouthpiece in the castle of chance called a "church", which we have in this community. To call this a temple of God is, in plain English, bologna.

I have asked a Lutheran friend of mine for the loan of a Bible. Hitherto I never read it, and I am 27 years of age. I am also reading the books of Judge Rutherford and am convinced of their truth. Enclosed find a dollar for *The Golden Age* for one year.

Why Take Chances

By George Starr White, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.A. (London) (California)

I SHALL not discuss "laboratory findings". We are not at all interested in them. What we *are* interested in is the *clinical effect of foods cooked in aluminum!*

As we are dealing only with *humans,* we are not at all interested in the "laboratory findings" of aluminum-cooked foods on pigs, rats, mice, monkeys, or goats. We are not running a rattery, neither are we running a piggery. We are teaching *humans* how to live to get the most out of life, and how to keep away from doctors. In other words, teaching *humans* how to retain health, or how to regain health.

Thousands of persons have written me telling of their recovery from all manner of unhealth, simply by throwing all aluminum-ware out of the house.

Clinical findings we must go by. Practically all laboratories can be hired to give "findings" to suit the case. The more capital back of any product, the better the "laboratory findings" usually are.

Some animals can eat strychnin and not become poisoned by it. Some can eat tobacco and not die from its poisonous effect. Some can eat food cooked in aluminum and not get rheumatism or cancer from it. *Why take chances?*

Malnutrition Due to White Flour *By Mrs. Andrew J. Holmes (Rhode Island)*

ALL owe a duty to their Creator, to themselves, to their friends and relatives, and to society in general, to learn the laws of nature and practice them to the best of their ability.

Anything that will safeguard one from the ravages of disease should be sought and used with all diligence. Good health and strength is a precious possession that all should desire and seek to obtain, and, having obtained it, they should use the spirit of a sound mind and so apply the laws of health in their daily living as to improve and increase their strength and vigor; for by so doing their efficiency is greater, no matter what their occupation may be. Therefore anything we may learn on the subject should be used to that end.

Every day it becomes more manifest that the way the average person lives is the reason he is breaking down physically. Flesh and blood cannot keep up under the heavy burden of society today and live on the refined, emasculated foods which they are trying to use. There is nothing in white bread, cookies, crackers, pie crust, polished rice, pearled barley, cream of wheat, granulated cornmeal, corn syrup, Orleans molasses (bleached with sulphuric acid), mazeoil, and many other articles on the market, that will make blood to build up health and strength.

The great Creator designed that the diet of man and beast should contain, not only the so-called essentials of protein, fat and carbohydrates, but also the salts and solubles sometimes designated "vitamins", as well as the succulents and roughage, without all of which the glands do not function normally, the internal secretions lose their natural alkalinity, immunity to disease is destroyed, vitality is impaired and resistance is destroyed. "Deficiency disease" is a phrase used to describe many disorders due to an inadequate diet.

A wise Creator has provided a diet for the human race that will furnish the material for the regeneration of tissue with all the biochemic substances indispensable to the profoundly complex but perfectly normal process of assimilation. The human body is composed of sixteen elements. In the wheat berry there are sixteen elements, identical with those of the human body. Those sixteen elements are properly combined and properly proportioned to supply the human body in all its essentials, if they were left alone; but in the process of refining the wheat into white flour, twelve of those elements are taken out and what is left is practically starch.

The average person consumes food made from white flour in excess, bread, pie crust, crackers, cookies, doughnuts, cake, hot biscuits, dumplings, pancakes, etc., with the result of too much starch. If the whole of the wheat berry had been in the flour of those articles above mentioned, which would include the twelve elements which are taken out in the process of making white flour, there would not be an excess of starch. But those elements are lacking, therefore, too much starch, carbohydrates, is taken into the system. Starch in the process of digestion is converted into a sugar; too much sugar causes fermentation; fermentation produces a poisonous acid. This acid causes many kinds of trouble. It is a very powerful acid. It gets into the blood and destroys the red corpuscles of the blood, and reduces the quality of the blood. This excess mucus that so many people are troubled with is due to an acid condition of the blood.

The only way to overcome the acid condition of the blood is to eat foods that will put your blood in an alkaline condition. Oatmeal, rolled oats, is the best of all the cereals to eat for putting the blood in an alkaline condition; also green vegetables and fruits.

In the wheat berry, or whole wheat flour, each element before refinement is in the right proportion to work together in harmony with each other, properly combined. But in the refining process some elements are concentrated, and some are entirely removed. The whole thing is a disarrangement from the condition provided by nature. The most vital parts are taken from the flour and used to feed the animals, and the abnormal starch content is put on the market to feed the people.

Very few people know that the phosphorus found in wheat, corn, rice, barley and oats, which is removed from the various grains in refining them, is essential to the very life and health of the human body. In refining flour all the phosphorus compounds, iron compounds, calcium compounds, potassium compounds and the laxative quality, with all the other mineral salts and vitamins which the human system requires to carry on the chemical process of health-building, are taken away.

How can people expect to be well when they are asked to live on impoverished foods, impoverished grain products, impoverished breakfast foods, impoverished table syrup, impoverished fat and milk substitutes, impoverished egg substitutes, impoverished sugar, corn starch, corn oil, corn syrup, potato oil, cottonseed oil, oleo oil, cocoanut oil, tapioca starch and wheat starch in the numerous forms in which they appear on the shelves of the grocery store?

Pure raw milk contains the same elements as the wheat. In skim milk all elements remain but the fat. Milk, until recent years, was the offsetting food upon which people relied to make up for the deficiencies of white bread and the long list of white flour products. But now the milk trust has so increased the price that poor people do not use as much as formerly. The drug trust has put on the market cod liver oil as a substitute for milk. But there is as much good in cod liver oil as there is in the other substitute oils.

Next to tuberculosis the most common complaint is heart disease. Malnutrition is a direct cause of those two diseases; together with a lack of fresh air and internal cleanliness. The heart is always enlarged following a diet deficient in iron, potassium, calcium, phosphorus and the other mineral salts, colloids and vitamins always found in such foods as wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, rice, milk, fresh vegetables, greens, fruits, etc., before those elements are removed by the refining process they undergo.

There are many records proving that where refined foods are excessively used without offsetting foods in the diet the heart becomes involved in from fifty to sixty days; and many records show that where offsetting foods are used to an extent sufficient to retard the progress of mineral starvation the development of disease is delayed accordingly. The significance of those records is still emphasized when it is considered that malnutrition is on the increase in the United States.

There is no question that the kind, quality and quantity of foods do have a good or evil effect upon every member of the human family. These facts demonstrate conclusively the folly of using foods which do not supply the needs of the body. A beneficent Providence has provided for man's need. The facts demonstrate the necessity of accepting from His hands the foods just as He has provided them, and refusing to use those which have been manipulated for commercial purposes. We need all the natural elements in food. So if we are going to have food at all, if possible, have it as a wise Creator designed and provided it.

The reason why the millers go in for white flour is that white flour will keep indefinitely and they have a virtual monopoly of the white flour machinery. They know that when they take out the germ all chance of the flour's becoming rancid is gone; but they also know that the removal of the germ makes the flour about as nutritious as plaster of paris. Flour that contains all the elements necessary for life and good health will keep a considerable time, but not as long as white flour.

Go where you will, you will find people prematurely aged, broken down, worn out, suffering from malnutrition, the result of living on impoverished foods. Get in conversation with them, they begin to relate their troubles, the operations they have gone through, to how many different doctors they have been, what this one and that one said was the reason they were feeling so bad, etc., but none of them seem to know why they are in such a pitiful state.

If you ask them if they know that white flour is the principal cause of their condition they look at you in astonishment. Ask them if they use aluminum cooking dishes and they will look still more astonished. Then you try to tell them to throw away the aluminumware, get whole wheat flour and use it instead of white, take an enema three times a week, and they look at you as if they thought you were trying to sell them a "gold brick". Then to wind up your call, tell them the dear Lord Jesus has come to establish His kingdom and put down all sickness, pain and sorrow, and finally destroy the Devil and death, and they think then you are a fit subject for an insane asylum.

If you have enough patience and think it worth the time to give them more information, the poor creatures, if able to see that you are speaking to them for their good, show that they will be glad and rejoice when the King of peace and righteousness restores them to health and strength. Their pitiful condition, the rich as well as the poor, and their eager desire to prolong life and be relieved, makes one long to do something for them and for God's kingdom, when

there will be no profiteers or frauds of M. D.'s to rob them of their health and money.

What an incentive such sights and conditions should be to all those who are anointed of God to preach good tidings unto the meek, to bind up the broken-hearted, to give them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that the King is come and His kingdom is being set up; and soon they can lay down all their aches and pains and receive in their stead, health, strength and life everlasting!

Praise God from whom all blessings flow;
Praise Him all creatures here below;
Praise Him aloud with heart and voice,
And always in His Son rejoice.

Truck Gardening Versus Golf *By John Moore (Florida)*

I HAVE a home for the winter in the district of Spring Lake, Florida, and although I am in the Lord's service I own forty acres of land, which I farm, not for profit, but in lieu of golf or some other way to spend my money, as you will see from the following facts.

Last spring I gave a colored man a chance to make something for both of us by furnishing him with the necessary equipment to operate the place. I also furnished him with seed and fertilizer to raise the crop. The man made good use of his time, and as a result of his efforts we have made shipments of about 1,800 crates of eggplant and squash this fall, besides a number of truckloads last spring.

I enclose to you six bills, in the order of their dating.

Invoice of November 15, 1930, car No. 59,159. Sent 9 crates yellow squash. The Philadelphia commission man allowed us 75¢ per crate, a total of $6.75. But his commission came to 67¢, and the freight was $7.23, so I had to pay him $1.15, besides the 35¢ a crate which I lost on packing the same. My total fine for picking these squash and not letting them rot on the vines was $4.30.

The second invoice is dated December 5, 1930, and covers a shipment sent in car No. 36,386, packed by another grower. In this shipment there were 15 crates of eggplant for which I was credited 37¢ per crate, but as I was charged 38¢ per crate for the packing, I had to pay 15¢ for the fun of delivering the 15 crates at the loading platform.

On the third invoice, packed in car No. 34,162, dated December 10, I made some money. Let me tell you about it. There were two crates of eggplant, one of large size and one of small size, and for the two crates I was credited with 78¢; but the packing charge was only 38¢; so on the two crates I was given a rebate of 2¢, and a check for that amount was issued. I enclose it, thinking you might like to see how we truck growers are rolling in wealth.

The next invoice, separated by one day from the foregoing, saw us part with 44 crates of white and yellow squashes at 25¢ per crate, but as the packing averaged 38¢ per crate we parted with $5.80 besides our squashes. This is much more exciting than golf, and seems to be about as expensive.

Two days later our invoice shows that in car No. 65,495 we had 41 crates of white squashes, for which we were given but 9¢ per crate; and as the packing charge was 40¢ per crate we had to lay down $12.71 at the car as a penalty for placing this food where the shipper could get hold of it.

On the final invoice we profiteered once more as we did on invoice number three. We put 37 crates of eggplant into car No. 32,030, and were allowed 39¢ a crate for it. The packing charge on this lot was only 38¢ per crate, so for delivering the 37 crates to the car we received a check for 37¢, 1 for each crate. I do not like to keep all this money in Florida, and so am sending the check on to you.

You can see for yourself what a lot of excitement there is in being a truck grower in Florida. It has golf backed off the links. The producer furnishes the land, pays the taxes, provides the seed, the implements and the fertilizer, and does all the work, while others get the proceeds.

Modern methods of doing business are ruining the truck growers. Everything should be done on a percentage basis, where all make or lose alike. As it is now, the grower stands all the loss.

Benefits from the Kingdom

An address by Judge Rutherford

WATCHTOWER national chain program

JEHOVAH'S kingdom is the most important truth taught in the Bible. It is by and through the kingdom that His word and name will be fully vindicated. It will stand an everlasting monument to the justice, wisdom, love and power of God. It will fill the entire universe with His glory, and all creation will have knowledge thereof. It will forever settle the question that God can put on earth men and women who will forever maintain their integrity and faithful devotion to Him.

The Word of Jehovah magnifies His kingdom more than any other truth taught in the Bible. When God made promise to Abraham that through his seed He will bless all the families and nations of the earth He meant the "seed" is the kingdom. The word "kingdom" means both the royal authority, or the ruling power, and the realm over which He rules.

Melchizedek "king of Salem" means the "King of peace", and he foreshadowed the kingdom of God. When God organized Israel into a nation, by that He foreshadowed the kingdom. Under inspiration from Jehovah every one of His prophets wrote concerning the kingdom. For more than 1800 years the sweet singers of Israel chanted the songs the prophets wrote pointing to the kingdom. Their entire hope rested in it. Then God sent one of His prophets and announced the coming of the One who should be King and who would be the Savior of the world. He sent a host of heavenly angels to sing of His coming and to tell the hearers that the King and kingdom would bring peace on earth and good will toward men. By His prophet Isaiah Jehovah said: "Unto us a child is born; unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder," and His kingdom will bring peace to the earth. In due season the perfect man Jesus stepped upon the stage of action and announced, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," thereby meaning that He whom God had designated the King of the kingdom had come.

For three years and more Jesus went about in the earth preaching of the kingdom. All His parables related to the kingdom. Of such paramount importance is the kingdom that Jesus said to His followers: 'When ye pray to your Father in heaven say, Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven.' He taught His disciples to realize the importance of the kingdom, and because thereof they asked Him what would be the proof of its coming. He told them that He must go away and that He would come again and set up the kingdom of God. He said to Pilate that His kingdom was not of this world, but future, and that His would be a righteous government. He stated to His disciples, in answer to their question, that the evidence of the taking of His power and the beginning of His reign would be the fact of the World War and the anger of the nations. (Rev. 11:17; Matt. 24:3-8) He stated that shortly there would follow perplexities and distress, then the preaching of "this gospel of the kingdom", then would come the final sorrow and trouble upon the world.

The evidence of His coming is cumulative and conclusive. Jehovah has set His King upon His throne and bids all the nations give allegiance to Him. It is Jehovah's kingdom, and Christ Jesus is His great active official in the administration thereof. By His prophet Isaiah (26:2) Jehovah now commands: "Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation which keepeth the truth may enter in." Then addressing His faithful witnesses now on earth Jehovah commands them saying: "Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people." (Isa. 62:10) This commandment must be obeyed, and will be obeyed by the grace of Jehovah.

With all power and authority and with majesty Christ the King under Jehovah comes forth and begins His work. To Him Jehovah says: "Thou art fairer than the children of men; grace is poured into thy lips: therefore God hath blessed thee for ever. Gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O most Mighty, with thy glory and thy majesty. And in thy majesty ride prosperously because of truth and meekness and righteousness; and thy right hand shall teach thee terrible things. Thine arrows are sharp in the heart of the King's enemies; whereby the people fall under thee. Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever; the sceptre of thy kingdom is a right sceptre." (Ps. 45:2-6) With the coming

of Christ as King the kings and rulers of earth were warring with each other. Then Jehovah began to fulfil His word of prophecy, to wit: "And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever."—Dan. 2:44.

Jehovah God, agreeable to His prophetic words, gives this kingdom to His beloved Son. The Prophet Daniel had a vision of Christ the King approaching the throne of Jehovah and taking His power and authority at the hand of the Most High, and concerning this he wrote: "And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve him: his dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed."—Dan. 7:14.

From all the Scriptural evidence no one can attempt to gainsay the statement that the kingdom of God is the greatest thing that ever came to earth. It is the authority and power that came down from heaven, beautiful and glorious. Now are fulfilled the words of the prophet of God: "For the kingdom is the Lord's: and he is the governor among the nations." (Ps. 22:28) "Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations."—Ps. 145:13.

The fact that the Word of God magnifies the importance of the kingdom above everything else is a complete guarantee that the kingdom will bring to the peoples of earth the greatest possible benefits. In this hour of oppression and stress let the people look up to God and to His Word and learn what is in store for them and take courage and rejoice.

War

The nations are now desperately preparing instruments for war. In fear and trepidation they hurry on to be ready for the great conflict. There is one great war or trouble just ahead. It will be the worst of all time and it will be the last. Looking beyond that and seeing what God's righteous government shall be for suffering humanity the people will have courage. With the passing of that terrible storm Jehovah will hear the cries of humankind and bring them into safety. By His prophet He says: "[The Lord] shall judge [govern] among the nations, and shall rebuke [correct] many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." (Isa. 2:4) The League of Nations, the World Court, and peace pacts are all makeshifts brought forward by the enemy Satan for the purpose of drawing the attention of the people away from God and from His complete remedy for suffering humanity. The kingdom will convince the people that war is gone forever; and learning of this great benefit, they will rejoice and give praise to the Prince of peace and to Jehovah God.

Justice

Justice is the foundation of Jehovah's throne, and justice He will establish in the earth. Under the governments of this world the people do not receive justice. The desire for justice was expressed in the Constitution of the United States by the founders of the government, but today that document has been so twisted and patched up that it is no longer to be recognized as an instrument announcing justice. The courts are presumed to deal out justice to the people, but such has become a violent presumption. Gigantic corporate bodies with unlimited money and influence use their power and influence to control the legislative, the judicial and the executive parts of the government. Therefore the laws of the land, the administration of the laws and their execution are oppressive to the people. Under the pretext of law the people are exploited, hoodwinked and robbed. When they go into the courts for redress they find that a man without money and without influence has little or no show. The poor suffer and there is no relief for them amongst men.

One of the great benefits of God's kingdom on earth will be equal and exact justice meted out to all. Those who have been rich will have no advantage over those who have been poor. All will be brought to a common level and stand equal before the law. By His prophet (Isa. 11:3-5) Jehovah says of His kingdom and its benefits to the people: "He shall not judge after the sight of his eyes [that is to say, their outward appearance], neither reprove after the hearing of his ears [meaning that He will not be influenced by the speech of adroit lawyers or influential clients]; but with righteousness

shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth. . . . And righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins." "And he shall judge the world in righteousness, he shall minister judgment to the people in uprightness."—Ps. 9:8.

Every nation under the sun today is oppressive, and the hand of the oppressor is laid heavily upon the poor. Happy will be the day of the judgment of the Lord for the poor in His kingdom, because it is written: "He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor. For he shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper. He shall spare the poor and needy, and shall save the souls of the needy."—Ps. 72: 4, 12, 13.

Truth

One of the greatest menaces to the welfare of the people today is falsehood; better named, lies. The people elect their servants to public office, but straightway these resort to fraud and deception to the people's injury. The strong financial interests, made up of men who thrive on the fruits of other men's labor, resort to fraud and deceit to overreach the servants of the people, causing them to enact laws detrimental to the general welfare and for the benefit of the selfish interests. The clergy resort to falsehoods and teach and practice that which is untrue. They put a screen about the ruling powers and harangue the people to be submissive to whatever their selfish oppressors put upon them. By misrepresenting the truth they turn away the people from God and from His Word and lead them into the ways of error. Back of all these fraudulent practices is the supreme mind and cunning of Satan, the father of lies. One of the great benefits of the kingdom of God will be to destroy the covering that these fraudulent schemes throw over the eyes of the people, as it is written: "And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations." (Isa. 25:7) In the kingdom of God fraud and lying will no longer have sway. Falsehood and deception will be exposed and the truth will be spoken by all. It is God's prophet Isaiah (28:17) who says: "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place."

The visible agents of God's kingdom will be true, just and right. Their rule is symbolized by the "earth", while the kingdom is symbolized by the term "heaven". Concerning the righteous kingdom it is written: "Truth shall spring out of the earth; and righteousness shall look down from heaven. Yea, the Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase. Righteousness shall go before him, and shall set us in the way of his steps."—Ps. 85:11-13.

Purity

Now the attempt is made to clean up the nation by means of cruel and unusual punishment meted out to unfortunate ones upon the pretext of enforcing the law. This is done even at the point of a shotgun, in violation of law. While there is a cry for purity and obedience to law, crime and uncleanliness ever increase. It must be manifest that morality cannot be injected into the people by means of enforcing the law against a few offenders. It is impossible to make the people pure by placing some behind prison bars. There is a great desire among the order-loving people for purity, but all know that the efforts of selfish men cannot and do not accomplish the desired result. Satan is the invisible ruler of this world, and the author of the abortive schemes to cleanse the world, without any purpose of doing so if he could. Knowing these facts, then, why longer heed such schemes? Why not turn to the just Jehovah, whose kingdom will bring that which will satisfy the desire of all honest people? His kingdom will establish purity and righteousness among men. It is written, in Proverbs 30:5: "Every word of God is pure: he is a shield unto them that put their trust in him."

The reformation and purity of the world can be brought about only by the people's learning of God and His Christ and by their being obedient to His righteous rule. In His kingdom every one who has a pure motive shall receive help from the Lord and will be led in the right way and cleansed from all iniquity. By His prophet He says: "I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people." (Jer. 31:33) When this relationship is estab-

lished there will be purity amongst the people in the land.

Security

When the people are prompted by honesty and purity of motive in their actions, then there will be security for all. Now almost all persons feel very insecure in their property, in their home, in their liberty and in their body. The reason therefor is because of the many evil persons about. The unscrupulous manipulator seeks to defraud others out of their property. The gatherer of taxes takes more than that which is just and right. The profiteer takes a mortgage upon the home at a usurious rate which soon consumes all the value. The spy sneaks about to deprive his neighbor of liberty or cause him great bodily injury. These things cannot exist in God's kingdom. One of the great benefits of the righteous rule will be to remove all such iniquities and insecurity. The oppressor and extortioner will then not be permitted to ply his business, and the collectors of usurious interest and excessive taxes will cease and men will no longer be unjustly deprived of the fruits of their labor and of their homes. By His prophet Jehovah (Isa. 65:21, 22) says: "And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit." And again by His prophet Micah (4:4) He says: "They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it."

It is not experience with wrongdoing and punishment therefor that will deter evildoers and reform them. That which is essential to the reformation of the people is a knowledge of God and His Christ. When men come to know that God is gracious and good and that everything in harmony with Him is peace and joy, then they will earnestly desire to be obedient to Him. Now selfishness induces a man to be reckless and to disregard the rights of others to his neighbor's injury. The reckless driver of an automobile does injury to his fellow man and hurries on that he might escape. It will not be so under the kingdom of God, because it is written: "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."—Isa. 11:9.

Plenty

Poverty brings great suffering upon the people. This very day there are millions of people who have not sufficient food and raiment. When there is poverty amongst the multitudes the government is in bad repute, concerning which God's prophet writes: "In the multitude of people is the king's honour: but in the want of people is the destruction of the prince."—Prov. 14:28.

The invisible ruler of the nations of earth is Satan, who schemes to oppress the mass of the people and keep them subject to the few, that he may control them and turn them away from God, and for this reason the multitudes mourn. "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn." (Prov. 29:2) Under the kingdom of God the rule will be righteous and the people will rejoice because there will be plenty for all and distributed for the well-being of all. There will be no profiteering then, and every man shall enjoy the fruits of his own labor and nothing shall prevent it. Thorns and thistles, bugs and bores, and other insects of destruction, will no longer hinder man in the cultivation of his crops. There will be no famines in the land, but the earth will yield its increase; as it is written: "Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us."—Ps. 67:6.

With the production and distribution of foods carried on in a just manner there will be an abundance for all, and none then need cry for bread. Among the blessings enumerated in His kingdom the Prophet Isaiah (25:6) says: "And in this mountain [kingdom] shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined."

Health

Today those who are physically and mentally sick are numbered by the millions. In fact, there is scarcely any one that is well and healthy. Many efforts are made to treat the sick and restore them to health, but whatsoever relief comes is only temporary. The mental and moral sickness of men resulting from the use of tobacco, intoxicating liquor, opium and other narcotics, and even excessive use of proper food, increases disease and suffering. Another great benefit of the kingdom of God will be that the

Lord will teach the people how to eat and when to eat, how to care for themselves, and, above all these things, their proper relationship to Jehovah God and how to feed the mind upon His precious truths. Truth and health will then go hand in hand and the obedient ones will be restored, as it is written: "Behold, I will bring [in] health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth." (Jer. 33:6) "And the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick: the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."—Isa. 33:24.

Life

Every sane person realizes that life in happiness is to be preferred above all things else. Without life, all other things that might be enjoyed would be of small consequence. That which is man's greatest enemy is death. That great enemy lays hold upon all mankind, and the reason is, because sin entered the world as the result of the disobedience to God's law, and death followed. By and through the life-blood of His beloved Son Christ Jesus God has provided the redemption of man from death and the grave, and in due time all shall have the opportunity to be delivered and brought into life and happiness. This great deliverance of man from the enemy sickness and death must wait, however, until the kingdom of God is in full sway. It is written in 2 Timothy 4:1 that Christ at His coming and His kingdom will judge both the living and the dead. One of the great benefits resulting to the people from His kingdom will be the opportunity granted to all to receive a full knowledge of the truth and thereby know the way to life. Those who learn and obey the truth will live and not die. It is written in John 17:3: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Jesus with authority also stated that those who live and believe on Him and obey the law of His kingdom shall live and shall never die. In view of the fact that the kingdom has already begun, and that Satan's complete overthrow is near at hand, and in view of the many precious promises that will be realized under the kingdom of God now begun, it can be said with confidence that there are millions of people now living who will never die. The beneficial effect of the kingdom upon those who now shed tears of bitterness and suffer, and who then learn of God and obey Him, is stated in Revelation 21:4 in these comforting words: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes: and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

Jehovah God has placed His beloved Son in charge of the kingdom for the very purpose of destroying all the enemies of God and man and to grant to all obedient ones life everlasting. "For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."—1 Cor. 15:25, 26.

Blessed will be that day when there is no more sickness, sorrow and death amongst men; when every creature of earth is strong, vigorous, healthy and happy, and when all know and obey the Lord. Then all will fully realize that Jehovah is the only true God, and those who have devoted themselves to Him will be continually proclaiming His praises, as it is written: "They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom, and talk of thy power: to make known to the sons of men his mighty acts, and the glorious majesty of his kingdom. Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations."—Ps. 145:11-13.

All these blessings to humanity will flow from the great unselfish Jehovah God. It is this glad news God commands His witnesses to now tell to the people. The issue now is, Who is God? Many are asking, Who is God? In my next lecture, by His grace, I shall attempt to tell you.

Political Influence of Racketeers

JUDGE LYLE, of Chicago, in a public address stated that he knows of one racketeer in that city whose influence elected a state senator, sent a young attorney to the legislature, controlled an alderman, and elected a congressman. He thinks it is this political influence which thwarts Chicago's thousands of policemen, judges and court attaches from driving the racketeers out of town and out of existence as such. No wonder lawlessness and crime flourish.

Religious Business Getting Hard

THE religious business is getting harder and harder. At least that is what we infer from the following plaint from C. Ward Simpson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Duluth, Minnesota. In a circular letter to his flock he says some things that we think we can safely accept as true, and whenever we know of a pastor's doing anything like that we feel as if we ought to mention it. Mr. Simpson says:

I suppose that when God calls a man to preach, He calls others to listen to him, hard as that is. In fact, they are telling us now that, of the two, the listeners preach the greater sermon.

But there's an old and well known disease among us just now that is out of control and spreading rapidly. It is called "Morbus Sabbaticus" and is one of the deadliest to the Kingdom of Heaven that is known. It's a strange, mysterious disease in that there are no felt symptoms. On Saturday night the patient sleeps well, and in the morning eats a hearty breakfast; but about Church time the attack comes on and continues until services are over.

The following are some of the peculiar features of this sickness:

1. It attacks a man very suddenly every Sabbath.
2. It always attacks professing Church people.
3. It never makes its appearance except on Sabbath.
4. The symptoms vary, but the disease never interferes with the sleep and appetite.
5. It never lasts more than twenty-four hours.
6. No physician is ever called in.
7. It is painfully prevalent and is alarmingly infectious.
8. No remedy is known for it except prayer and the study of God's Word.
9. Unless checked, it is in the end fatal to the soul.

Now, needless to say, we are anxious to get the thing under control, and somehow we believe we shall. But it has assumed the nature of an epidemic, both in Church and Bible School. Only prayer and return to God's Word can possibly allay its ravages. It's an anxious time for us all.

Cave Dwellings in Spain

IN THE province of Almeria, Spain, are whole villages of cave dwellers. In some instances the cave dwellings are as much as five stories high and fitted out with outlook holes and open galleries high up on the rocks: primitive models of the modern apartment-house communities!

The Leading Article in Golden Age No. 300

is about children. It will prove helpful to all who have to do with children whether you like them or not. Most people do. Parents especially will find this article worth while.

Another article which should prove interesting is the one entitled "Germs, the Modern Superstition". This article informs us that the germ theory has never been proved and that it cannot be proved. This being the case, it should relieve our minds of a useless worry and harmful superstition. Certain it is that the germ bugaboo has been sadly overworked.

This is another number of *The Golden Age* which is worth many times the subscription price, as it is brimful of sound advice and sane ideas.

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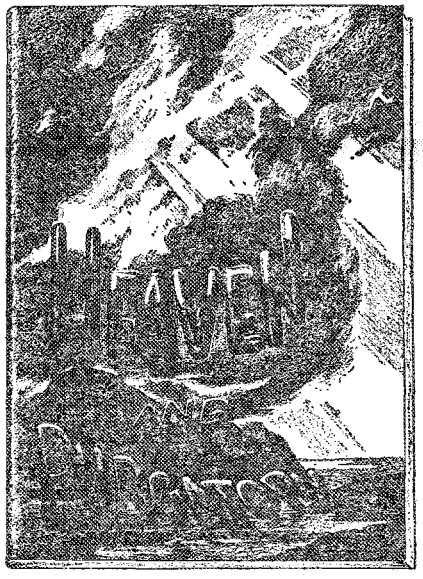

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The Little Folks

CHILDREN usually come into the world one at a time, and even if they do occasionally come as twins, and more rarely as triplets, every one of them brings his own problems. Nature evidently intended that they should be handled singly, and not in masses. They are happiest and make the best development that way, and yet, odd little sinners, they almost have to have the companionship of other children, to bring them up right.

Furthermore, little folks are little folks for a long time, even after their bodies are of large size, because the mind continues to expand. In our day men are counted mature at 21 and women at 18, but the divine regulation of the affairs of the Jewish people fixed the maturity of men at 30 years, and that is about right. He is then in possession of his full powers.

The way it works out now, a man develops for thirty years, works for thirty years, decays for ten years, and dies at seventy, wondering why it took so long for him to get ready to do so little. Nearly half his life is spent in getting ready to do something.

Some of the little folks at about two years of age are not so pleasant to have around. Not a few of them, naturally endowed by their parents with considerable destructiveness, executiveness, manifest it in ways that are a trial to the more civilized, seeming to think that to wreck everything in sight is life's main objective. They usually have to feel the strong arm of parental law to get them out of that frame of mind, and it takes time, and patience.

The present and growingly popular misconception of a destructive or wayward child, that it should be studied and not punished occasionally, is nonsense. The Scriptures say that one may 'spare the rod and spoil the child', and it is true. At the same time, punishment is often greatly overdone; and with a nervous, sensitive, conscientious child, is rarely necessary, and may take a very mild form and be completely effective.

Children should be brought up, but not overgroomed. More harm has been done by over-bringing-up than by under-bringing-up. In the period of youth the child learns how to become a satisfactory member of his family and of the human family, and he learns it best with as little detailed guidance as possible.

Parents should not strive to make their children feel that they are dependent upon them for guidance. No parent knows enough to guide all the details of any child's life, and if he did, and used the knowledge, and the child submitted to it, the child would never amount to anything in this world. He would be an automaton.

A child that never has a chance to use his own judgment will never have any judgment to use. A parent that seeks to order all the affairs of a child is a despot, a kind-hearted tyrant perhaps, but a tyrant nevertheless; and the rule of even the most benevolent of despots is irksome. A good example on the part of the parents is the best instruction the child can ever have. Words are not so effective: talk is cheap.

The very best that a parent can do for a child is to truly love him. Love will know when to speak and when not to speak, when to act and when not to act, its object being at all times to help the child to grow up to a place where he can take care of himself, be independent, be a care to nobody, but, on the contrary, be groomed to be a help to others.

The child gives as much as he gets, perhaps more. It would be impossible to gauge the benefit that has come to men and women through association with the fresh, sweet, unspoiled minds of little folks. They have been described as 'the greatest civilizers and humanizers of the race'.

The Country the Best

The country is the best place to bring up children. They learn to find companionship in the trees, the streams, the camp fires, the wild life, the changing seasons, the skies, the weather, a thousand things that the child brought up on the pavements hardly senses. One-half the children are now brought up in the city. It cannot well be helped at present, but it is not the best place.

The Boy Scout movement tries to accomplish something in the way of getting city boys out into the country, and there are other moves to the same end, but the boys are necessarily compelled to travel in droves and to move almost mechanically, and this has its drawbacks.

Since the inception of the Children's Bureau in 1912 there has been much more attention paid to child rearing in America than was ever done previously. This bureau was created as a research bureau, directed to "investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people".

At the time the bureau was formed only one state had a bureau of child health; now they are to be found in half of the states. At the time the bureau was formed there were about two million child workers; according to latest reports there are now only about half that number.

The bureau was a prominent factor in the recent White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. At that conference Secretary Wilbur said:

We attempt to herd all our children under 16 into the school rooms for a considerable number of hours each day for a considerable number of months, using their eyes and their brains in a certain way. We have increased the number of noise-making devices, raised the speed of our activities; we have brought in the moving picture, the radio, the phonograph. We are exposing our youth to an enormous series of influences and are becoming conscious that we have done something to rob them of their natural opportunities. Those of us who have a large university responsibility have thought a good deal about this question. For the most part we find that the students who come to us are physically competent, honest, clean and square. They think straight and true. But we find, too, that those students who come from the smaller communities seem to do the best; mass living gives us the poorest we get. And so I say mass living for children must go.

The awakening in the United States on the question of the importance of giving the children at least an opportunity to get into the country is part of the general awakening now under way everywhere. In Austria during the last ten years 75,000 young workers have been given vacations in the country at nominal expense. The average vacation period is four weeks. Proper food and outdoor exercise and recreation are provided. The cost of the country homes is met by sickness-insurance funds, appropriations by the national and local governments and the fees paid by the young vacationists.

A survey of the physical growth and mental attainment of the boys and girls of New Zealand, which included 20,000 town and country children ranging in age from ten to fourteen, showed that farm children are superior to city-reared children and that this superiority is most pronounced at the age of thirteen.

Keeping the Kiddies Well

It is not so easy to keep the children well. Most of them are now born in the cities, where the sunlight is deficient and the air is vitiated and impure. Fruits and vegetables can be had in greater profusion than ever before, it is true, and these are first aids to health; but the milk is pasteurized, too much of the bread is white bread, and too much of the food has the life refrigerated out of it.

Probably the worst thing the city-bred child has to contend with is the injection into his blood of poisoned calf blood and poisoned horse blood, in the superstition that they will prevent him from catching some of the numerous diseases of childhood and maturity.

Every year the automobile takes a very large toll of the lives of childhood. Some of this great waste of precious lives can be prevented by having the children memorize the following eleven rules for safety, put out by Morgan's Message:

1. Walk on the left side of the road, facing the approaching traffic.
2. When in groups, walk in single file.
3. Before crossing the street, look first to the left, then to the right.
4. Do not play games along the street or highway while at school or while going to and from school.
5. Do not roller-skate in the street or on the highway.
6. Do not heedlessly run into the street or highway after a ball.
7. Do not hitch on to trolley cars, wagons or automobiles.
8. Do not run into the street or highway from behind parked autos or moving vehicles.

9. Do not hold an umbrella, on rainy days, in a manner that will obstruct your view of the road in front.

10. Never ride a bicycle on the highway for sport. When riding one, keep close to the right side of the road.

11. Do not beg or accept a ride from strangers along a highway.

May 1 has been officially proclaimed by President Hoover as National Child Health Day; but let us all make every day a child health day. The most beautiful thing in life is a child, and the most care-free. Do not fuss over a child's health, but out of the corner of your eye see to it that he gets enough rest, food of the right kind and the right quantity at the right time, and properly masticates it, and that he gets enough exercise, but not too much. If a child seems to be lazy he is ill.

As a general rule a child two years old is half the height he will be when he is fully grown. Height depends a great deal on the kind of food supplied to a child during the growing period. But there are abnormalities. The kind of food given him would hardly account for the fact that at 6½ years Harold Hines, of Morristown, Tenn., weighed 165 pounds.

Children in Institutions

That headline ought not to be necessary, for there should be no children in institutions. The poorest kind of home, where there is mother love in it, is better than any institutional home. The United States is the most institution-ridden country in the world, and is behind the times in that respect.

The most pathetic part of the population of the United States is the 125,000 little children in the orphan asylums, receiving a little attention on December 25, but for most of the year unnoticed, neglected, and often sick, half-starved and half-educated, under the ill-paid care of those who have little or no real interest in them.

Besides the dependent children in institutions there are 300,000 that are wholly or partially supported in their own or other private homes. The average cost of maintaining a child in an orphan asylum is around $40 a month, while in its own home it can be maintained for about $17 a month. New York city's allowance for boarding dependent children in private homes is now $7.65 a week.

New York state has over 30,000 children being housed and trained in institutions. England has 60,000. If all their caretakers loved them and were kind to them most of these children would grow up to be kind; but if they are cruel it is inevitable that many of the children will be cruel.

On the other side of the ledger, working against cruelty in private homes, is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which in 1929 in New York took care of 5,577 children, in addition to looking after complaints of cruelty, abuse, neglect, improper guardianship, etc., of about 12,000 more not taken from their homes. The Society prosecuted 870 adults for crimes against children.

Finding Homes for Little Folks

To provide a helpless little child with a good home and with the parental affection which it craves and which it must have if it is to bloom into happy youth and maturity, is one of the greatest works in which any man or woman can engage, and a work that has its own reward in the doing.

For seventy-five years, under the management of Charles Loring Brace, father and son, the Children's Aid Society of New York has been placing thousands of children in homes, on farms or in villages away from the city streets and away from the regimentation of the orphan asylums. About $2,000,000 a year is spent in this work and in improving the condition of the city's under-privileged children.

The position is well taken that while in a well-managed public institution the child might have better physical care, and perhaps better mental training, yet in a home where it can have discipline tempered with love and sympathy and understanding, it is far better off.

Besides the children which it aids in finding better homes than the city streets provide, the Children's Aid Society is also responsible for getting about 250 babies adopted each year. The demand is three times the supply. The favorite brand is a blond baby girl.

The Uses and Abuses of Imagination

Find a person that is without imagination, and you find one of the most utterly uninteresting persons in the world. Such a person cannot even read the Bible understandingly, for it is impossible to read a book filled with pictures, figures or symbols if one has no imagination.

It cannot be charged against children that they are without imagination. About one-third of all children tell fibs. Under the age of five

there is no conscious falsehood, but imagination runs riot and requires thereafter to be gently guided into the realm of reality.

Many of the lessons that a child learns in the home are from contact with the things that are discarded. The scrap bag, with its bits of cloth of all textures and colors, offers fine training for the eyes and fingers. There is a time when the child wishes to touch everything with which he comes in contact. Let him do it: it is a necessary part of his education.

Children should never be frightened. A three-year-old child playing in the yard of a farmhouse near Sandusky, Ohio, was frightened to death by the terrifying spectacle of a goose, attacking with bill and flapping wings. Two parents in Georgia locked a three-year-old daughter in a clothes closet and later found her strangled by a coachwhip snake that had secreted itself there.

In New York a boy endured for four days the pain of a bullet in his abdomen, and finally died in agony, because he dared not tell his parents he had been playing with a forbidden rifle. At Point Pleasant, N. J., a three-year-old child died of fright when a dog that had been sent in a crate to her father jumped upon her from the crate.

Health Culture tells of a boy whose health was undermined from seeing a film called "The Haunted Bedroom". For three years after that he was accustomed to awake from his sleep declaring that the ghosts were coming. Quite probably the demons took advantage of his fear to invade his mind.

Sometimes a boy's inquisitiveness gets him into trouble, but even then it should not be discouraged. At Cambridge, Mass., an eight-year-old boy was studiously watching the mechanism of a rotary sweeper, when he was picked up by its revolving brush and swept into its reservoir with a bundle of leaves. He was not injured.

On the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen the children of Copenhagen, Denmark, had a great time. Not only were they given a holiday for the day, but lemonade and orangeade were free to them all over town all day, and free chocolates and candies were also distributed.

The years of imagination are soon over. In after life the rills of childhood that once seemed like little rivers grow smaller and smaller in the mind's eye, and the hills that once seemed to be imposing heights are seen as but small elevations, without lure and without romance.

Social Instincts of Children

The social instincts of children are more pronounced than those of grown people. They demand the companionship of those of approximately the same age, and will do almost anything to get it. A house full of children is sure to be full to overflowing, not merely with its own children, but with all the boys and girls of the neighborhood.

Frequently the New York newspapers contain the letters of little girls expressing their desire for addition to the families of their parents. Little Audrey Schlipp, eight years old, wanted a baby sister and took definite steps to get one. She wrote to the Long Island College Hospital:

'All the other children have sisters or brothers and I haven't any. I want a sister to play with and to mind. I spoke to mother and dad about it, but they just put me off. I saw in the newspapers that the Long Island College Hospital has a whole lot of new babies, so I thought they could send one of them down here. It seems mother will take care of it if it comes here, but she doesn't want to go after it. If I knew the way, I'd go after it myself.'

A little nine-year-old boy in Boston stole $20 from his teacher not long ago, and when the matter got into the hands of Boston's Institute for Guidance in Childhood and Youth the Foundation discovered that the child had bought shoes and stockings for his younger brothers and sisters and had spent only twenty cents upon himself. He had the makings of a Wall Street philanthropist, only he was much more unselfish.

What was it that made three-year-old Richard Moore climb out of bed at two-thirty in the morning and go out into the street barefoot, clad only in his pajamas? He paraded around for an hour, until a taxicab driver found him and took him to a hospital for the remainder of the night. Even then he did not want to go to bed. He told the nurses he wanted to make a night of it. He was a typical son of some New York city fathers.

What was it that made Jerry Postora, seven years old, climb up the front of a building to the cornice on the second floor? Jerry started in a bad line of business. When he got up one flight he could not get back, and he had to hang on while they sent for the fire department to rescue him.

The officials of the Palisades Interstate Park are making the boys socially-minded by com-

pelling offenders to learn to recite the park ordinances by heart when they are caught doing damage. This method of disciplining boys for tearing up young trees and destroying flowers is said to work well.

It is claimed by some that every boy should grow up with a dog, on the ground that it will make the boy a fairer, kinder, truer man. The Greenwich *Journal* says: "He will learn to love fairness, justice and mercy, just as he will come to hate meanness, cruelty and cowardice, through daily contact with his big-eyed, shaggy-coated, understanding friend." But we remark that there are some dogs, not many, however, that really seem to have as mean disposition as any human could possibly have. Such a dog is of no benefit to anybody, and one wonders why some dogs are allowed to live.

On this matter of the social instincts of children, students of such subjects have pointed out that in their association one with another children pass around the world the rhymes that they repeat in their games at recess. Some of these rhymes are ancient, some are adapted from folklore, and some are modern. They pass from place to place, from country to country, and from generation to generation, without the intervention of the printing press, a survival of the days of minstrelsy.

Baboon and Wolf 'Foster-Children'

Some twenty-five years ago the South African police, in a barren stretch of country, came across a pack of baboons and fired upon them. As the men fired the beasts scattered; but one of them lagged behind and, though he proved to be a slippery customer, was captured. He turned out to be a native boy that had been captured by the baboons while he was still a baby.

After a year in a hospital he learned to speak a little English, and in time disclosed the habits of his baboon friends. He had no idea of time, not even of the meaning of sunset or sunrise. He remembered how during cold nights one of the baboons had been in the habit of holding him in his arms, to shield him from the cold, and how they appeased their constant hunger by eating crickets.

When captured he was running about on all fours; but he learned to walk upright, and could run a ten-mile errand without stopping for breath. He could lift and carry two 100-pound sacks of grain. He had almost no memory, and was capable only of doing what he was told at the moment the order was given.

In the province of Oudh, India, in times past, several native children have been adopted by wolves and been recovered to civilization. One such was found at Maiwana, seventy-five miles from Allahabad, in 1927. The child is able to walk, but at times prefers to crawl, sitting on his haunches with his legs curled underneath him, and propelling himself forward with the palms of his hands on the ground. Having lived on roots and herbs for years, he even now eats grass when taken out in the evening.

At Chupra, India, in 1843, a man and his wife were out in their fields accompanied by their child, marked on one knee by a severe scald. The child was carried off by a wolf, and six years later was recaptured, after a fierce resistance, and plainly recognized by the mother as her child.

Several "wolf-boys" have been kept at various times at the Secundra Orphanage at Agra. One such was there in 1874, having then been there for nine years and supposed to be about fifteen years old. His arms were but nineteen inches long, due to arrested growth, through his going about on all fours.

It is supposed that these numerous "wolf-children" in India have come about through the fact that in times of famine the parents in this part used often to abandon their children in the forests, and the wolves some years ago were very plentiful. The fact that the wolves kept these human babies instead of eating them shows plainly the reverence which wild animals naturally have for humans, and the love of all mothers and fathers for child life in any form whatever.

The thing works in reverse order too. In New York city it has been found that the best agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are the children. The vicinity of Clarkson and Houston Streets, New York, is known by horse drivers as "Animals' Paradise" because of the close watch that the children of the neighborhood keep as to how the drivers treat the brute beasts under their care.

Juvenile Delinquency

It is natural for all healthy children to keep in motion, and a juvenile delinquent is a child that, for the time being, is busy in the wrong direction. Some of this delinquency is due to inquisitiveness, a desire to find how far one may

go in a direction that has the disapproval of his elders without getting into trouble.

It is natural for boys to be mischievous. Mark Twain said that all boys should be kept in a barrel and fed through the bunghole until they reach fourteen years of age, and after that time the bunghole should be closed up. Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn were normal boys.

It is well recognized by those who have studied the matter that there is a direct relation between the juvenile delinquency of a district and its recreational facilities. Boys and girls must be given something to do or they will do something else. Automobiles have increased juvenile delinquency by taking away from thousands of children the only places where they could play.

The great majority of delinquents come from areas where bad housing and lack of open play spaces prevent suitable outlet for their energies. Forty percent of juvenile delinquents come from broken homes in which death, desertion, divorce or separation of the parents has disrupted the family.

Delinquency and the World War

Much of present delinquency, not only of children, but of adults, can be properly traced to the beastly influence of the World War. When men and women have their minds filled with hate of their fellow men and disregard of human life, what can be expected of the children that come into the world while their minds are in that condition?

At Ronchin, near Lille, France, in 1927, a boy twelve years of age called a five-year-old child to his side with the words, "Come here, I will give you a bonbon." The tiny boy ran to him, and laughingly the bigger boy pulled out a knife and stabbed him in the throat. When told that the little fellow would probably die, the bigger boy only laughed. There was no feud between the two children. The bigger boy was born in 1915, when the horrors of the World War were at their height.

A boy of the same age, at about the same time as the above occurrence, was arrested for planning to blow up a school building in which he had been disciplined. He gave himself away by visiting numerous hardware stores and making inquiries about shells and other explosives.

We can fairly charge to the World War the intoxication of a nine-year-old boy in the Bronx. He got into his grandmother's cellar and helped himself to a bottle of her cherry wine. But for a well-known war measure, now the laughing-stock of the world, she would probably never have thought of making the cherry wine and he would never have thought of drinking it.

Yet the men that were responsible for making the World War as bad as it was are still looked up to in some communities as men to be admired. In York, Pa., five girls and two boys, constituting a shoplifting team, were sentenced to go to their ministers, confess their sins, and attend Sunday school for a three-year probation period.

The Delinquency Is Growing

One of the saddest things about juvenile delinquency is that it is growing. There is a marked tendency among youth to go to the bad. Statistics show that every boy in the city, when he reaches the age of sixteen has at least a one-to-three chance that his name will be part of the criminal record; and in New York city in 1929 there were more cases of degradation of girls under sixteen than in any other year in history.

It should not be thought that the delinquent children are mostly morons. This is not true. Seventy-six percent of them are normal, and eleven percent of this number are above the average in mentality. Delinquents cannot be made into good men and women in institutions. That work must be done in the future where it has been done in the past, in the homes.

Some parents believe in taking the police into their confidence and giving them a chance to do something before it gets too late. In Springfield, Illinois, eleven-year-old Cedric Dickinson decided that he would not go to bed at his usual time, 8.30 p.m., and went on a rampage. His grandmother telephoned for the police that there was a wild man in the house. Three husky cops responded and the grandmother explained, "Cedric is wild; he won't go to bed." "Yes, I will," cried Cedric, and he made a dive for the hay and pulled the covers over his head.

It isn't only the grandparents that know when to summon the police. A New York lad, Hersey Garfinkle, is only seven years old, but he knows what he wants. He called up the police station and demanded a patrol wagon and a couple of cops in a hurry. There was a good deal of commotion in the station until the man at the desk managed to find out that Hersey's ten-year-old brother Albert would not let him into the pantry for some crackers and jam.

Occasionally there is a case of delinquency which must be charged to the demons. There

seems no other way to explain the following speech of a four-year-old child at Chambersburg, Penna., when questioned concerning the death of his mother, who was found with a bullet wound in her neck: "Sure I shot her. I'd shoot her again if she were here now. I'll shoot you too, if you don't lay off me. I killed my mamma because she took the box of matches away from me and told me not to play with them."

The Children in Russia

Before the revolution in Russia the pigs and cows and horses received much more attention than the children, and about the only instrument used in bringing up children was the fist. That was how much use the "Orthodox Church" really was to the people.

When the war and the revolution upset everything thousands of the children were left orphans and literally went wild. These Bezprizorni, as they were called, have been one of Russia's great problems. The claim is made that this problem is solved, yet as late as the fall of 1929 in one city of Transcaucasia 480 of them were arrested.

These vagabond children flock to the cities in the wintertime and to the country in the summer. They go north in the summer and south in the winter and travel in packs, governed by laws and regulations of their own. They live on whatever falls into their grasp, picking pockets, and stealing valises, handbags, fruit or whatever can be seized.

In the "new day" that has dawned for Russia's children there is apparently being made a sincere effort to uplift them physically and mentally, while closing to them every door that would lead them to a knowledge of God. Russia is admittedly short of the necessities of modern life: books, paper, pencils, are luxuries. Yet there is some effort to supply these, and there are kindergartens in almost every village. All over the country are posters warning parents that they have no right to beat their children.

The radio is being used to entertain the people, and to instruct them as well. Mothers are taught over the radio much that is of interest and importance in the care of their children's bodies. There are now 476 museums in Russia, as compared with 30 before the revolution. And these museums are crowded most of the time. The motto or slogan which the Soviet government has provided for the children is "Learn, Learn and Learn".

Soviet laws forbid the employment of children up to fourteen years of age, yet in the summer of 1929 papers published in Russia, but not usually circulating outside of Russia, claimed that there were at that time more than 1,000,000 children between the ages of eight and fourteen who were working as wage-earners. Russia is a good way from being a paradise for children, therefore, though there seems to be no reasonable question of the great effort being made to rectify and atone for the previous intolerable conditions.

The Child Defectives

There are three million child defectives in the United States, and that is more than ten percent of all the children in the elementary schools of the country. These children are suffering from defective sight, hearing, speech, mental retardation, emotional instability, or some other handicap. And this does not include the 625,000 with weak hearts and the 6,000,000 that are undernourished.

It is believed essential that all these children should be given training in special classes if they are to become useful citizens. That seems like a large undertaking, but it is claimed that few investments of the taxpayer's money have yielded as large returns as that expended in the rehabilitation of disabled adults, and it is believed that even more can be done with the same money expended on children. New York city provides special classes for its 4,000 crippled children.

A recent survey of children attending kindergarten in a congested section of Brooklyn disclosed that only one child out of five was free from physical ailments of some kind. In a continuation school in New York city less than one out of seven of 2,700 boys was found free from physical defects. Left-handed children are not defective, and their left-handedness should not be interfered with.

It is an unfortunate fact that the children who go into factory work at the earliest possible moment are the ones who are least fitted for it. It is the children of the poor whose nerves are unstrung by what they have seen and heard and experienced, not the children of the aristocrats.

And if they are not defectives when they go into the factories, many children soon become so. The constant tending of machines results in

nervous diseases, heart defects, tuberculosis, toxic poisoning, catarrhal affections, curvature of the spine and permanent injuries to bones and muscles. The worst effect of all is on the child's mind.

The Manchester *Guardian* claims that in England there are at least half a million children in the elementary schools who are dull and backward, and half a million others who need medical attention before they can gain reasonable benefit from the education which the state provides.

Child Labor

There are over one million children in the United States who are between the ages of 10 and 15 and who are not in school because they have to do something to keep alive. A report gives the number in various occupations as follows:

5,800 mine boys,
7,500 shoe factory workers,
10,500 furniture factory workers,
12,000 clothing factory workers,
13,000 in steel mills,
18,000 messenger boys and girls,
20,700 insurance boys,
22,500 office boys and girls,
30,000 sales boys and girls,
41,000 child servants,
55,000 textile workers.

It is claimed that in the city of Reading, Pa., 51 percent of all the children between 14 and 16 years of age are working for wages. This is the worst showing of any city in Pennsylvania. The evil of getting out of a child all there is in him at this tender age is that it stunts his physical and mental growth, and puts him into a blind alley job where he can never hope to make any appreciable progress.

New Jersey has a bad reputation for overworked children. In the northern part of the state much work is brought into the homes to escape the relatively more stringent regulations in effect in New York. In the southern part of the state thousands of Philadelphia children work on the truck farms throughout the summer months for wages that are a disgrace to even put in print. Twelve percent of these child workers on farms get less than 5c an hour when working at their best speed. Only 33 percent get over 15c an hour. In some of the Philadelphia school districts more than one-half of the pupils join in this truck farm migration early in the spring and, of these, 90 percent do not reach the normal grade in school for children of their age.

The economic factor plays a large part in sending children to work at an early age. The United States Children's Bureau studied the cases of 7,000 children engaged in street trades, newspaper selling and carrying, and street peddling, and found that in almost all cases the children came from poor families. They did these things, not because they wished to, but because they had to.

Stringent school attendance laws will not control child labor. If the fathers cannot earn enough to maintain the family, the boys and girls will inevitably go out to help them. New York has plenty of urchins 6 to 12 years of age who are illegally acting as bootblacks. All their work is done with one eye out for the cops.

In biting words Charlotte Perkins Gilman wrote of child labor many years ago:

No fledgeling feeds the father bird!
No chicken feeds the hen!
No kitten mouses for the cat—
This glory is for men.

We are the Wisest, Strongest Race—
Loud may our praise be sung!
The only animal alive
That lives upon its young!

Child Labor Legislation

Some time in the eighties New York and Colorado passed laws fixing the 14-year age minimum for employment of both boys and girls in manufacturing. This general rule has been extended to many of the other states, so that in 1907 there were 29 states that kept children under 14 out of the factory. This law is frequently indifferently enforced.

New York state now has a law making it illegal for a minor under 14 to be employed in any business or service. Minors from 14 to 17 are required to receive part-time instruction in school, and those from 17 to 21 who cannot read and write English must take evening instruction.

There are still three states where there is no minimum age for work in factories except indirectly through the school laws; and five more where children may work in factories at 12 years or even younger outside of school hours. In 11 states children under 16 may still work in factories after 7 p. m., and in 12 states they may

work more than eight hours a day. Most of these states are in the South.

The employment of children under the legal age is very common in canneries, and in part due to the fact that canneries were formerly exempted from compliance with the age factors of the child labor laws. In the fall of 1930 a check-up was made of 1,127 under 14 years of age found at work in canneries and it was found that 78 percent of these were under the legal working age of the states in which they were found. The cannery employees often go from state to state and may work legally in one state and illegally in another.

According to the laws of the state of New York double indemnity is awarded for minors injured while illegally employed, but sixteen of the states, including the great industrial state of Pennsylvania, exclude such minors from any compensation whatever.

In one industrial accident in Pennsylvania in which a boy under 18 was killed the employer was fined $25 and costs amounting to $10.60. In another accident in the same state, in which a boy of 15 was killed and three children of 13, 14 and 15 years were injured, the employer was fined $15.

The minimum age at which children may leave school to go to work in Britain is 15. In Ecuador no child under 14 years may be employed, except that between 12 and 14 certain work may be done by a child who has completed certain studies or whose parents need his assistance.

In Brazil no child under 12 may work, and between 12 and 14 only if certain school work has been finished. Every child under 18 must have a certificate of physical fitness before he may go to work at all; he may not work to exceed six hours a day, and night work is forbidden.

Congress has twice tried to enact child labor legislation, only to have its work destroyed by the Supreme Court. A child labor amendment was passed in 1924, but so far only five states have ratified it. The Roman Catholic church used its great political power in Massachusetts to defeat this humane piece of legislation in that state; the priests were required to openly oppose it.

Child Prodigies

Adults are always interested in child prodigies, and every generation produces many. At the age of ten months Christian Heinicker, born in 1721, at Dubeck, could speak and repeat any word said to him. Within a year thereafter he knew most of the Bible, both the Old and New Testaments. In his third year he was conversant with history and geography. In his fourth year he mastered French, and died from a weakened constitution the same year.

Mozart composed music before he was 4; Beethoven played in public when he was 8, and was publishing music at 10. Chopin played a concerto in public with distinction at the age of 9. An Alabama boy recently finished reading his twenty-seventh book at the age of 4½.

Occasionally there seems to be a child with a natural bent in a mathematical direction that baffles understanding. A little Danish boy 6 years old instantly multiplies figures with products as high as 10,000, giving accurate answers in less than ten seconds.

At the age of 6 years Lorraine Jaillet, of New York, speaks and writes in French, English and Spanish; writes and directs her own dramas; composes poetry, paints, and conducts all her correspondence on a typewriter. Twenty physicians have pronounced her as nearly physically perfect as a child may be.

The outstanding musical genius of today is a boy of 12, the violinist Yehudi Menuhin. At twelve years of age he astonished the world with a performance in Carnegie Hall, New York, that the musicians are still talking about. Off the concert stage he is said to be a normal child.

Harold Finley, 13, has just been congratulated by the president of Northwestern University upon matriculating in that institution. It is denied that prodigies develop into inferior adults. An investigation of hundreds of cases proves that it is not correct.

A Few Educational Items

In England about 1,000 children of school age live on canal boats which are always on the move. The natural result is that these children get only about 20 half-days a year in school. It is proposed to rectify this matter by having traveling schools in which the teachers follow the children from port to port. This method of teaching forester's children in Canada has been tried and found successful.

There are now about 60 publishers that publish books and magazines for children, as against a very few only a generation ago. Columbia University is making an effort to purify chil-

dren's literature, by cutting out fairy stories and other literature that is false and impossible.

Kingsley Fairbridge maintains in Western Australia a school for poor children in which they are educated to step out of the slums of London and into the fresh air and sunshine of Australia. It is said that the output of this school provides just the kind of immigrants that Australia needs and desires, and that the school is a great success and has no enemies.

Two or three years ago New York city staged a novel addition to the education of its boys and girls, causing them to engage in a city-wide competition for model airplanes with rubber bands as their sole motive power. In several instances the children developed planes that are quite different from any planes in use and that may sometime be used for full-sized planes.

Educating the Parents

A generation ago parents took the view that children owed them gratitude for bringing them into the world and maintaining them during infancy; and that is God's view, the Bible view. But it is no longer popular. The present view seems to be that no matter how badly a child needs correction the parent should withhold it and look on the child as a mysterious creature that needs constant study to be understood.

There is nothing so mysterious about children. If a father is disorderly his son is liable to be so too. If a mother is quick-tempered she is liable to have a daughter that has tantrums. Parents usually see in their children a composite of what they were when they were young.

With the idea of helping both the children and the parents there are now visiting teachers in some localities who go about visiting homes finding out what makes Johnny do the impossible things he does in school and suggesting what the parents may do or not do to turn him into a civilized person. It is a ticklish job, but it is a good place to begin. Some parents lie to their children, and even tell them to lie to others, and then marvel that they are lied to in return.

A Portland (Oregon) woman, interested in the case of four boys who confessed to thefts of 40 automobiles and one attempted holdup, made the bold proposal that their parents should be prosecuted on the ground that they had neglected them; and maybe she was right at that.

Many a father is so immersed in money-making, and many a mother is so wrapped up in her social affairs, that there is little time left for thought respecting the most important thing entrusted to them. Scolding a child now and then, or interfering often in its activities, does not give it the aid it needs for its development.

Today there are high school courses in parentcraft, and there should be. The children of trained parents are said to be more self-reliant, better able to make their own decisions than those of the untrained. They are said to have initiative and enterprise and to be working nearer the limit of their capacity, to be sounder in health, and to be more tolerant and courteous and unafraid.

Today organized parent education programs are in operation in 22 states of the Union. Six universities and two schools for social work offer graduate provisional training for parent educational workers. Parents are learning that the first few years of a child's life are the most important, and a study of the spoiled child problem shows that children do not outgrow early habits as soon as parents think they will. Many of them go through life with these attitudes and then develop mental and nervous breakdowns when they find they are not equipped to meet bravely the vicissitudes and responsibilities of adult existence.

We conclude with a touching little skit entitled "Father to Son", taken from *The Blue Flame:*

Listen, son—I am saying this to you as you lie asleep, one little hand crumpled under your cheek and the tumbled hair stickily wet on your damp forehead. I have stolen into your room alone. Just a few minutes ago, as I sat reading my paper in the library, a hot stifling wave of remorse swept over me. I could not resist it. Guiltily I came to your bedside.

There are things that I was thinking, son; I had been cross to you and I scolded you because you gave your face a mere dab with the towel instead of washing well. I took you to task for not cleaning your shoes. I called out angrily when I found you had thrown some of your things on the floor.

At breakfast I found fault too. You spilled things. You gulped down your food. You put your elbows on the table. You spread too much jelly on your bread and it dripped on the tablecloth. And as you started off to play and I drove away for the office, you turned and waved a little hand and called, "Goodbye, Dad," and I frowned and said in reply, "Hold your shoulders back—walk straight!"

And then it began all over again as I was coming home. You were over on the vacant lot at the corner, down on your knees playing marbles. I stopped the car and some of the other boys yelled, "There's your

father!'' and some of them ducked. There were holes in your stockings and I humiliated you before the boy friends who were left by making you march home. I shouted to you that stockings cost money and you should be more careful! Imagine that, son, from a father! It was such stupid, silly logic.

Do you remember later, when I was reading in the library, and you came in softly, timidly, with sort of a hurt, hunted look in your eyes? When I glanced up over my paper, impatient at the interruption, you hesitated. ''What is it you want?'' I snapped.

You said nothing, but ran across the room with one tempestuous plunge, and threw your arms 'round my neck and kissed me, and your small arms tightened with an affection that God has set blooming in your heart, and which even neglect could not wither. And then you were gone, pattering up the stairs.

Well, son, it was shortly afterwards that my paper slipped from my hands and a terrible sickening fear came over me. Suddenly I saw selfishness and I felt sick at heart.

What has habit been doing to me? The habit of complaining, of fault-finding, of reprimanding—all of these were my rewards to you for being a boy. It was not that I did not love you; it was that I expected so much of youth—and you are so young, son. I was measuring you by the gauge of my own years.

It is a feeble atonement. I know you would not understand these things if I told them to you during your waking hours, yet I must say what I am saying. I must burn sacrificial fires, alone, here in your bedroom, and make free confession. Tomorrow I will be a real daddy! I will chum with you, and suffer when you suffer and laugh when you laugh.

Rules for the Conduct of the Next War

[Reprint of a triple-column editorial of the all-American he-editor of the Portland (Oregon) *News*]

IT SEEMS to have been determined, by the bankrupt minds that operate the world, that the only solution for present troubles is "another war".

A new war will, it is hoped, kill off surplus labor. This is obviously the easiest means of getting rid of it, and the "best minds" will, as usual, take the easiest way.

It is so much easier to start a war than to apply common sense to world ills.

Well, if we are going to have another war, we might as well have some rules for it. The last was fought, as the politicians say, "irregardless" of rules—and it was pretty much of a mess.

We offer, for public approval, a model set of rules:

(1) That the manufacturers of army raincoats be compelled to wear their own product, pay their own doctor bills when stricken with pneumonia, and defray their own funeral expenses.

(2) That all congressmen and senators voting for war be given the choice of enlisting in the shock troops or being shot on the Capitol steps.

(3) That all manufacturers of war supplies be hanged when their profits reach the million-dollar mark.

(4) That uplift agencies, charged with the moral welfare of the troops, be prohibited from shipping cash registers into the war zone.

(5) That all Four-Minute speakers be shot at the completion of their first two minutes of oratory.

(6) That all holy men who announce to their congregations that the Almighty is fighting with us be dispatched to interview Him personally on the subject and find out.

(7) That each battleship, cruiser, destroyer and submarine shall carry, as excess baggage, one or more stockholders in battleship building concerns.

(8) That the secret service be restrained from the discovery of ''enemy plots'' every time somebody turns on a light in the parlor.

(9) That paper manufacturers be prohibited from entering the shoe-making trade.

(10) That restaurant proprietors near concentration camps be enjoined from having two menus—one for civilians and one, with higher prices, for soldiers.

(11) That college professors be stopped from delving into history to prove that the enemy always was a low-down scoundrel, anyway.

(12) That the cause of the war shall be clearly stated to the people as the reduction of unemployment, and not disguised as ''a holy war to save civilization''.

There are, of course, many more rules needed. But these will suffice for a starter. We suggest their adoption by luncheon clubs, sewing circles, debating societies and other cultural agencies, and their transmission, with resolutions urging their passage, to Congress.

Made a Mistake Taking It All

NEWTON D. BAKER, former secretary of war, in an address to a group of vocational educators, said: "I have a notion that industry has no right, as a fundamental proposition, to take all the gains that come from this rapid substitution of machine processes for human labor."

November Shootings in New York

IN THE month of November there were 89 persons, most of them men, shot in New York city. An analysis shows that 19 of the shootings were committed by racketeers; and probably there were more. In the racketeer shootings no arrests were made.

Starvation near Ashland, Kentucky

RED CROSS workers in a radius of thirty miles from Ashland, Kentucky, found no fires in the kitchen stoves, because there was no food to cook, and none in prospect. Even when visitors found obvious starvation many cried when asked to tell their plight, because they did not wish their poverty known.

Times Not Hard for Some

THE times are not so hard for some as they are for others. It seems that the corporation payments on account of dividends and interest increased $612,000,000 in 1930 over 1929. This will be interesting to the millions that are out of work, but it will not buy them any coal or food or clothing.

8% of World's Shipping Idle

IT IS an expensive business for a ship to be idle, but the latest reports from London are that 8 percent of all the shipping in the world is now idle, and British ports are crowded with vessels that have nothing to do. Vessels have been sent to Australia in ballast, looking for return cargoes of grain.

Esthonia to Miami by Sailboat

TWO boys made a trip from Esthonia to Miami by sailboat. They started August 7, and traveling in their thirty-six-foot boat via Penzance and the Canary Islands, landed in Miami in 133 days. One of the two boys was constantly at the helm. They made accurate calculations and had altogether a wonderful trip. The oldest was but 23 years of age.

Einstein's Stand on Militarism

REFERRING to his stand in the next war, Professor Albert Einstein said: "I should unconditionally refuse every direct or indirect war service and try to induce my friends to take the same stand, and this independent of any critical opinion of the causes of the war."

Alcoholism Death Rate

SENATOR MILLARD E. TYDINGS, of Maryland, states that, according to the Census Bureau, in 1929, after nine years of supposed prohibition, the death rate from alcoholism in this country is six times as great as it was in the year when prohibition was adopted.

Skyscrapers Live Thirty Years

EXPERIENCE has demonstrated that the useful economic life of the average New York skyscraper is thirty years. Few office buildings attain greater age, and many of them are pulled down before the thirty years are up. The courts have now recognized this fact and reduced assessments accordingly.

Wireless in Arabia

THE king of Hedjaz has just contracted with the Marconi company for the construction of fifteen wireless stations that will enable him to keep in constant touch with every part of his kingdom. So are the barriers of time and space breaking down and disappearing for ever from the earth.

Religious Liberty in the Philippines

MISINFORMED as to how to get religious liberty, fifty-four men and women are in prison in the Philippines for trying to put the Independent Catholic church on the map by forcibly seizing the city of Tayug by force of arms. Several were killed on both sides before the authorities put down the uprising.

Real English Christmas

THE London *News Chronicle* says: "The real English Christmas is hardly English at all. It consists in lighting the Lithuanic log, suspending the druidic mistletoe from the lintel, giving the Roman strenae, or Christmas boxes, to the servants, attending gladiatorial circuses and generally celebrating the Latin festival of the winter solstice."

Dangerous to Go to Church

AT GUELATOVA, Mexico, on January 14, a great crowd was assembled in the church for a fiesta, when an earthquake occurred and the great spires of the church fell in upon the congregation. The priests and seventy others were slain. This looks as if, in these days, it were dangerous to go to church.

Six-Hour Day at Battle Creek

W. K. KELLOGG, Battle Creek cereal manufacturer, has placed his plant on a six-hour-day basis, with continuous operation of four shifts each. This is really the way to get the utmost out of the plant and out of the men, and gives labor to more men than would otherwise be possible. In six hours of uninterrupted labor most men will give about all there is in them.

Unemployed Railroad Men

IT IS pathetic to read that the members of the brotherhoods of trainmen and firemen are voluntarily reducing their monthly mileage to aid unemployed fellow members. In effect this means that the unemployed are being helped, not out of the treasuries of the railroads where they were once employed, but out of the small bank accounts of the workers themselves.

The Prices of Bread

IN GREAT BRITAIN the average price for a 24-ounce loaf of bread is 6.26 cents. In the United States, three thousand miles nearer where the wheat is grown, the average price for a 24-ounce loaf is 11.85 cents, or almost twice as much. Whom do we have to thank for this? In Canada, where the four great milling companies control virtually all the bakeries of the country, the average price for a 24-ounce loaf is 10.2 cents.

Harvard Scrubwomen Paid

EVERYBODY will be glad to know that the Harvard scrubwomen were finally paid. Of course they lost their jobs in the meantime, and that is hard lines in these times, but some of the alumni were unwilling that the stigma laid upon the university should remain and they clubbed together and paid the scrubwomen the 2c an hour which was coming to them as unpaid wages, i. e., the 2c an hour less than the minimum required by Massachusetts law.

A New Tree-Planting Device

NEW YORK state has in use a tree-planting device, which enables the planting of 1,718 trees an hour in reforestation work. The machine will carry 6,000 trees at a time. The cost of planting is figured at considerably less than half the cost of hand planting.

No Lame Duck Sessions Elsewhere

THE United States is the only country where newly elected congressmen have to wait thirteen months before being able to legislate for their country. In Brazil and the Netherlands they must wait three months; in Argentina, two months; in Hungary, six weeks; in Germany and Austria, 30 days; in England, Canada and Poland, two to three weeks; and in France, only ten days.

Trying to Find Uses for Cotton

WITH the exception of the year 1926 the cotton crop for the year 1930 is the largest on record, amounting to 26,400,000 bales of 478 pounds each. The increase was general all over the world, and is accompanied by less use for cotton than formerly, on account of wide use of rayon and other yarns. Attempts are now being made to find new uses for the surplus cotton.

Free Power in Essex, Ontario

IN ESSEX, Ontario, the users of electric current make two annual payments for current at the rates of 3½c and a 1¾c a kilowatt hour. The remaining three months of the year cost light users nothing. Some of the newspapers in the United States that devote so much space to trying to prove to the people that they should pay 9c to 16c a kilowatt hour to private concerns manufacturing electric current should move over to Essex.

The Steel Rail Trust

SENATOR COUZENS, of Michigan, has just made the discovery that for the past ten years there has been no reduction in the price of steel rails, but that the railroads all pay the same price, $43. There are only a few rail mills in the country, and they have been in a hard and fast trust for so long that all the persons who formed the trust have since died of old age. This is well known to all who know anything about the steel business.

Forty Million a Year Graft

DR. BEVAN, dean of Rush Medical College, is reported in the press recently as having stated that the medical doctors of the country are grafting $40,000,000 a year through liquor prescriptions. It is also said that there are several thousand medical doctors in the United States whose practice consists almost solely in prescribing liquor.

$7,500,000 for Alabama Schools

HARVEY G. WOODWARD, Birmingham capitalist, has left $7,500,000 for the establishment in Alabama of progressive schools for native-born, white, male citizens of British ancestry. The will excludes preachers from the faculty, and religious buildings from the grounds. Looks as if Mr. Woodward was convinced that the time is ripe for the preachers to get to work.

Sears-Roebuck Likes New Calendar

AFTER a year's trial the Sears-Roebuck Company expresses itself well pleased with its first year's experience of dividing the year into thirteen working periods of twenty-eight days each. It is claimed that this division of the year allows more accurate comparisons of sales, production and operating costs, and facilitates budgeting.

Cane-Cutting Machine

THE new cane-cutting machine enables three men to do the work in the cane fields formerly done by two hundred men. It is admitted that there is no work in the world that is harder or more poorly paid than that of cane-cutting, and it is feared that the introduction of these machines into the sugar-producing countries will be productive of many serious labor troubles.

Interest, Dividends and Wages

WHICH is most worthy of preservation in the face of hard times, interest, dividends or wages? The question answers itself. The people who depend on wages must have them to live. But when the hard times come, do the interest payments stop? They do not. Do the dividends stop? They do not. Do the wages stop? They do. The ones who can least afford to have their incomes cut off are the ones who have them cut off.

Hellertion Makes All the Tones

THE Hellertion, a new instrument consisting essentially of a radio tube, four resistance coils, and four elastic leather-covered bars, makes all the sounds that can be heard by the human ear. With this instrument it won't be long now before the one-man orchestra will really be an orchestra. He will be the conductor, all the musicians and the whole works.

9,600 Words a Minute

HAVING discovered a series of channels or wave lengths suitable for the purpose, Canadian engineers have succeeded in mechanical transmission of 9,600 words a minute over two-line wires, and foresee the possibility of transmitting 20,000 words when the number of channels has been increased in a manner now foreseen as possible.

God Behind the Universe

"GOD Behind the Universe" is the very good headline beneath which the London *News Chronicle* prints the news that Dr. Robert A. Millikan holds that the universe is being constantly built up out of hydrogen in the depths of interstellar space, and controverts the view of Sir James Jeans that it will some time run down.

"Step Up and Make an Apple"

GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS, columnist, says: "Every time I eat an apple I wonder and marvel how such color and taste could ever come up out of the ground, through the branches of the tree that bore it, and then to form into its beautiful shape. And there are those who say that there is no God, no Creator! Is there any one of such who will step up and make an apple?"

Universe Only Nicely Started

A LONDON astronomer, Sir James Jeans, made the statement, "The universe is very empty. Leave only three wasps alive in the whole of Europe, and the area of Europe will still be more crowded with wasps than space is with stars." That is a very good way indeed of saying that the universe is only now in the making; and that is evidently the plain truth. The idea of Sir James that it is running down or will ever run down is veriest nonsense.

England's Exclusive Clubs Going

THE hard times are doing one good thing. They are causing the closing of some of the exclusive clubs. The British have noticed that the people who formerly belonged to half a dozen clubs, and thus helped to keep them all going, are now limiting themselves to but one; no new members are being taken in; there are many resignations. Finally all men will be brothers, all members of one great fraternity. Won't it be fine?

The Ouachita Dams of Arkansas

WHERE the Ouachita river breaks through the hills of Arkansas a branch of the Power Trust has now completed the second of a series of three great dams which are giving that part of the world three splendid lakes, of a total length of about seventy miles. The dam just completed is 115 feet high and required 1,000 carloads of cement. The one yet to be built will be nearly twice that height, and will enclose a lake of 75 square miles.

Incompetency of New York Judges

WILLIAM N. COHEN, formerly judge of the Supreme Court of New York county, in an article in the *Journal of the American Judicature Society,* says of the unfitness of some New York magistrates that "so marked, indeed, has this unfitness become that there are known instances where judges rely on a signal from the clerk in sustaining or overruling an objection. This is in the open. In their chambers they borrow stereotyped charges and read from them as a boy learning to read stumbles along and makes no impression on his hearers".

Forced Labor in Kenya

ARCHDEACON W. E. OWEN, in an article in the Manchester *Guardian* decrying the cruelties of unpaid forced human labor, as he has seen it in Kenya, says:

> And of course no one can give publicity to instances which illustrate the abuses associated with a forced, unpaid labor system without being made aware of the heavy official displeasure his boldness occasions. The petty efforts to close avenues to publicity only strengthen the conviction that the upholders of the system have a case which will not stand the light of day. If only publicity can be excluded the system is good for a number of years yet. A system which is afraid of the daylight stands self-condemned.

The Slaves of Abyssinia

ABYSSINIA has today two million slaves, though all children hereafter will be born free. When an Abyssinian slave runs away from a harsh master he may take refuge in a monastery, from which, by law, he cannot be recaptured; but the poor fellow finds that he has to work as hard for the priests as he had to work for his other master, and the wages are still the same, just his board, and not so very good board at that, for the meat is served raw.

The Gate of Tears

THROUGH the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, otherwise known as "The Gate of Tears", near the mouth of the Red Sea, there are every year transported hundreds of beautiful Abyssinian girls, who are sold as slaves in Arabia. These are chained together and whipped like cattle on the way to the straits. They are carried across the straits at night, to elude British vessels. The usual price for a fine-looking girl is $300.

The Cape Cod Canal

FOR selling the Cape Cod Canal to the United States Government, the lobbyists who put the deal through are said to have made $2,000,000. It seems that the canal, which is expected to pay about 6 percent on an investment of $1,800,000, cost about $5,500,000 and was therefore not a profitable investment. Sixteen big banks were tied up in the thing, and they wanted to get their money out and make something besides. At the solicitation of Calvin Coolidge, Congress paid $11,000,000 for this unprofitable ditch.

Rules for Gloucester Cops

THE city fathers of Gloucester, N. J., have got together and made thirteen rules for their cops. Hereafter a cop must not be late getting to work, nor criticize his superiors, nor leave his beat, nor go to sleep on it, nor visit a gambling house or any other place where law is violated except in connection with his duties as an officer. Further, he must not get intoxicated, nor use indecent language, nor be disobedient, nor accept bribes, nor use unnecessary loud talk. And we feel like adding that he must not flap his wings, nor wear his halo in the rain, and he should keep away from New York.

1930 Bad for Investors

HON. J. M. BALFOUR, chairman of the internationally known Stockholders' Investment Trust, in an address in London made the startling admission that during 1930 there was not a single part of the world in which it was possible to invest without sustaining loss. Very evidently this general loss-taking is part of the predicted sorrows coming upon earth's wise and mighty and rich.

4,357,000 Jobless in Germany

UNEMPLOYMENT is rapidly increasing throughout the world. In Germany, at the end of December there were 4,357,000 out of work. In England the total was 2,643,000, and even the labor experts of a labor government could not foresee other than that for the next five years the number could be less than 1,400,000. At last, there is unemployment even in France.

Bishop Suhard and the Ladies

CELESTIN SUHARD, Roman Catholic bishop of Bayeux and Lisieux, has issued orders that women's blouses must not be cut lower than two inches below the hollow of the throat, the sleeves must reach to the elbow, the skirts must conceal the knees, and the girls must not wear transparent stockings. It is evident that the bishop's education has been partially neglected. He should get married, or else arrange with the proper authorities that all girls that are born hereafter should be of the general shape and appearance of a keg of nails, without either arms or legs or other superfluous parts.

What Is the Matter?

WICKES WAMBOLDT, in the Hattiesburg *American*, asks, "What is the matter with us? Are we fools? This is a world of plenty; it has the capacity to produce everything we need, and a thousand times more than we need. We are living on a fruitful star, a globe rich in everything that we require to sustain us and make us happy; we are dwelling on a sphere which, with three hours' work a day from every one of us, would furnish every one of us with food, clothing, a comfortable home and medical care. Are there not enough brains on this planet to work out a system of production and distribution to keep every man, woman and child from want?"

Brave Women of Georgia

BRAVER than the governors, judges and prosecuting attorneys of their state, the women of Georgia have met and made the following declaration: "The real victim of lynching is not so much the person done to death, but constituted and regularly established government. This crime is a greater menace to our homes, our children and our country than any other."

Women in the Next War

IN A BOOK published in London, Lieutenant Kenworthy, of the MacDonald government, says:

Women will inevitably be enrolled in the next war. The athletic young woman today can fly an airplane, fire a machine gun and release a poisonous gas cylinder as well as men. She nearly played a combatant part in the last war. Indeed in certain armies, battalions of women were actually enrolled and fought at the front. In the air women will be on practically equal terms with men. They might as well risk the air instead of waiting the inevitable bombing and gassing they will encounter if they remain in the cities.

Child Labor in Egypt

ADELAIDE ANDERSON, for 24 years inspector of factories in England, recently visited Egypt and, with the consent of the Egyptian government, inspected its cotton factories, of which there are now many in the land. In her report she shows that Egypt has yet a long way to go. She said:

I saw with sorrow, in several factories, the almost automatic hitting of the children with canes and whips by the overseers as they moved up and down, to spur them on in their work. It was not definitely cruel hitting or thrashing that I myself saw, but it was wanton, and was not discontinued while I was looking on. It seemed to me to be the expression of false zeal and misapplied authority, and there was some hitting of the children on the head, a really dangerous practice. The owners and managers admit that the mill runs from 5 a. m. to 8 or 9 p. m. but no one in authority seems to find it necessary to see that individual young workers, or groups of them, have any regular pause for a meal.

It only needs to add to this that under the Egyptian law children may go to work in factories at the age of 9, but as a matter of fact they often go at 7 and 8, and sometimes as early as 5½ they are working like machines, with all expression of childhood gone from their faces.

Saved the Banks Too

ELMER C. WALZER, financial editor of the United Press, recently said in the St. Louis *Star:*

The so-called money interests have adjusted their balance sheets in Wall Street. If any doubt existed regarding some banks, that is now removed via the merger route. News is now coming into print of how the big bankers saved the market and the banks last autumn. At the same time the reporters knew all that was going on. They knew that to print such articles might precipitate panic. Now the street breathes easier. The rise of the last two weeks thawed out enough loans to put several brokers doing an investment banking business on their feet. Failures now seem beyond the present era.

Why Would They Not?

UNDER the head of "Public Utilities", *Commerce and Finance,* says:

Despite the dormant conditions in almost all lines of trade and industry during the past year, public utility enterprises, including companies or systems operating gas, electric light, heat, power, traction and water services, continued to show increased combined earnings in October over those for both September and October, 1929.

Well, why would they not? Here are necessities of life, things that ought to belong to the people, and be operated by them and for them, that have the people right by the neck and, as far as electric rates are concerned, demand and collect from the people thirty times the cost of the current made.

What a Jail Is

JOSEPH FISHMAN, former inspector of prisons for the United States government, gives the following definition of a jail: "An unbelievably filthy institution in which are confined men and women serving sentences for misdemeanors and crimes, or persons who are not under sentence but simply awaiting trial. With few exceptions, having no segregation of the unconvicted from the convicted, the well from the diseased, the youngest and most impressionable from the most degraded and hardened. Usually swarming with bedbugs, roaches, lice and other vermin; has an odor of disinfectant and filth which is appalling. Supports in complete idleness countless thousands of able-bodied men and women, and generally affords ample time and opportunity to assure inmates a complete course in every kind of viciousness and crime."

Power Trust Moved Too Quickly

IT SEEMS that when the Power Trust got control of the Federal Power Commission it moved just a little too quickly. In its hurry to get rid of William V. King, chief accountant, and Charles A. Russell, solicitor, both of whom have proven to be friends of the public and evidently honest men, the new Commission, with only three of its five members sworn in, took the law in its own hands and fired Messrs. King and Russell. Then the senate took a hand. The men were reappointed to their jobs, and the president is in Dutch for putting in office men who evidently regard the Federal Power Commission as one of the clerkships of the Power Trust. Indeed, the New York *American* says, "As for Mr. Hoover himself, he is apparently acting, not as the president of the United States, but as the president of the Power Trust."

Our Chain Civilization

GOVERNOR HUEY P. LONG, of Louisiana, has the following to say regarding the chain civilization now controlling America:

The chain banks in Wall Street control money in the remotest corner of the country, and the banks not spared by them are struggling for breath. The chain grocery stores have killed off our grocery stores as the chain drug stores have killed our neighborhood drug stores; the chain dry goods, cigar and tobacco, coffee, and chain packing house have about routed all independent business in their lines. These concerns carry with them chain accountants, chain doctors and chain lawyers. For the past thirty years the oil trust has seldom allowed anyone to hesitate at that business. The power trust has harnessed all of this side of the globe. So what business is there left to this country for our people to thrive on? Thousands of men who a few years ago thrived moderately in business have no livelihood now. The millions of people they hired for living wages and salaries are walking the streets. The financial baron's chain crew need little labor and there are so many crying for work it need pay but small wages for what little labor it does use. People are starving, and yet we have more wheat, corn, meat, milk, cheese, honey and truck in this land than the human race in America could consume if every one were turned loose to eat what he wanted. The man owning these commodities has no market because no one has money to buy them. People are shivering for clothes; and yet there is so much wool and cotton in this country today that if every human creature were given every garment his heart might desire, you would have wool and cotton left with nothing else to be made from it.

Germs, the Modern Superstition *By Dr. E. H. Dresden (Iowa)*

DO YOU know that the germ theory has never been proven? And it cannot be proven, either. If it had been proven, it would not be a theory. It has been truly said that "knowledge without evidence is superstition"; and that applies to the germ theory also. It is a leftover superstition of a past age, when man feared that the earth was inhabited with hideous monsters that were hiding everywhere, in the air, in the sea, in the darkness, etc., always ready to jump out and devour him or make life otherwise miserable for him.

Now that we have cast aside this oldtime superstition, we can laugh and say, 'How foolish our ancestors must have been to even believe such fairy tales!' But you can rest assured that it was no laughing matter in those days; these mental monsters were really feared by the entire civilized world and spoken of only with greatest respect. In many lands they were regarded as gods and were worshiped with great reverence, and even human sacrifices were offered up to them.

Now that we have come into this enlightened age, we have discarded the hideous monster superstition for want of positive proof, but we are still just as foolish as our forefathers of old. We have turned from the gigantic monster theory, to the germs, which are so small that we cannot hear, see, feel, smell or taste them. Yet they are just as ferocious as the monsters of old, 'lurking everywhere, ready to attack man and send him to an early grave.' According to the inventors of this preposterous idea, the germ's only aim in life is to make life miserable for man. But fortunately for all of us, it is only an idea.

However, the medical profession have accepted the theory as though it were a proven fact, probably because it is the most profitable part of their repertory. It is needless to say that it was invented by the mighty medical monopoly and that it is now exploited for all that it is worth, by them through the serum trust, not for the benefit of the people's health, however, but for the gain of selfish interests.

Germs do not cause disease as the most of you people have been led to believe. This theory of the cause of disease is very much misunderstood by the masses. It has been advanced by the medical profession. They realize that the average layman knows little or nothing about this subject. Therefore, their opinion, regarded as authority, has been accepted by the unthinking public. The medical monopoly has the public under absolute control, so that it has been considered next to a mortal sin to contradict them.

There are many reasons to believe the germ theory false. As a matter of fact, germs are often entirely absent from the disease that they are supposed to produce. Take the Klobe-Loeffler bacilli, for instance, which are supposed to cause diphtheria; they are found in but one case out of four. If it was the germ that caused the one case, then what caused the other three?

All germs in their normal state are harmless, and very necessary in the various processes of the body. You can compare the body to your household. If you would allow the garbage to accumulate at your back door, there would soon be a swarm of flies there and it would become a cesspool of foul-smelling filth. You would not say that the flies caused the garbage at your back door, would you? If they did, why is it that when you remove the garbage the flies leave also?

The flies at your garbage pile are the same as the germs in your body: they are scavengers. The garbage is the same as the retention of waste matter in the body, or the cause of the scavengers' being so numerous; in other words, it is the cause of the disease. When the filth in the body has been removed, then the germs have no favorable breeding place and they are again under the control of the blood. Healthy blood is the body's most perfect germicide for all germs.

If we did not fill the body with a lot of junk that we call food, or take more food than the body requires, then there would not be an accumulation of waste matter in the body upon which the germs could thrive. The healthy blood would keep them under control, within the requirements of the body at all times. But if there is a lot of filth to be removed from the body, then there must be more germs to help remove it. Here is just one instance where the body acts with "supreme intelligence", by allowing the blood to tolerate sufficient scavengers or germs to meet the demand for the work to be done.

Therefore you can see for yourself that it is unreasonable to inoculate ourselves with this or that serum to kill the germs, which have been harmless until the body allowed them to be cultivated, to assist it in getting rid of the filth that is accumulating and poisoning the entire system.

Killing the germs does not assist nature in any way.

You are only handicapping the body by killing its scavengers. Nature needs no assistance; all it needs is to be let alone, to be given a free hand to work.

Germs of every kind are floating in the air all the time and are constantly entering into the body through various ways, in our breathing, eating, and drinking. One of the worst germ carriers that we have is money; it not only brings us into contact with every kind of germ known to science, but puts the germs directly into the mouth; because we handle paper money many times during the day, then we go to a lunch stand and, without washing the hands, eat a sandwich, germs and all. But, as I have just explained, you don't need to fear germs; your body will take care of them properly, if you have been taking care of it.

Disease is not a something that attacks the body from the outside, nor anything that one can catch, as a good many folks believe. You say that you caught a cold, but you didn't. Colds come from the inside of the body, and not from the outside. A draft or chill only starts them going; it stimulates the body to action. You had all the makings of the cold long before you were exposed to the draft that you are accusing.

Cold air has a stimulating, strengthening and contracting effect upon body tissues. This stimulation arouses the body to action, and that dull feeling, that coughing and running of the nose, is caused by the body's cleaning house, getting rid of the filth that has been carried around in the body for weeks and months.

You may have noticed time and again, after being out with a number of your friends, one of them is afterwards down with a cold, while all the rest of you are well. You were all out together, you were in the same places and in the same drafts together, yet it was only the one of you that got the cold. That would indicate that it is not the draft nor the benevolent germ that is at fault, but that it is the condition of the body. That brings us back to where we started, and shows that it is your own fault, because you alone are responsible for the condition of your body.

It is a funny thing about a draft. In the summertime we call it a breeze and we welcome it. We will go out of our way to find one, or will spend lots of money for electric fans to make a breeze for us, but in the wintertime we call that same breeze a draft and we shun it, for fear that we will catch a cold.

As a matter of fact, this fear of the air in the winter causes many a person's cold, but not as you might think, not because of anything that they 'caught'. Through fear of the air they don't use enough of it, they breathe less air than the body requires to burn up the food they eat, and at the same time they are eating much heavier food. The result is that the unburned food decays and forms toxic poisons that are absorbed by the blood, to be carried through the entire system.

When more has been accumulated than can be carried by the blood stream, it is stored where the least resistance is offered until the body can find more time to eliminate the waste. The parts of least resistance are always attacked first. These are the mucous membranes of such organs as the nose, throat, lungs, bowels, urinary canal, etc.; also diseased or inflamed tissues.

If you have an open sore, it may settle there and keep the sore from healing as long as this poisoned condition exists. Or it may settle in some weak, overworked organ. This organ or the sore, or wherever this waste material settles, will now become a favorable breeding place for the germs that are always present in the body, and may eventually cause suffering; by this it is possible to make a diagnosis. So you can see that these once harmless germs, when given a favorable medium to thrive upon, are now capable of inciting disease that is already in progress.

Take the sore as an example. The germs are not keeping the sore from healing, they are only feeding on the dead tissues and cells that must be removed before the sore can heal. Germs do not attack healthy tissues in the body: they only remove the waste; they are only doing the work for which they were created.

It is a known fact, which was first brought out during the Civil War, and again during the World War, that in many cases where wounded soldiers were left lying on the battlefield for days, without even first aid treatment, and their wounds became infected with germs and maggots, they recovered more quickly than those who had the best medical treatments.

Chronic bone diseases (osteomyelitis or nec-

rosis) that have baffled the best medical minds in the world for many years, patients who have been mutilated by one operation after another to remove the decayed part of the bone, always without any permanent relief, have been completely cured in less than six weeks. The wound healed up permanently without the use of any antiseptics whatever; no drainage tubes were used. The germs and maggots did the work that all the science of medicine was unable to do.

These facts alone go to show that germs are benevolent creatures and that the fear of them has no foundation. There are many other cases that contradict the germ theory, but they are too well known and need not be repeated in detail here, as the most of you already know of Dr. Thomas Powell, known as 'the germ eater', and of the futile attempts of Dr. Waite to inoculate Colonel Peck in order to produce disease. Then there is Dr. John B. Fraser, the Canadian germ theorist and experimenter. There are many others, all with like results.

They all proved that the germs are not the spreaders of disease, not the dangerous creatures that the masses have been led to believe they were. It isn't the germ that needs so much watching: it's your knife and fork that you must keep an eye on. Your knife and fork can give you more diseases than all the germs put together.

The Chabal Method of Filtration

By Dr. Francisco Vaniente T. (Colombia)

I HAVE glad tidings for you, and for those who hate chlorine and alum in aqueducts.

In the newspaper *Science et Industrie,* of Paris, No. 175, there is an article about filtration and sterilization of drinking water which announces the new method of the engineer Enry Chabal, which excludes alum, chlorine, javelization and verdunization.

Chabal's method of filtration not only clarifies the water, but sterilizes it also, due exclusively to the action of the oxygen, light, and a vital concurrence promoted in the water by biologic phenomenon during the time of filtration, without using alum, chlorine or other poisonous substances.

All the hygienists in France endorse Chabal's method, saying that water which contains alum and chlorine is not a natural water for drinking purposes.

In his process the chemical, physical and bacteriological purification of water is simplified in one process, mainly oxidation in a prolonged contact with the air, and some biological phenomena.

This is glad tidings for us, because there is now no excuse to use poisonous substances in aqueducts.

This must be made known to the American people through your interesting *Golden Age.*

Diversion of Wealth

REFERRING to the diversion of wealth into wrong channels and wrong hands, Stephen Bell, in *Commerce and Finance,* said:

> There is a surprising number of people who realize this, yet hesitate to avow it because of the powerful interests that would be aroused in opposition and the "disturbance to business" which they fear would follow. Disturbance there would undoubtedly be, but it may be doubted if it would be much if any greater than the disturbances we now suffer periodically. Moreover, it would be the final disturbance. With the world's earnings and income equitably distributed there need be no fear of further crises arising from "overproduction" or "underconsumption", and, moreover, the fear that civilization may be overthrown by an eruption of war or Bolshevism would evaporate also. When we recall that no true reform has ever damaged any proper and honest interest, but on the contrary has benefited them all, it is clear that all the world would be better off if all our economic maladjustments were adjusted to the requirements of righteousness.

That is a nice way of telling Big Business that it has been and is dishonest. And that is the truth, and everybody knows it; so why hesitate to tell it?

A Confession *By a Subscriber*

IN THE early part of the present century, a company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing tooth paste and other toilet articles, such as tooth brushes, tooth powders, etc.

The brushing of teeth at that time was usually done by only those of the laity who had artificial dentures (false teeth). It was a rare thing indeed for a youngster under twenty years of age to own a tooth brush, and a rare occurrence that he ever used it. Often children's teeth were neglected by the parents, who apparently did not know that the "six year" molars came in back of all the "first" teeth. These teeth would decay, which often caused their loss.

From this fact the leaders of the organization above referred to conceived the idea that tooth brushes, pastes and powders could be sold in great quantities, if we could just convince the parents that all their children's teeth should be brushed about three or four times a day. It even was hinted that probably many grown-ups would catch the "disease" and would also buy some of our powder and paste; probably some of the tooth brushes also.

How to bring in larger dividends to our stockholders was the paramount issue, and the line of action decided upon was to have our agents attempt to interest school boards throughout the country, to place dentists in schools to make examination of the pupil's teeth and incidentally to recommend our tooth products. This scheme utterly failed. Not a school board "fell for it". This attempt upon our part brought out several interesting features. Wide publicity in newspapers was given to a discussion of the subject and the dentists themselves were much interested in knowing who or which one should have the "privilege" of meeting all the pupils. This apparently gave an undue advantage to the lucky one who would succeed in getting the appointment for the work.

This was new business for school authorities, and great diplomacy had to be exercised by our general agents in conducting the campaign throughout the country. After much effort and money spent on our part, school boards were induced to consent to have the appointed dentists make the examinations and recommendations, but not in any case were school funds appropriated to pay for this work.

Our only hope was to just "keep up the work" long enough and the habit would become established, at which time the school boards would be compelled by popular demand to do our advertising free. This is now being done to an extent never dreamed of, even by our worthy president of the company. Even the dentists are now being paid from the public treasury, in some cities.

Usually the dental organization was visited in each city for the purpose of selecting a dentist or dentists, who would be properly instructed along certain lines; for instance, he was not to ask any of the children examined to call at his office; he was not to recommend any particular dentist to do the work necessary to be done; he was not to do any work at the school for which he received compensation; he was to fill out a chart or card (furnished free) showing what the pupil needed along dental lines, etc.

Our previous experience taught us that no particular goods should be recommended. These various requirements were necessary to safeguard the financial interests of all the members of the dental association. The nonethical as well as the ethical dentist profited by the card system which the examiner used for the children: they all received packages of our goods free of charge; so even the parents who brought the children for dental service would be instructed as to what preparations to buy. Usually men were selected for the school work who were not very busy and could conveniently spare so many allotted hours a week to this new "stunt". In order to have this properly done without much cost, the "rotating" rule was instituted. This would mean that each dentist desiring to do so would take his turn at the school in making examinations and recommendations.

When this work became general throughout the country, much time was spent and undoubtedly much good was accomplished, but a tremendous amount of evil also was done. A tooth brush drill was made a part of each day's program of the child's work. He is given proper credit in his work if he shows that he has a tooth brush and uses it vigorously three or four times a day.

The writer believes that the pendulum has swung clear to the opposite side, and lives in the hope that it will soon start back and will

stop at some point where common sense should prevail. It is almost "heresy" today to make or to offer to make any suggestions to school authorities along dental lines.

When another one of the little children is brought to my office by his parents, with most of his gums brushed away from his teeth or has pyorrhea definitely established in his jaws at the usual age of thirteen years, I feel that we should ask the parent some questions, although the parent is not to blame for the condition of his child's mouth or the vile use of a tooth brush.

The first question I always ask the child is, "Do you like to see a good picture show?" "Yes." "Do you always use some good eye lotion with a stiff brush, to clean your eyes after seeing the show?" "No." "Do you like to hear the beautiful music over the radio?" "Yes." "Do you use an ear powder with a stiff brush on your ears after hearing the music?" "No!" "What would you expect to happen to your eyes or ears, or even the skin on the back of your hands, if you treated these parts of your body as you do your teeth and gums?"

At this point the parent usually jumps into the conversation with a "holy horror expression", "Why, Doctor! don't you believe in children's brushing their teeth?" "Surely I do, when they are ill or need medical attention; otherwise, not until they are at least fifteen years of age, not before."

At this time the parent has partially recovered his composure and I venture to ask if they have a fine cat, or if they own a dog that they are proud of, and if so, do they see that the cat or dog has its teeth vigorously brushed after each meal or oftener? If this would be done to the dog as is now being practiced upon our youngsters, it also would have the diseases of the mouth, now common to our children.

Do we think more of our dogs than we do of our children? NO! We have been taught these things, and parents accept them wholly as the correct procedure of that which is taught in our schools. It is the earnest hope of the writer that parents will think and soon demand that the evil, done to our children by the use of the tooth brush, and the tooth brush drills or brigades, SHALL STOP. And that my dividends will become smaller and smaller, until they reach a normal amount.

A Renovated Fable *By Wm. T. Knight (Massachusetts)*

ONCE upon a time there was a man who had a goose that laid eggs of pure gold. Every day this goose laid one egg. But the man decided that the eggs were coming too slowly, and he wanted to get them all at once; so he killed the goose—I just remembered that is another guy's story and is probably copyrighted. Well, it wasn't a goose, anyway. It was a nice little factory, and the man built machinery to weave cloth and had a nice little business selling looms and parts for repairing those already sold. But he thought that if he could sell more looms he could make more money; so he built a loom that would weave more cloth and was 'more automatic', and found that a weaver could run more looms.

Then a mill bought the new looms and found that it could make lots of cloth cheaper than other mills could make the same kind of cloth, with less help. So the cloth was made and sold at a lower price. And the other mill did the same; and others followed along, each laying off some of the help, until now there is no need to keep the mills running all the time, for there would be so much cloth that the people could not use it all, and, anyway, lots of the people are not working and have no money with which to buy.

In other words, there is no market; for in the final end the working people are the market.

I just discovered that I forgot to give the man's name. It is Industry, and he is a very sick man; and there is not much hope, for it is rather hard to make a bad little boy take castor oil. It takes a big, strong man to do it, and Industry is a real big 'bad little boy', and at present there is no man big enough to make him take it. Anyway, I said at first that the goose is dead; and my experience with dead things is that—well—they stay dead.

Federal Council Associates

THE Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has a circular letter out, at least one of which went to a wealthy Jew, telling how one can become an "Associate" in the work they are doing, and naming six kinds of saints that they are willing to recognize, together with the titles of such, all based upon the amount of coin of the realm such associate is willing to give up for the privilege of being listed.

If one coughs up $5 or less a year he is just a plain "Associate", but if he goes over the $5 mark and falls short of the $25 mark he is a "Contributing Associate". Suppose now a man has been so foolish one year as to make it just an even $5 bill. He goes down in history merely as an "Associate" of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America for that year. But if he loosens up and lets go of $6 he gets something for his money. And what a dignified look that has, "Contributing Associate." Few Jews will go higher than $5 when they find they get nothing more up to $24. Why would any Jew throw away $19 a year? You would have to show him, and it would be a hard show.

But at $25, and from there up to $99 a year, one makes another surge upward in the quest for titles. At $25 he becomes a "Sustaining Associate", and anybody can see that it is much more dignified to be called a "Sustaining Associate" than to be a "Contributing Associate". If one is merely contributing to a thing he might be contributing merely because he was bluffed into it. But not so with a "Sustaining Associate". Here is somebody who helps to carry the load of clerk hire, paper, envelopes, printing, etc., which is such an important part of the business.

It is not until one gets to $100 a year that the height of what might be called 'annual titles' is reached. At that dizzy height one becomes a "Benefactor Associate". This is really something worth while, for a "Benefactor" is not only an "Associate", a "Contributing Associate" and a "Sustaining Associate"; he is more: he helps to pay what the others do not pay, and what they cannot be coaxed to pay. He is like a revolving beacon to an airman that is lost in the fog. And the Federal Council is all that, and more.

It is too late now to be a "Charter Associate". To get that title you had to come across with your contribution during the year 1930, at the beginning of which year the Federal Council was twenty-one years old. But there is another title still to be had. This last and highest and most supreme of 'Associate' titles comes to the man who digs down enough to become what is called a "Life Associate".

At this point the circular letter withholds vital information. All that can safely be said is that not $5, not $6 to $24, not $25 to $99, and not even $100, will get you into saints of that class. The circular just says, warily, "One who endows a department, a worker, or some phase of Federal Council work (sums required will be furnished on request)."

One can almost imagine a wealthy Jew pondering this last offer of titles. The first thing he will wish to know is "Vot haf you got?" It will be necessary to show the whole line and quote prices. There will be haggling over the price, and much shrugging of shoulders and waving of hands to and fro. Then comes up the question of discount for cash, or other terms of payment. And finally the blunt offer, "I gifs you so much; take it or leave it." And the Federal Council takes it, and is glad to get it. And the purchaser gets his title of "Life Associate", which probably carries with it his 'Diploma' to that effect, and the only thing he will ever get in return.

The Cause of Hard Times

UNITED STATES SENATOR SHIPSTEAD struck the nail on the head when in writing about the cause of hard times he said in *The Magazine of Wall Street:*

Not enough of the gross income of the corporations goes back into immediate and broadly distributed individual income. In other words, the potential buyers are not adequately provided with the means of buying. When the gross amount paid out in wages decreases as the volume of the product increases, an impasse is sure to come. It has been recently shown, contrary to what we have all thought, that labor is receiving a smaller proportion of the value it assists in creating than it did 90 years ago. The corporations are accumulating too much capital from profits and unwisely holding back dividend disbursements. Rich men and corporations tend to withdraw a greater part of their income from the consumptive use than do average individuals.

Who Is Jehovah?

An address by Judge Rutherford

WATCHTOWER national chain program

KNOWLEDGE of and concerning Jehovah is of paramount importance to all creatures. The proper study of mankind, therefore, is Jehovah and His works. In general the people are ignorant concerning Him. That ignorance is not confined to the illiterate. The most learned men of the world and who are fully versed in the literature and science of the world are totally ignorant concerning Jehovah God. If the people understood and appreciated the importance to themselves of a knowledge of Him there would doubtless be a tremendous effort put forth to acquire that knowledge. The purpose of this effort is to aid the people to a better understanding of Jehovah and His works and of men's relation thereto.

Why is there so small a number of people who know Jehovah? The great dearth of knowledge is due to the fact that man's worst enemy has subtly and deceitfully blinded the people to the truth. Not even this can be understood until something is known of Jehovah, who He is, and of who is the enemy that possesses and keeps the people in darkness.

Jehovah reveals himself by His Word and His works. He reveals himself under various names, each one of which has a deep significance. The works of Jehovah that are visible to the human eye call forth adoration and praise of the reverential creature. The works of Jehovah that are invisible to the human eye are discerned by the reverential student of His Word. Both the invisible and the visible bespeak the wisdom, power, majesty and glory of the great King eternal.

The Bible is the Word of God. Its contents are proof conclusive that it does not come from man, but that its origin is divine. It is reasonable, logical and consistent with itself, and it is true. It will be conceded by all that no human creature can with certainty state exactly what will come to pass centuries in the future. The Bible is the only book in which the history of the human race was written long before the events came to pass. For this reason we say the Bible contains prophecy. There are many prophecies set forth in it, but that which relates to Jesus alone is conclusive proof that the Bible is the Word of God, and not the word and work of man. That prophecy relating to Jesus is here mentioned for the purpose of authentically establishing the fact that God caused it to be written.

The histories of the world, both of the Jews and of the Gentiles, state that about nineteen hundred years ago there lived on earth a man of unusual ability and wisdom; that he was a great teacher; that he was persecuted, tried, and put to death by crucifixion upon a cross of wood and that the claim was made for him that he was the King of the Jews and that he died in Jerusalem. These things and much more were foretold in the Bible long centuries before Jesus came to earth, and the conceded facts disclose the clear harmony between the Scriptures and what came to pass. Moses wrote that God would send a man into the world who would save the people. (Deut. 18:15, 18) Another prophet named the town in which the Savior would be born. (Mic. 5:2) Still another prophesied that he would be born a Jew and that he would be rejected by his own people and despised and persecuted and put to death. Another foretold that he would ride into Jerusalem on an ass and offer himself as King and be joyfully received before his death. Another prophesied that he would die a violent death but not for his own wrongdoing and that not a bone of his body would be broken. (Isa. 53:8-12; Dan. 9:26; Ps. 34:20) Still another prophet foretold that he would be raised up out of death.

Centuries after these prophecies were written Jesus came to earth and fulfilled all of them. This alone is sufficient to establish the fact that the Bible was not written by man. There is an abundance of corroborative proof, however, which time will not permit me to submit now.

If the Bible is God's Word, then it must be true and it must be taken as authority for matters mentioned therein. Having a sure and correct record, then, by the Word or Record of Jehovah God we can prove all things concerning His creature man, what is his course and what is his destiny. Every known means has been employed in an effort to destroy the Bible and rid the earth of it, and all of these have failed because its great Author safeguarded it. Who, then, wrote the Bible? The answer is: "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake as they were

moved by the holy [spirit]." (2 Pet. 1:21) "The spirit of the Lord spake by me, and his word was in my tongue."—2 Sam. 23:2.

The spirit of Jehovah is His power invisible to man and which He causes to operate upon the mind of man. The Scriptural proof, therefore, is that the spirit or invisible power of Jehovah operated directing men who were devoted to Him to write down the things that God desired to be kept of record.

The reverential man who takes serious notice of the marvels of the earth knows that some power greater than man created the earth and all that is therein. When he looks at the planets and the millions of stars that appear beyond the earth, and learns that each one of these moves on in its own fixed orbit, he knows that wisdom and power beyond the understanding of man put them there. One of Jehovah's prophets was moved to write with reference to the visible creation, in Psalm 19:1, 2: "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork." On another occasion the prophet wrote (Ps. 104:24, 25): "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches. So is this great and wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts." Who, then, is the Creator of these marvelous things? The Bible answers fully and completely, and that answer is true.

Jehovah God is the great First Cause, and He reveals himself under various names, each one carrying a peculiar meaning. *God* is the name by which the Bible first reveals the Mighty One. That name applies to Him specifically as the great Creator of heaven and earth and the fulness thereof. He is thus designated as the responsible One, the Supreme One, and He who is the source of all life and the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

Almighty God is the name by which He revealed himself unto Abraham, who previously had known Him only as God. Abraham had been called and God was about to make a covenant with him and He revealed himself by the name *Almighty,* thereby strengthening Abraham's faith.

Abraham and his wife had no children and they were both beyond the age of begetting children. God made a promise to Abraham that he should be the father of a great nation and that He would multiply his seed as the stars for multitude. It seemed impossible to a man like Abraham that such a promise could be fulfilled. And then God said to him, in substance (Gen. 17:1-5): 'Abraham, even though you are an aged man and your wife is past the age of childbearing, yet I will make you the father of many nations; and as a guarantee, my name is Almighty God. Walk before me and be thou perfect.' The title "Almighty God" means that there is no limitation to His power. His name was therefore a guarantee and a full assurance to Abraham that what He had promised the Almighty would carry out. The Scriptural proof is that such was the effect upon Abraham, because it is written: "He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to God; and being fully persuaded that, what he had promised, he was able also to perform."—Rom. 4:20, 21.

Later the Eternal One revealed himself by the name *Jehovah.* Translators of the Bible render this title "Self-existing One". It is true that it means that; but it means much more. The people of Jehovah were domiciled in Egypt suffering persecution. God called Moses and sent him there to act as the visible deliverer, and to Moses He revealed himself by the name Jehovah. That name signifies His purpose toward His creatures. Prior to that time He had not been known by the name Jehovah. To signify the meaning of it God said to Moses (Ex. 6:3): "And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty; but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them." Then God told Moses the purpose of sending him to Egypt and directed him to deliver a message to the Israelites and to say to them: 'I am JEHOVAH, and I will bring you from the borders of Egypt; I will rid you out of bondage; I will redeem you with an outstretched arm; I will take you unto me as my people; and I will be to you a God, and I will bring you into the land which I sware to give unto Abraham.' He thus emphasizes the significant importance of the name Jehovah, and that its meaning is His purpose concerning His creatures. Wherever the name Jehovah is disclosed by the Scriptures it means His purpose to carry out that which is expressed and that nothing can prevent Him from so doing. Men make plans and then attempt to carry them out. Jehovah does not make a plan or plans, because such is wholly unnecessary with Him. The term

"divine plan" often used in speech is wholly unsupported by the Scriptures and is not founded in reason. There being no limitation to the power of Jehovah, a plan with Him is wholly unnecessary. He has but to purpose a thing and it shall be done. Once His word is given it must be carried out. Concerning this it is written: "I have spoken it, I will also bring it to pass; I have purposed it, I will also do it." (Isa. 46:11) It is the purpose of Jehovah, long ago expressed, that in His own due time He would complete a new creation, of which Christ Jesus is the Head, and that such new creation He would use as His instrument to enlighten the peoples of earth concerning the truth. By His prophet He therefore says (Isa. 42:5, 6): "Thus saith God the Lord, he that created the heavens, and stretched them out; he that spread forth the earth, and that which cometh out of it; he that giveth breath unto the people upon it, and spirit to them that walk therein: I the Lord have called thee in righteousness, and will hold thine hand, and will keep thee, and give thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the Gentiles."

He having expressed His purpose by His word, that word cannot return unto Him without the result's being accomplished. By His prophet He says (Isa. 55:11): "My word . . . that goeth forth out of my mouth, it shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

He reveals himself by the name and title *Most High,* which name signifies His relationship to all creation. That title applies to Him as the Supreme Ruler over all powers and principalities. In Him reside all power and authority. Anything and everything that is held in possession by any creature is from the Most High and subject to His sovereign will. The name "Most High" bespeaks His supremacy over all as the One to whom all governments and powers, visible and invisible, must be subject. All power possessed or exercised by creatures is power that is delegated by Jehovah or that which is exercised by His permission. Because He is supreme the prophet speaks of Him (Jer. 10:10): "But the Lord is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting King: at his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide his indignation."

Jehovah alone possessed immortality from the beginning. Immortality means that which cannot die. He is the Self-existing One, possessing life within himself. Concerning this, Jesus said (John 5:26): "For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself." Furthermore, it is written (1 Tim. 6:15, 16): "[He is] the King of kings, and Lord of lords; who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto, whom no man hath seen, nor can see, to whom be honour and power everlasting."

There was a time when God was alone. The beginning of His creation was the Logos, who is also called Jesus Christ, His beloved One. Many have been led into the error that God and Jesus are one and the same Being. The following words accredited to Jesus in Proverbs 8:22-25 are conclusive proof that there is but one Jehovah God and that Jesus Christ is His beloved Son: "The Lord possessed me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old. I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was. When there were no depths, I was brought forth; when there were no fountains abounding with water. Before the mountains were settled, before the hills was I brought forth."

The Logos, which is the Christ the Son of God, has always been faithful and true to Jehovah. He was made the Redeemer of man; was and now is and forever will be the great executive officer of Jehovah to carry out His purposes, and Jehovah has exalted Him and given Him a name above all names and commanded that every creature shall bow the knee to His beloved Son. Jehovah, being the source of life by and through Christ Jesus, gives life to those creatures who obey and remain in harmony with Him; and for this reason it is written (Eph. 1:10) that in the fulness of time God will gather together in Christ all things, both those which are in heaven and those on the earth. For this reason Jesus said (John 17:3): "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

Ignorance

If Jehovah is what the Scriptures claim for Him, why is there so much ignorance concerning Him? and why are there so few people who speak of His great name? There is one primary reason for such ignorance, and there are other contributing reasons. The primary reason is that Satan the Devil, by his deceptive power and in-

fluence, blinds the people; and the contributing reasons are a failure and refusal to accept the Bible as God's Word of truth and a failure of those who pretend to teach the Bible to teach it in fact. God's clear promise, however, is that in His own due time all creation shall be brought to an accurate knowledge of the truth. That time is now beginning.

When Moses and Aaron went before the king of Egypt with a message from Jehovah demanding the release of God's chosen people, that haughty potentate replied: 'Who is Jehovah, that I should obey him?' The Egyptian king was the representative of Satan, and is used in the Scriptures to foreshadow Satan and his organization. Some of the distinguished legal lights of America have recently said: "Who is Jehovah, that we should heed him?" The theological schools, universities and seminaries that claim to educate the young men to fill the pulpits of the churches today openly state that they do not believe there is a God. Let the people judge whom such men represent and whose servants they are. They could not be the servants of God, even though claiming thus to be. Concerning such it is written (Ps. 53:1, 4): "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God. Corrupt are they, and have done abominable iniquity. . . . Have the workers of iniquity no knowledge? who eat up my people as they eat bread: they have not called upon God."

When Jehovah laid the foundation of the earth preparatory as a home for man He assembled the hosts of heaven, among whom were the Logos and Lucifer. Those two are designated in the Scriptures as the "morning stars", and it is recorded that they sang an anthem together to the praise of the Eternal One and that all the hosts of heaven joined in and shouted the praise of Jehovah for joy. Seeing the worship given to the great Creator by His millions of creatures, Lucifer coveted that honor for himself. Of him it is written in the prophecy (Isa. 14:13, 14) that he said: 'I will be like the Most High; I will ascend above these other stars of God's creation.' To accomplish his lawless purpose he resorted to fraud, lying, deception and murder. God caused His prophet (Ezekiel 28:13-18) to write concerning Lucifer these words: 'I have set thee in Eden; thou wast perfect in thy ways from the day of thy creation until lawlessness was found in thee. Thy heart was lifted up because of thy beauty. Thou hast corrupted thy wisdom by reason of thy brightness. Thou hast defiled the sanctuaries by the multitude of thine iniquities.' Then Jehovah changed Lucifer's name, and ever after he was and is known as Satan, Dragon, Serpent and Devil. From then till now that wicked one has resorted to all manner of deceptions to turn the people away from the true God and keep them in ignorance of Him. Concerning Satan it is written that he is 'the god of this world and blinds the minds of men lest the truth should shine unto them'. (2 Cor. 4:3, 4) When Jesus was on earth His speech was chiefly that of instruction and honor to Jehovah God, and He said of Satan that he is the prince or invisible ruler of this wicked world, that he is against God, and that he is the father of lies and a murderer.

The policy of Satan is to use any means necessary to turn men away from Jehovah. One of his methods is to induce and encourage men to worship heroes. The Bible discloses that he began this with Nimrod, the founder of the first nation, of whom it is written that 'Nimrod was a mighty hunter preferred before Jehovah'. The history of every nation that has been on earth shows that the people have worshiped men and set them up as great before them. The nations called "Christian" are no exception. Christianity was organized with a pure motive, declaring its loyalty to God and to Christ Jesus, but soon fell into the trap of Satan and set men up before it as heroes and honored them and deified some of them. Today in every land the name of creatures is exalted and the name of Jehovah pushed aside, and Satan is the real cause for this.

The Issue

The Bible plainly sets forth the purpose of Jehovah, which briefly stated is this: That, following the disobedience of man that brought death upon the race, Jehovah promised to redeem man from death and this He would do by the perfect sacrifice of a perfect man; that He would send, and He did send, Jesus Christ His beloved Son, who became a man for that purpose and died upon the cross, and God raised Him up out of death and exalted Him to heaven and made Him His Executive Officer; that when Jesus ascended into heaven Jehovah directed that He must make no effort to overthrow Satan until Jehovah's due time. Jehovah further expressed His purpose to set up a kingdom, with Christ Jesus as the Head of that kingdom, through which all the families of the earth should be offered a full opportunity for knowledge and

life everlasting. During the past nineteen centuries Jehovah has been preparing those who are to be associated with Christ in that kingdom, and this work is now about done. God further expressed His purpose, in His Word, that He will destroy Satan and his organization and establish righteousness on earth. Just before doing so God declares His purpose to have a witness given to the peoples of earth that He is God in order that all who may desire may take their stand on the side of Jehovah. For this reason He gives commandment to the followers of Jesus, saying: 'I have put my words in thy mouth and covered thee with the shadow of mine hand, while I plant the heavens and lay the foundation of the earth. Ye therefore are my witnesses that I am God.' That is the reason why today the few people on earth who are really devoted to God are preaching the good news of God's purpose to establish His kingdom and telling the people that Jehovah is the only true God.

When Jehovah chose the Israelites as His people He gave them the law (Ex. 20:3): "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." That He did for the protection of the Israelites from the influence of Satan. The kingdom of Israel foreshadowed the kingdom of God, and those who shall come into harmony with Him; and these are to have no other God besides Jehovah. The issue now is, Who is God? and whom will ye serve? For the benefit of the creature, God causes announcement to be made that He is God; that He is the Creator of heaven and earth, and that He is the Giver of every good and perfect gift; that He is the source of life, and that none can have life except by and through the way He has prepared. This He does for the vindication of His name and to open the way for all men who will obey Him to live.

The Israelites under King Ahab fell to the blandishments of Satan, and worshiped Baal, which is another name for the Devil. Elijah, God's faithful servant and prophet, challenged the four hundred priests of Baal to a test by fire from heaven to prove whether Baal or Jehovah is God. The test was on, and the pleading of Baal's priests availed them nothing, and they failed. Then Elijah the prophet, in the presence of the people, prayed thus: 'Jehovah of Abraham, Isaac, and of Israel, let it be known this day that thou art God. . . . Hear me, O Jehovah, hear me; that this people may know that thou art the Jehovah God, and that thou hast turned their hearts back again. Then the fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the burnt sacrifice. . . . And when the people saw it, they fell on their faces, and said, Jehovah, he is the God! Jehovah, he is the God!'

Today professed Christianity, under the leadership of the clergy, makes a pretense of believing and serving God. In the language of His prophets, 'they draw near unto Him with their mouths, but their hearts are turned far away from Him.' They are induced thus to do by the teaching of their professors and clergymen; and whence the invisible influence comes must be apparent to all, namely, from God's enemy. The time is at hand when another great test is before mankind, and in this test God will manifest His name before all creation. He has declared it shall be done by fire from heaven in the worst trouble ever known. But before so doing He is causing notice to be served upon the nations that He is God and affording them the opportunity to gain this knowledge and take their stand on His side. The people must determine for themselves whether they will longer heed and obey the speech of leaders who deny Jehovah God and deny the Bible as His Word of truth, who deny the blood of Jesus as the redemptive price for man, and the kingdom of God as the means of restoring and cleaning up the world. The test is at hand! Choose ye this day whom ye will serve! If Jehovah is God, then serve Him and learn the way to life everlasting. Give Him the honor that is due His holy name.

Canada Still Uses Lash

CANADA still uses the lash, and is to that extent tied up to the medieval ages. An 18-year-old boy in Winnipeg has just been given five lashes for his part in stealing ten dollars. This has aroused all Winnipeg, and 1,100 citizens have met and demanded that this relic of barbarism be dropped from Canadian law. At least, say they, if it is to be applied against 18-year-old boys, let it also be applied against stockbrokers who have robbed the people, not of ten-dollar bills, but of thousands of them.

Birds Dodged the Aluminum

By Lucy Templeton (Tennessee)

[Reprinted from the Knoxville *News*]

I HEARD a terrific scuffling around under the persimmon tree and knew that there was a chewink somewhere about, for they can make as much noise with one dry leaf as an old hen scratching for a brood of chickens.

Sure enough, he presently appeared, jumping up and down and scratching with both feet. In the tree over his head a catbird was complaining of the heat, and in the crepe myrtle bush just outside my window a redbird was flitting about, uttering the tuneless "chip-chip" that Wilson says sounds like two pebbles struck together.

I thought how much they must be suffering from the heat, especially since the drought has dried up so many of their pools and drinking places. No puddles in the road, no tiny drink in a cupped dried leaf in the wood. So I decided to supplement the bowlful of water on the other side of the house with another that I could watch from my window.

I went to the pantry, rejected a white enamel bowl as too glaring and finally selected a shallow pan of aluminum as more like the silver color of water itself, filled it with cold water, placed it underneath the tree and shut Boots up in the house so she could not disturb the visitors to the Spa.

I then brought my work to the window, possessed with that unreasoning feeling of benevolence that so often fills one who has done a good deed to gratify himself, and prepared to watch the birds avail themselves of my bounty.

Do you know that not one of those ungrateful little wretches ever came near my pan? It has been out there four hours and not a single bird citizen has patronized the municipal swimming pool.

And I had intended to write a piece about it!

(*From the same pen, later.*)

Some unknown friend has sent me a copy of *The Golden Age,* published at Brooklyn, marked at an article on "Aluminum Poisoning" with a reference to the *Outdoors* of last week wherein I mentioned having put out an aluminum pan full of water for the use of the birds which was not patronized. The inference is that the birds do not approve of aluminum ware.

The Leading Article

in THE GOLDEN AGE No. 301 is the longest, and in some respects the most striking, that has appeared in the journal for some time. The subject discussed is worthy of the space devoted to it. The title is "CONSIDER THE HEAVENS". And why not consider the heavens, if it will give us an enhanced appreciation of the greatness of Jehovah, the almighty Creator?

The article sets before the reader an interesting and helpful digest of the facts relating to our solar system and the universe, giving busy men and women an opportunity to glean some knowledge of the wonderful things that have been discovered in the field of astronomy within recent years.

Here again is an issue of *The Golden Age* that alone is worth the price of a year's subscription. The same material in book form would undoubtedly cost that and more.

This issue also contains the usual array of news items and the regular WATCH-TOWER radio lecture, this time on the subject "THY KINGDOM COME".

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Seems to me these criminals are becoming more hardened every day." With these words Mr. Churchman greeted Mr. Christian as the latter entered his office.

Christian: Well, what about it?

Churchman: What about it! Why, such men, knowing that in a few minutes they shall die and be compelled to meet their Maker, refuse the last rites of the clergy!

That is a good beginning, and it gets better as you go on. All you need to do to read the rest of this most interesting booklet is to fill out the coupon, enclose it in an envelope with ten cents in stamps, or a dime, and mail to

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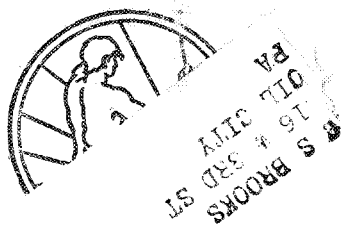
A JOURNAL OF FACT HOPE AND COURAGE



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April 1, 1931

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Consider the Heavens

THE heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge. There is no speech nor language; their voice cannot be heard. Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world. In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run his course. His going forth is from the end of the heavens, and his circuit unto the ends of it; and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof.—Ps. 19:1-6, *R. V.*

O Jehovah, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth; who hast set thy glory upon the heavens. When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; what is man, that thou art mindful of him?—Ps. 8:1, 3, 4, *R. V.*

The mind staggers at the thought of trying to set down in cold type something of the grandeur of the universe of God as it is revealed to us on a starry night, and as it is more intimately revealed by the telescope and the various wonderful measuring instruments of our day.

And yet it is a plain duty to try to do this, periodically, for there is surely not a class of people in the world busier than the men and women who are proclaiming the incoming of the kingdom of God upon this earth, and most of our readers have little opportunity to study the physical heavens we now consider.

It is a good thing that millions of people are having their attention drawn to the physical heavens by means of the planetaria, now so popular. Fifteen German cities, including Jena, Munich, Barmen, Leipsic, Mannheim and Nuremberg, now have these large round-towered buildings whose ceiling is an artificial sky. The Chicago planetarium will be the star attraction of the World Fair of 1933.

No one has ever seen a planetarium without wishing there were one in his own community. Science has reproduced in miniature form, for study purposes, some of the grandest phenomena of the universe. The sun sets like the real sun. Twilight fades into night as smoothly as nature's twilight. Hundreds of stars blink out of the darkness. In a few minutes the planets, worked by machinery, travel orbits that in reality take 20 to 30 years. In a brief hour, aided by the well-informed lecturer, the visitor obtains a good knowledge of the interdependence, orderliness and unity in the Father's house of many mansions, the universe of God.

But thousands of our readers may never see a planetarium. We have not yet seen one, ourselves, but understand that by means of projectors the illusion of the horizon and the starry heavens is made so realistic that it is hard to believe one is not out of doors. In this article we go out of doors, very much so.

March of Astronomical Knowledge

Today the ordinary people, uninformed technically, know less about the planets and the stars than did the shepherds of Palestine who made up Abraham's army of 318 men. The crowding of hundreds of thousands into large industrial centers is largely responsible for this. The planetaria now becoming so popular will do something to offset this. Workmen, digging a cellar in Beutzow, Mecklenburg, a year or so ago, discovered an old observatory which archeologists declare dates from 1181 B. C. In this excavation a stone circle was found with markings on it showing the sun's position throughout the year. The instruments, all of stone, were found in excellent condition, and a fair measure of solar altitude can be made with them even now.

Four centuries before Christ, without the aid of telescopes, and without any of the facilities we now have for investigation, the astronomers of Alexandria, Egypt, made such close observations and calculations that they were enabled to measure the obliquity of the ecliptic, to de-

termine the times of the equinoxes, and to detect their precession.

Two centuries before Christ, Hipparchus made with extraordinary exactness observations upon the courses of the sun, moon and planets, and determined the times of their revolution. Still later, Ptolemy discovered the evection of the moon, but, like his predecessors, he still thought the earth the center of everything and that the whole heavens revolve around it.

The true theory of the universe was promulgated by Copernicus in 1543. His two fundamental principles were that, instead of the diurnal motion of the heavens being real, it was only apparent, being due to the revolution of the earth on its own axis; and that the apparent revolution of the sun around the sky was, in the same way, due to the actual revolution of the earth around the sun, which latter remained at rest.

Fifty years later, with a telescope made of a piece of pipe organ, with a lens at either end, Galileo discovered the four satellites of Jupiter and proved that the Copernican theory is correct. The lenses in Galileo's telescope were about one inch in diameter.

Newton to the Present

The inauguration of the present era of astronomical knowledge came later in the seventeenth century, when Sir Isaac Newton showed that the revolution of the planets in elliptic orbits, and the revolution of the satellites around their primaries, were all due to the mutual gravitation of these bodies, and took place according to the same laws that govern the motion of matter around us on the earth.

In 1776 William Herschel began to make telescopes much larger and more powerful than had ever been made before. In 1781 he discovered the planet Uranus. After his death his son, Sir John Herschel, continued his father's work by means of reflectors, and in 1845 erected at Parsonstown, Ireland, a telescope that was for long one of the world's wonders. Its mirror measured six feet in diameter.

As late as 1832 there were no observatories in the United States. The first photograph of a star was taken by the old daguerreotype process some time about 1850, at Harvard University. By 1880 photography had so developed that it could be used in astronomical work.

Today the Germans are generally considered the leaders in astronomical research, but America is forging rapidly to the front. At Mount Wilson, California, the largest telescope in the world, with a reflector eight feet four inches in diameter, has just been replaced by one sixteen feet eight inches in diameter. It is expected that this new telescope, when fully installed, will settle for all time the presence of life on Mars and give us a more intimate acquaintance with all the heavenly bodies.

The Astronomers' Work

Astronomers are described as "sitting up all night and doing arithmetic all day". No heat may quiver the air anywhere near an observatory, as atmospheric steadiness is of the first consideration; hence astronomers make their observations in the cold. At the Yerkes Observatory in Wisconsin the cold becomes so intense that it is sometimes necessary to line the eyepiece with felt to prevent injury from contact with the cold metal.

This matter of the absence of heat around an observatory is of great importance, as may be judged from the fact that at the Mount Wilson observatory the heat radiated by stars millions of miles from the earth is measured with an instrument made from the wings of a common housefly. A shred of a fly's wings at the receiving end of a 200-inch telescope presents the maximum of contrast.

In the modern observatory the delicate instruments are kept at exactly the same temperature constantly by means of a heating coil wound around them. This is done so that the accuracy of the measurements may not be spoiled by contraction or expansion of metal parts.

The distances of the stars are measured by parallax. Look across a room and through a window at the world without. Move the head a few inches from side to side. As you do so the window bars seem to move to the right as you move your head to the left. The nearer you sit to the window, the more the window bars seem to move across the landscape. If one can measure the apparent shift, geometry will give the distance to the point seen.

To imagine the heavens as they really are we would have to fancy the stars as always visible in every part of the sky. Then, by day, we should see the sun among the stars, and perhaps the moon also. We should find, too, that what once

seemed bewildering chaos, really runs with matchless system and order.

The Solar System

The bodies of the solar system are bound together by the law of gravitation. Were it not for solar attraction each planet would cease traveling in an ellipse, but would fly off in a straight line through space. Through the attraction of the sun all the denizens of our solar system are kept in their respective orbits.

The most convenient point at which to begin a study of our solar system is at the center of the system, the sun, which, so the astronomers tell us, is 92,870,000 miles away. They do not know just how far it is, but fix the distance as somewhere between 92,860,000 and 92,880,000 miles. The mean of the two measurements is the present "astronomical unit" by which, until recently, all stellar distances were measured.

The bodies of our solar system are distinguished from all other bodies in the universe by having our sun as the center of their motions. They are classified as follows: 1. The Sun. 2. The Planets. 3. The Satellites of the planets. 4. The Comets. 5. The Meteors. 6. The Zodiacal Light. In this classification the Asteriods are a subdivision of the Planets.

The French mathematician Veronnet reported to the Academy of Sciences in Paris that among the planets of the solar system he finds equilibrium, a state in which the same things keep happening over and over without change, as the planets revolve around the sun, but that for the universe as a whole the mathematical picture is different. In other words, in his judgment, the universe as a whole is relatively young, while our solar system is relatively mature.

The Visible Sustainer of Life

The visible sustainer of life is the sun. Excepting the recently discovered Millikan rays, it is, so far as science knows, the source or sustainer of all forms of energy on earth. Coal is stored-up solar energy; so is falling water; so is plant life, and animal life. All important varieties of energy used by man can be traced back to the sun. The sun is about 750 times as massive as all other bodies of the solar system put together; hence its attractive power on all these bodies.

Some idea of the amount of solar energy thrown into space may be gathered from the fact that the energy radiated per square yard from the sun's surface is calculated as equivalent to 70,000 horsepower. This represents an amount of heat energy that would melt a globe of ice as large as our earth in two hours and forty minutes.

The sun is a globe 886,500 miles in diameter, or more than 100 times the diameter of the earth, and, therefore, more than 1,000,000 times its volume. If the sun were hollow and our earth were placed at its center, our moon could still revolve around our earth at its present distance of 239,000 miles, and would even then be only about half way from the center of the sun to its outside rim, if there is a rim.

The Sun Is Hot

The surface of the sun is said to be hotter than the greatest heat attainable by even the electric arc. It is estimated as six thousand degrees centigrade. The surface heat of the other fixed stars ranges from three thousand to twenty thousand degrees; so it is among the cooler suns. The temperature at the center of our sun is placed at forty million degrees.

We have the proof of the heat of the sun in the fact that every drop that flows into the ocean was lifted by it; it is in the cause of every change of climate; it provides life for every blade of grass and every leaf and flower that grows, and it does all this at a distance of 93,000,000 miles.

Every known substance of earth is vaporized before we get to 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is thus reasonable to suppose that the sun is not solid, nor liquid, but in a gaseous state. The spectroscope discloses the vapor of iron and other refractory metals in the sun's atmosphere; and it takes a hot fire to make iron vaporize. The temperature of the sun not only does this, but the fact that the spectral lines of iron are dark on a bright ground shows that the solar light emanates from a body yet hotter than vapor of iron.

A study of the surface of the sun shows changes going on which are incompatible with the idea of solidity. It follows that the heat radiated from the surface must be continually supplied, either by the rising up of hot material from the interior, or by radiation from within outward. The material of the sun is probably transparent, and it is supposed that the enormous heat is absorbed and reradiated as we pass outward from the center.

Rotation of the Sun

Like the earth, the sun turns on its axis; but unlike the earth, the central or equatorial part rotates at a different speed from that of the polar part: the former in 24.9 days, and the latter in 26.4 days, at 30 degrees latitude. The study of the rotation of the sun has been under way at Mount Wilson for twenty years.

This manner of rotation suggests an electrical generator; and it is rather significant that Dr. Ross Gunn, research physicist of the United States Naval Research Laboratory, has advanced almost that view. He thinks that electricity under a pressure of 10,000,000 volts, about the same as that of a good lightning flash, is constantly flowing from inside the sun into space, and so heats the solar atmosphere to incandescence in a manner precisely as the filament of an electric light is heated by the electricity flowing through it. In any event, it is quite certain that what reaches us from the sun is not heat, but electricity, and is turned into heat by friction with the atmosphere of our earth.

Besides rotating within itself, the sun also has its own proper motion; but this motion cannot be directly observed. The only way in which it can be detected is by the relative motion of other stars, just as we know that a railway train is carrying us along when we see houses and trees seeming to pass us. There is an average tendency of our solar system to move from a point in the constellation Lyra toward the opposite region of the heavens south of Sirius.

The Sun's Tremendous Weight

Nobody has ever been down in the interior of the sun to find out just what it is like. In the first place the trip would be too expensive. If it were possible to speed through space at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour it would take sixteen years to make the trip.

A Princeton professor has figured out that if a man could get to the middle of the sun his refrigeration bill would cost $50,000,000 a minute to keep him alive, even if the cost of the current were only 1/1000 of a cent a kilowatt century. We have always wondered how some of these college professors spend their time, and now we know. Power Trust, please note.

We can only guess at how matter behaves at the sun, but we do know that its weight is 1.41 times that of water, and at the surface, if there is a surface, gravitation would be 27.95 times that at the surface of the earth; a woman weighing 100 pounds would weigh 2,795 pounds, and be instantly crushed by her own weight.

The spectroscope was first used in the study of the sun in 1859, and the heliograph in 1891. As a result of the use of these instruments it is now known beyond any question that there are present in the sun enormous quantities of hydrogen, carbon, oxygen, sodium, calcium, iron, nickel, copper and zinc; indeed nearly all the elements found on the earth exist also in the sun, except a few of the heaviest.

As a star, the sun is about midway in the scale of brilliancy. There are some stars that give 10,000 times its light; the bulk of them give less. In mass, in surface temperature, in bulk, and in speed of motion, the sun is just an ordinarily well-behaved middle-class citizen of the heavens.

Photosphere, Chromosphere and Corona

Over the interior of the sun is what all see, the "photosphere", a brilliant shining surface of white-hot gas, which is constantly boiling or surging up from below in great centers and sinking down around the areas, producing a mottled appearance like rice grains in soup. This is the surface in which the sun spots occur.

Above the photosphere is a red-hot atmosphere called the "chromosphere", which shoots up in mountainous elevations, or erupts for one or two hundred thousand miles in monstrous spouts, clouds or plumes, shot up with lightning speed, and evidently borne aloft by the impulsive power of the sun's rays. Such eruptions have been known to shoot out a blast of flame 330,000 miles long in one hour.

Above the chromosphere for a distance of 10,000,000 miles or more extends a soft, whitish light called the "corona", which at times is uniform about the sun, and at times extends in only two or three directions. The corona seems to be composed of minute molecules of gaseous substances, extremely attenuated, like the wispy tail of a comet. Its appearance is beautifully described as "a complex glory of spaced polar rays, dark rifts, filaments, straight, curved and interlacing, and stupendous synclinal structures with rich, nebulous mottling".

No one can say for sure what the corona is. It may be an electric glow; it may be due to the recombination of disrupted atoms ejected from the sun at enormous speeds; or it may be some

kind of activation of loose matter in space by waves of ultra-violet light or of X-rays or some other radiation emitted by the sun. A new wave length in the spectra of the sun's corona was announced as the result of observation of the solar eclipse at Niuafou Island, in the fall of 1930.

Titanic Solar Storms

The titanic storms that rage on the surface of the sun are the most impressive celestial phenomena observed by man. These storms are nothing but hurricanes, like those that occasionally sweep through the Caribbean Sea; but instead of speeds of a hundred miles an hour, they move much farther than that in a second. Instead of being composed of air, they are hurricanes of flaming gases.

The solar storms range in diameter from the limits of visibility up to great disturbances more than a hundred thousand miles across. In these storms masses of vaporous heated materials, sometimes hundreds of times larger than our earth, are driven about at speeds reaching into hundreds of miles a minute. They are sometimes thrown aloft for distances of half a million miles.

These great storms modify to some extent the radiation to the earth. For example, it has long been noticed that the aurora borealis or northern lights are most frequent when solar storms occur most frequently and in greatest fury. These storms accompany the phenomena of

Sun Spots

Sun spots were first observed by the Chinese, centuries ago. They were deemed omens of exceptional importance, but, of course, were not understood. When Galileo first pointed his telescope at the sun and discovered that it was now and then variegated by dark spots he was considered a dangerous man, corrupting the world by finding blemishes on the sun. A sun spot seems black only by contrast with the brilliancy of the sun.

Sun spots appear to be holes in the photosphere, down which hot outer gases rush at tremendous speeds toward the interior. They are rarely seen at more than 35 to 40 degrees of solar latitude, north or south, and are comparatively scarce at the equator. They are most numerous at about 15 degrees.

The spots are of very different sizes, ranging from the minutest point visible in the telescope to a size so great as to be perceptible to the naked eye, though the latter generally consist of several of them which are close together. The largest exceed the earth in diameter, the edges being frequently jagged and cornered, as if made by a shot or bunch of shots through a tin plate or wooden plank.

Sun spots are quite numerous at times, the maximum times coming at regular intervals of 11.13 years, from which they decline in number to a periodic minimum. The years of maximum number of sun spots are 1882, 1893, 1904, 1916, 1927, and 1938. The years of minimum number of spots are 1889, 1900, 1911, 1922, and 1933. In 1919 there was one spot of 50,000 by 100,000 miles, the largest yet.

What the Sun Spots Do

It was at one time supposed that the sun-spot period of 11 years and 47 days coincides with the period of the revolution of Jupiter, but it is now proved that the period is more than six months less than that of Jupiter. In the popular mind they are often held responsible for the most impossible things. Thus, the World War and the Florida hurricane each culminated around a sun-spot maximum, and were held by some to be due to them.

That radio reception falls down appreciably during high sun-spot activity has been proved by investigations. The increased number of electrons fired from the sun during these periods ionize the upper atmosphere of the earth. Astronomers have also definitely ascertained that the following phenomena vary at the same time as the sun spots:

The feculæ, or bright spots near the sun spots; the eruptions and prominences of the chromosphere; the form of the corona from partial shafts or arrowhead form with minimum spots, to a form well developed in every direction with maximum spots; auroras, or northern and southern lights; changing in the day and night fluctuations of the earth's magnetic conditions; magnetic storms, which are greatest when sun spots are maximum; the earth's average temperature, which is least when the spots are most, and varies regularly during the 11.13-year period by from .9 to 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit.

Says the *Encyclopædia Britannica:* "Many other terrestrial changes in rainfall, cloudiness, number of cyclones, panics, prices of foods, famines, growth of trees and even flights of in-

sects have been seriously compared with sunspots, some showing rather well-substantiated periodicity with the spots, and others probably with purely fanciful results."

It seems as though to know the sun would be to know Him who is 'wise in heart, and mighty in strength; who spreadeth out the heavens; who maketh star clusters [constellations] and the chambers of the south; who doeth great things past finding out; yea, wonders without number'. —Job 9:4-10.

Astronomy at the Equator

There are some advantages in studying astronomy at the equator that do not apply at other portions of the earth. Let us imagine two persons, one at the north pole and the other at the south pole. There are two nights in each year when the days and the nights are of equal length at every point on the earth's surface. Those nights are approximately March 21 and September 21. On the night of March 21 those two men are looking at a certain section of the heavens, each at a different part. On the night of September 21 they are looking at portions of the heavens which could not be seen by them on March 21 because of the bright light of the sun. Again they are each looking at different stars.

The inhabitants of the north polar regions and those of the south polar regions never see the same stars. But the man on the equator, by remaining up all night on those two nights, can see all the stars the heavens contain that are visible to residents of our earth. Astronomers make frequent trips to the Andes observatories because of this fact.

To one standing on the equator, or elsewhere at a distance from the poles, the stars seem to rise four minutes earlier each night than the night previous, so that in six months all the stars that were seen on a given night have dropped below the horizon and are no longer visible.

This gain of four minutes each day throughout the year brings back into visibility by the end of the year the stars that were visible the year previous. Thus the sun appears to rise 365 times each year while the stars appear to rise 366 times. This appearance is due to the actual revolution of the earth around the sun.

Standing on the equator and looking toward the north the observer will see the north pole star just at the horizon; looking toward the south he will see no such star, but will note that "the chambers of the south" (Job 9:9) are relatively empty, as compared with "the sides of the north" (Isa. 14:13), within which are located 'the gravitational forces of the star clusters [*cimah* (Hebrew), constellations]' (Job 38:31), the abode of Him who "stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing". (Job 26:7) Who taught the Prophet Job astronomy?

We Jump to the Moon

From considering the sun at some length we now jump to the moon, Luna, but not in the same manner as the acrobatic bovine of childhood's days made the trip. Ours is made mentally. It is quite a trip. If we flew by airplane at 100 miles an hour it would take us 99 days and 14 hours to go one way, 239,000 miles.

The actual color of the moon is not white, but the dull brown of weathered rocks. The apparent silvery whiteness of moonlight is due to contrast with the darkened sky. Its diameter, 2,163 miles, is a little more than a quarter of that of the earth.

The moon gives out no light of its own: all the light that comes to us from its surface is reflected sunlight. This light in some places is so clear that some can see to read by it; and yet it is claimed that if the entire sky were paved with moons they would not yield over one-eighth as much light as is derived from the sun.

The surface of the moon is one-thirteenth that of the earth, and the portion that we can see when the moon is full is about twice the area of Europe. If the earth were cut into forty-nine pieces, all equally large, one of these pieces rolled into a globe would equal the size of the moon; but it would be much heavier, because the earth is more dense.

How the Moon Revolves

We always see the same side of the moon, because it makes one revolution on its axis at the same time that it performs a revolution around the earth. This surface which we see so constantly has been mapped by astronomers so carefully that we have better maps of it than we have of Africa.

To understand the relative positions and movements of the sun, moon and earth, place a light on a table in the center of the room. The light is the sun. Stand a few feet from it. You are the earth. Stretch out your arm with an

apple in your hand. The apple is the moon. Turn your apple straight toward the light: the moon is dark. Turn a quarter to the left: you see the light shining on one-fourth of the apple; the moon is in the first quarter. Turn with your back to the light, and your apple still extended straight in front of you: the light shines full on the apple; the moon is full. Turn another quarter-way around: your moon is in the third quarter. Turn the remaining quarter, and you have completed one lunar day. The moon has shown all its sides to the sun; additionally, it has gone clear around the earth.

Fortunately or unfortunately your body is not arranged in such a way that you can hold the apple at a certain distance from you and in a certain direction from the light and at the same time spin around on your heels. Hence you cannot very well illustrate the fact that the earth turned about on its axis nearly thirty times while the lunar day aforementioned was in progress. The "man in the moon" must think us very restless indeed.

To carry the picture still further, you have to imagine yourself traveling around the table in your room at the same time that you are spinning around on your heels and meantime turning the apple slowly about you once every time you have spun thirty times on your heels. You manage to get around the table while you are taking about 365 spins.

Moreover, your path about the lamp would be, not a true circle, but an ellipse. Besides that, you would not stand straight up, but would be bent over slightly, and in addition you would wobble some, which would not be strange under the circumstances. And then, in fact, you would have to imagine the whole room, lamp and all, rushing at tremendous speeds in at least three directions, ahead, to right or left, and up and down. But we are ahead of our story. Let us get back to the moon.

The Man and Woman in the Moon

The eyebrow of our old friend who smiles at us every night is 280 miles in breadth and 354 miles in length. And, by the way, did you know that at any time after the first quarter a most beautiful woman's face can be discerned, not so large as the man's face, and situated so that the back of her head is at the back of his? If you have never seen the woman in the moon, look for her, and be rewarded.

The features of the man in the moon are really great mountain chains, plateaus and volcanoes. Huygens, the highest mountain on the moon, is 18,000 feet high. This would be a high mountain even on the earth. Tycho, the great volcano, has a crater fifty-four miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. The hill about this volcano is nearly a mile high.

All the moon's craters are named, and thousands of astronomers have pondered and discussed their origin. Some hold to the meteoric bombardment theory. At Mount Wilson observatory a committee is now studying the moon, not by looking at it through a great telescope, but by throwing lantern slides on a man-made globe and then studying the globe.

Widely separated tribes, from the Eskimos to the aborigines of the South Seas, have their legends about the man in the moon. The Malays, for instance, believe that the marks on the moon represent a banyan tree under which a hunchback is sitting, plaiting a fish line. When the job is finished he will fish up everything on the earth; but he is out of luck, for a rat is constantly gnawing away the line, so that it is never completed.

Is There Life on the Moon?

Astronomers are divided as to whether there can possibly be life of any kind on the moon. Most of them insist that no life is possible because, say they, there is no atmosphere, no moisture of any kind. They judge this to be the case because the edges of the moon are always clear and sharp, and because it has been photographed thousands of times. The moon is near enough that if there were storm clouds sweeping over its surface they would be visible under the high-power telescopes now in use.

Another reason why, it is claimed, no life could exist on the moon is that its surface is subjected to such extremes of alternate heat and cold. The actual time from one new moon to another is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 3 seconds. On the moon, half of this is night and half of it is day.

During the lunar day the temperature would approach that of boiling water, and for the other fourteen days it would be subjected to the intense cold of interstellar space. The instant the sun went down a man would freeze solid. The temperature of the moon during the darkest part of an eclipse has been shown to be 190 de-

grees below zero. What would it be after only one week of total darkness?

The absence of atmosphere on the moon is indicated by the fact that at the time of an eclipse of the sun the moon's limb is perfectly dark and sharp, with no apparent distortion of the sun due to refraction. Similarly, when a star is occulted by the moon it disappears suddenly and not somewhat gradually, as it would if its light were being more and more extinguished by an atmosphere.

The Studies at Jamaica

If there is no moisture on the moon, no atmosphere, then its surface during the lunar day is subjected to the heat of the sun's full rays without any interception; and the astronomers who hold to the no-life theory claim that the violent alternations of heat and cold which such conditions would bring about are enough to account for the phenomena which another prominent astronomer drew to the attention of his fellows some years ago.

This gentleman, studying the moon in Jamaica, where it is especially suitable to study it, and with a large lens provided by Harvard University, claims that while there is no general atmosphere on the moon, there are patches of atmosphere surviving within the great craters; that steam has been observed issuing from one of the craters; that snowstorms have been observed revolving within the craters of the volcanoes, and that in these craters he has observed crops of some sort grow, develop, mature, wither, and later come again to life.

He claims that these crops are two for each period of the moon's intensely hot day; and he may be right. He tells of the changes of color just as might be expected in growing and maturing crops, and reproaches his fellow astronomers for not having studied these craters with sufficient care.

All astronomers are forced to admit that craters on the moon have been seen to grow larger and then much smaller, and then to be obscured from sight altogether, only to reappear; also that small craters have been seen to appear which were not there before, thus giving evidence that the moon is not so totally dead as some have supposed.

Exceptions to Above Findings

Those who disbelieve in the possibility of moon life suppose that the white patches which now and then obscure portions of the moon's surface are clouds of gas which issue from volcanoes in eruption, and they believe that the alternate expansion and contraction caused by intense heat and intense cold are sufficient causes for the volcanoes; others think that these 'wavy shadows', as they prefer to call them, are the result of radiation from the superheated soil and deceive the eye. It can be almost surely predicted that there is no animal life on the moon: it is not believed that such life could survive the alternate waves of great heat and great cold.

It is claimed that gravitation on the moon is only one-sixth as great as it is on our earth; and that hence if there were humans there they would have to be light-steppers indeed, as a man putting his foot down violently would have no trouble in sailing easily over the top of a house.

The distance to the moon is measured by observing simultaneously the angle to a given point on the moon from two widely separated points on the earth's surface. The triangle thus formed is solved by the aid of trigonometry.

February, 1866, had the unique distinction of being the only month so far in the history of the human family in which there was no full moon. That same year, January and March had two full moons each. This will not happen again for 2,500,000 years, so it is claimed.

Lunar Influences and Variations

Old-time gardeners used to say that seed should be planted in the full of the moon, if it is to germinate quickly. Afterwards they were laughed at. Now science has discovered that a large percentage of the light we receive from the moon is polarized and that it does have a marked effect on plant life. The word "lunatic" testifies to the early belief of the influence of the moon upon the human mind. The word means, literally, 'One who is moon struck.'

The pull of the moon shifts the earth's crust enough that the variation of latitude may amount to as much as six feet. So finds Dr. Harlin T. Stetson of the American Astronomical Society.

Herbert Janvin Browne, consulting meteorologist, Washington, D. C., attributes the drought of last year to the moon, working through its tidal attraction on the ocean. During recent months the relative position of earth and moon

in space have swung the moon farther to the north of the earth's equator than usual, while the moon has also been relatively nearer the earth.

The tides ebb and flow in endless surges, due to the lifting power of the moon acting on the millions of miles of the ocean's great surface. The tidal influence is such that in a lake 200 miles across the tide will rise half an inch on the edge nearest to the moon.

It is claimed that muslins dried by the gentler and polarized light of the moon can be preserved white as snow, but if dried in the brighter, hotter light of the sun they would in time turn yellow.

In its orbit the moon travels at an average rate of 2,287 miles an hour. Its path is calculated for the nautical almanacs years ahead. It speeds up and slows down every month as it swings around our earth, and then it does some other things which the astronomers cannot just account for and which they are trying to explain. The moon is slightly out of its predicted course, and is also twelve miles ahead of its calculated position in that course.

The fact that the moon does not perfectly follow the path calculated for it has been known for forty or fifty years. In the first few years of this period the moon gained only half a mile, when the speeding up became accelerated. Astronomers say that some unknown forces, possibly magnetic, are tugging the moon forward and pulling it out of its path.

The Planets in Order

Having considered at some length the moon that we know most about, it is now in order to consider a type of heavenly body in which we humans happen to have a special interest at just this time. We live on a planet, and we should consider the planets next, once called "wandering stars".

The only planets we know anything about are those of our own solar system. If there are planets around the stars of other solar systems, and astronomers have certain theories which make that seem probable, no telescope that man can make will ever bring them within view.

The planets are opaque and are visible to us only by reflecting the light of the sun. When in opposite direction from the sun the planets are best observed, because they are then nearest the earth, and their visible hemisphere is fully illuminated.

Our solar system seems to be divided into two general parts: the four planets Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, which lie nearest the sun; and the five planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto, which are more remote.

The innermost planet of the solar system is Mercury, 35,000,000 miles from the sun, with a solar year of eighty-eight days. Mercury appears in form much like the moon, but its diameter is 3,000 miles as against 2,000 for our moon. Mercury has no moon of its own.

The planet is so near the sun, and hence glitters so brightly, that it is difficult for observers to distinguish any of its dominant features. It is known, however, that Mercury is the densest of the planets, and that it has a very dense atmosphere with water in it.

Mercury is named after 'the god of trade, the messenger of the other heathen deities'. It is believed to turn on its axis in the same time that it revolves around the sun, so that the same side is always turned to the sun. If this is true the temperature of that side is far above the boiling point (hot enough to melt lead), while the other side is plunged in eternal night at a temperature of 200 to 300 degrees below freezing.

Venus the Second Planet

The second planet away from the sun is Venus, 66,000,000 miles away, almost exactly the same size as the earth. It completes its circuit about the sun in 224 days and is so brilliant that it may sometimes be seen in midday. Venus has no moon of its own. Its surface is always swathed in clouds. It is brighter than Jupiter, although Jupiter is vastly larger and gives out some light of its own besides reflected sunlight.

Venus is named after the 'goddess of beauty and love'. She has an atmosphere probably about twice the density of our own, and the prevailing temperatures would be tropical but for the screen of clouds always interposed between it and the sun. There is no reason to suppose that the composition of Venus differs from that of the earth, and so far as we know, plant and animal life as we know it may well exist there.

The light and heat which Venus receives from the sun are 1.91 times as great as the earth receives on an equal surface. The cloud of watery vapor, like the cloud suspended above the earth prior to Noah's day, is formed at a height far

exceeding the highest cloud levels on the earth. This cloudy envelope prevents any view of the actual surface.

It will be very apparent to readers of Judge Rutherford's book *Creation* that the present condition of Venus is about what the earth was prior to the Flood, and it is significant that some astronomers have advanced the idea that animals like the dinosaurs that once roamed this planet are now finding Venus a happy place in which to live.

Our Own Planet, the Earth

The third planet away from the sun is the one upon which we were born. The object of its creation is told us. "For thus saith the Lord that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it [it is a permanent feature of the heavens], he created it not in vain [not to be destroyed, as some vainly suppose], he formed it to be inhabited."—Isa. 45:18.

Those who imagine that our earth is some day to be burned up with literal fire should take a trip across the ocean. It would amply convince them that if by accident the fire got started the Almighty has plenty of water at hand with which to put out the flames. Four-fifths of the earth's surface is covered with water, the average depth of which is two miles. That is a lot of water. "Seeing is believing."

The land surface averages less than half a mile in height above the sea level. The deepest water is in the Pacific Ocean, in the Mindanao Deep, north of the Philippines, where it has been measured to a depth of 35,410 feet. The highest mountain peaks are: In Asia, Mount Everest, with an altitude of 29,002 feet; in Europe, Mount Elbrus, 18,526 feet; in Africa, Kilimanjaro, 19,720 feet; in South America, Aconcagua, 22,868 feet; in North America, McKinley, 20,300 feet.

The earth is a good place for man: no better place could be devised. It is a vast storehouse of good things for his development, entertainment, comfort and luxury; and in another century or so it will begin to show itself everywhere as the paradise which it is ultimately to become. Forty percent of its peoples at present are of Caucasian origin, forty percent Mongolian, twelve percent Negro, and the remainder are Malays and North American Indians.

The average velocity of the earth in its orbit is eighteen and one-half miles a second. It moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in 23 hours and 56 minutes; but because it is moving around the sun in the same direction as it rotates upon its axis the length of the solar day is about four minutes more than the length of rotation.

The difference in centrifugal force at the equator and at the poles is such that a man who would weigh 200 pounds at the equator would weigh 201 pounds if weighed on the same scales at the poles. The aurora borealis is a phenomenon of earth's atmosphere. With a height averaging sixty miles, and few rays ever exceeding one hundred miles in height, it shows the limits of our atmosphere.

Men have traveled on the surface of the earth, through it in tunnels, and bored down into it in mines; they have traveled on the water in boats, through the water in submarines, and under water in tubes. They are now flying through the atmosphere, and have even proposed to send a rocket to the moon. Man is certainly making himself at home in the home in which he finds himself.

The earth is the nearest to the sun of any planet provided with a moon, and it is the only one whose temperature seems entirely suited to life of the kind we know. The earth is nearest the sun in early January. From that time on it recedes about 17,000 miles a day. During the summer the sun is more nearly overhead, so its rays are more concentrated; and it is this concentration that produces heat.

At present, so the astronomers tell us, the earth is running ahead of its schedule a fraction of a second a day, and hence is not quite so reliable as a timepiece as it was wont to be. But don't let this make any difference in your confidence in your alarm clock.

The first photograph actually showing the curvature of the earth was recently exhibited in Cleveland. This photograph, taken in South America, of mountains 320 miles from the camera shows the mountain range in a straight horizontal line, but one section where there were no mountains was shown bending slightly downward at one end, resembling the photographs of the curving edge of the moon.

Eros and the Asteroids

Most well-informed people, if asked how many planets there are in our solar system, would answer glibly, 'Nine: Mercury, Venus, Earth,

Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.' Very good, as far as it goes.

But the right answer would be that instead of nine planets in our solar system the best estimates are that there are 80,000, ranging from Jupiter, 87,000 miles in diameter, down to rocks 10 miles in diameter, all flying about the sun with as much dignity as Jupiter himself.

These minor planets, of which Ceres, 485 miles in diameter, is the largest, and Eros, 15 miles in diameter, the most important, are located principally in a belt between Mars and Jupiter and make their journey around the sun in an average revolution of four and one-half years. Eros is located between Earth and Mars.

Eros was discovered by Witt, of Berlin, August 13, 1898. It is the most valuable and useful of the family of 1,100 asteriods because it comes nearer to the earth than any other heavenly body except the moon. Until May, 1931, it is out here only a little matter of 16,700,000 miles. Traveling toward it at the rate of 100 miles an hour it would take us only 19 years 23 days 8 hours to make a landing; and that is very, very close, astronomically speaking.

Owing to the fact that Eros comes so close to the earth, it is pulled out of its elliptic path by the earth's attraction. By carefully measuring the amount of this deviation astronomers can compute the weight of the earth more accurately than it can be estimated by other methods.

When the first four asteroids were discovered, January 1, 1801, the hypothesis was advanced that they were parts of an exploded planet. This view is no longer held. They are now considered as the pygmies of the solar system, the 'sweepings', one might say, 'left over after the planets had been formed.' One of the asteriods, discovered in March, 1920, bears the name of President Hoover.

Our Neighbors the Martians

The first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the earth is Mars, a mean of 141,500,000 miles from the sun, but at times approaching as near as 33,000,000 miles to the earth. It takes Mars 687 days to make his circuit of the sun. He has two moons, Deimos, ten miles in diameter, and Phobos, thirty-six miles in diameter, the inner one of which, Phobos, travels around the planet in seven hours and thirty-nine minutes, or about three times a day, while Deimos makes the circuit in thirty hours eighteen minutes. One of these moons rises in the east and the other in the west.

We know more about Mars than we can ever know of the other planets. We are able to see all sides of it and to study and map both poles, while some parts of the earth no human eye has ever seen. The diameter of Mars is about 4,200 miles. Mars is named after the heathen 'god of war'.

A day on Mars is only a little longer than one on earth, but the Martian year is about twenty-three of our months, or nearly equal to two of our years. Its surface gravity is only about one-third of that of our planet. Spring, summer, autumn and winter succeed one another as with us, but the seasons are each twice as long.

Like the earth, Mars has water and an atmosphere; but unlike the earth, moon, and other planets, its surface is very smooth. Observations indicate that there are times when the surface of Mars is swept by winds which attain a velocity of 230 miles an hour. The temperature is chilly. The orbit of Mars is the most eccentric of the solar system, the greatest distance of the planet from the sun exceeding its least distance by 26,400,000 miles.

Mars is not exactly circular in form, being gibbous to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. There are white spots at the poles of rotation, supposed to consist of snow; and when summer time comes in the northern hemisphere of Mars, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, and in some of its summer seasons it disappears entirely. The periodical recession and advance of the Martian ice cap was accurately photographed many years ago.

The air of Mars contains less than one-third less oxygen than is found at the top of Mount Everest. The temperature at the equator is about sixty degrees above zero at noon, and around ninety degrees below zero at night. Somebody suggests that if there are any Martians they would have to have enormous lungs and should have coats of fur, detachable at will, to meet these changes in temperature.

Besides the polar ice caps the remaining areas of Mars are of two sorts, grayish and ruddy. The grayish areas were once supposed to be seas, but are now regarded as marshes covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas change their color and intensity with the seasons, very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbor.

And then there are ruddy areas, large in extent, so large as to give the planet a very reddish color, suggesting blood. These reddish areas are thought to be great sand plains. Across them are certain fine, dark, straight markings, first discerned in 1666, and supposed by some to be canals. If they are canals the digging of them by human creatures would not be very difficult, as the density of Mars is not very great. Modern astronomers lean away from the thought that these are canals, and some even deny their existence.

The King of the Planets

The king of the planets, Jupiter, named after the chiefest of the heathen deities, is a planetary system in himself. He has four principal moons: Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto, which revolve about him in periods of two to seventeen days; and five secondary moons, unnamed, two of which are fifteen million miles away from him and get around him only about once in two years.

The four first named were discovered by Galileo, in 1610, and are sometimes referred to as Galilean stars. They are very large objects, their diameters ranging from 2,100 to 3,550 miles. The largest of them thus exceeds Mercury and approaches closely to Mars in size.

Jupiter is the largest planet of the solar system. Its mean diameter is about 86,500 miles; its mean distance from the sun, 483,300,000 miles. The inclination of its axis is 3° 5′ 30″, so that changes in the seasons must be almost unknown. It spins at the rate of 28,000 miles an hour. If the earth traveled at that rate our day would be less than an hour long.

A Jovian year is about the length of twelve of our years; for it takes Jupiter 11 years and 314 days of our time to make its circuit of the sun. Its path is that of a vast ellipse, with the sun just off the center of the circle.

The disk of Jupiter is crossed in a direction parallel to the equator by three or four vividly marked bands or belts. Others of these belts vary in density and distinctness. They are assumed to be some sort of vapor of considerable density, perhaps helium.

South of the equator there is a great red spot which has been visible for about ninety years. In the year 1919 this great red spot and its immediate surroundings underwent some surprising changes. The bay or hollow in which it was located disappeared, and the spot itself was almost obliterated. Two years later the spot reappeared, was well defined and of abnormal length, but had lost its color. Perhaps the phenomenon may be explained as a gigantic volcanic eruption.

Jupiter is only one-fourth as dense as the earth. It bulges greatly at the equator, due to its rapid revolution upon its axis. At the equator this is reckoned as more than five minutes faster in each ten-hour revolution than it is in the temperate zones.

Saturn's Rings and Moons

It is a long jump from Mars to Jupiter, but it is almost as far from Jupiter to the next planet, Saturn, as it would be all the way back from Jupiter to the sun. Saturn is 870,000,000 from the sun. It takes it 29 years and 167 days to make its circuit about the sun. Saturn is 70,000 miles in diameter, is very hot, and is so light that it could float in water. It is named after the heathen 'god of agriculture'.

Saturn has encircling it three bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. The rings render Saturn a beautiful and striking telescopic object. They are about 173,000 miles in external diameter. The central opening of the ring is about 111,000 miles. This makes the breadth of the ring itself, from its inner to its outer circumference, about 31,000 miles, or more than four times the diameter of the earth.

Although Saturn is not quite so large as Jupiter, its grand array of rings and satellites renders it the most stupendous object in the solar system, outside of the sun itself. To the naked eye, when near opposition, it shines as a bright star of the first magnitude. Its light is somewhat yellow, bearing a great resemblance to that of Arcturus, both in color and in brightness. It is supposed to rotate at a speed of about 10,000 miles an hour.

The present condition of Saturn illustrates the method used in the creation of the earth. One after another the rings surrounding the earth have come down, the last of which came down in Noah's day in the form of a flood of waters.

Saturn has ten moons, situated outside the rings: Mimas, Enceladus, Tethys, Dione, Rhea, Titan, Themis, Hyperion, Iapetus and Phœbe. Iapetus is about the same size as our moon, while Titan is one and one-half times as large.

Saturn thus has more satellites than surround any other planet.

Uranus and Neptune

The planet Uranus is 1,782,800,000 miles from the sun, a little more than twice as far from that body as its nearer neighbor Saturn. It is 31,000 miles in diameter and travels about the sun in 84 years and 7 days. It has four moons: Ariel, Umbriel, Titania and Oberon. It was discovered in 1781 by the astronomer Herschel. The planet is barely visible to the naked eye. It probably rotates about 10,000 miles an hour. Uranus is the name of a heathen deity supposed to personify heaven itself.

The discovery of Neptune in 1846 was one of the most marvelous ever made by man. The discovery of no other planet has ever so surprised the scientific world as did the accidental finding of Uranus by Herschel. Neptune was captured in a mathematician's net.

A young Frenchman named Leverrier found that Uranus was moving in its orbit in a way that indicated the disturbing influence of a planet still farther from the sun. His calculation showed him just where the new planet ought to be, and there it was found when a telescope was directed to the spot.

Neptune is 2,795,998,000 miles from the sun. It has one moon, unnamed. Like Uranus it is supposed to rotate about 10,000 miles an hour on its axis. It is inclined 43 degrees on its axis. Neptune is named after the heathen 'god of the sea.'

It is about 36,000 miles in diameter. Its year is equal to 164 years and 280 days of our time. It requires four hours for the light of the sun to reach the surface of Neptune. The nearest fixed star is many thousands of times farther distant.

The New Planet, Pluto

In history 1930 will stand out as the year of the discovery of the new planet, Pluto, named after the heathen 'god of darkness'. The star was found at Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, in January last, after having been predicted fifteen years ago by Percival Lowell. Like Neptune, it was a mathematical discovery.

After Pluto had been located an examination of photographic plates made at Mount Wilson Observatory in 1919 revealed the location again and confirmed the discovery. An Italian, Bendandi, claims the discovery of three other new planets by similar methods.

Pluto is of about the size of Mars, and is yellowish in color, very different from the blue planets Uranus and Neptune. Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard College Observatory, has calculated that it requires Pluto 251 years to complete its orbit around the sun. This is nearly a century longer than for Neptune.

A Word About Eclipses

A lunar eclipse is caused by the revolution of the moon about the earth placing it, at calculable intervals, on the opposite side of the earth from the sun, so that the earth's shadow falls on the moon. As the moon is visible on earth only by reason of reflected light from the sun, the earth's shadow falls on the moon and it becomes, at these periods, partly or totally invisible. There cannot be more than three eclipses of the moon in one year, and in some years it is possible for the moon to miss the earth's shadow.

A solar eclipse is due to the moon's revolving into position between the earth and the sun so that the sun's light is cut off from the earth at some locations. Sun eclipses are visible only from rather narrow portions of earth's territory, where moon eclipses are often visible over more than half the earth. The sun cannot undergo more than five eclipses in one year, and it is impossible to go a whole year without at least two being visible at some place on the earth.

An eclipse of the sun is of importance because only then is there an opportunity to study the outermost atmosphere of the sun. The flash spectrum then obtained enables accurate data to be gathered as to the thickness and relative heights of the chromosphere and corona.

Today astronomers can foretell to the second eclipses for any part of the globe, can foretell how long they will last, whether they will be complete or partial, and just where the borderline will be. In an eclipse which passed over New York city they determined in advance just the street where the line of totality would occur.

No obstacles are formidable enough to stop astronomers from pursuing eclipses. They take their instruments to the most remote corners of the world. One of the latest and most costly expeditions was to the lonely island of Niuafou, near Fiji, in the South Pacific, in the fall of 1930. Niuafou is merely a circular ring in the Tonga group, and is better known as Tin Can

island. It was noted that the eclipse there observed interfered with radio communications over the Pacific on that day.

The Heavenly Itinerants

There are two classes of comets: first, those which properly belong to our solar system and which return to perihelion (pass around the sun) in three and one-half to nine years, called Jovian comets because their outward paths extend not greatly beyond the position where Jupiter performs his revolutions; and second, there are what may be called major comets, the orbits of which show periods as large as a million years, and some of them, moving in parabolic courses, possibly never visit our sun but once.

However, astronomers point out that comets come to our sun uniformly from all directions and this leads them to conclude that they are all of them parts of the same original gaseous mass from which the solar system condensed, being merely those portions which were left on the outside, before the great common rotation was established, and which now occasionally drop in toward the center, and then fly back again to their original position on the outskirts of the system.

As a comet approaches the sun it grows larger and brighter, and the tail forms, sweeping into space on the side away from the sun and lengthening until it may extend 150,000,000 miles or more. Material is expelled from the main part of the comet, and is then vigorously repelled by the sun. It is revealed spectroscopically as a mixture of carbon compounds, cyanogen carbon monoxide and nitrogen. It is conjectured that the propelling force is the pressure of the sun's own light upon the minute particles of dust and the still thinner molecules of gas.

The gases of which comets are made are so attenuated that it is doubtful if any serious damage would occur even if we had a head-on collision with one. There would probably be a meteoric shower, if the collision occurred at night. We have often passed through the tails of comets, but in no case have any particular effects been observed. Stars are seen through the tails of comets with undiminished brilliance. They produce not the slightest deflections in the planets.

The word "comet" is derived from the Greek *kometes*, which there means "long-haired". Nowadays, by means of large telescopes, comets are picked up which are so faint that they can be distinguished from the stars themselves only by their slightly fuzzy appearance. Thus we have tailless comets, and then, at the other extreme, we have comets with as many as seven tails.

When Halley's comet passed near the earth in 1456, on its way about the sun, it was so large and scared everyone so much that the gentleman then holding down the job of bishop of Rome ordered special prayers to protect the people. On this special occasion the pope's prayers were "answered", but they would have been "answered" just the same if he had not prayed them.

Halley's comet visits us every 76 or 77 years. It was here in 1910, and helped to sell a good many extra copies of the New York *Journal* and other like papers. It will be due again about 1986. Meantime two to a dozen small comets are picked up annually. The great astronomer Kepler made the statement that the heavens are as full of comets as the seas are full of fish. The revolutions of some of them probably require thousands of years.

Twenty Million Meteors a Day

A few meteors may be seen on any clear night, and the number entering the earth's atmosphere every twenty-four hours has been estimated at twenty million a day. The estimate of one astronomer, Professor Newton, is fifteen million. Most of them are so minute that the moment they strike the atmosphere they are burned and if they ever reach the earth at all it is in the form of impalpable dust.

Astronomers see many more meteors than are ever discerned by the natural eye. They tell us that some of the natural light of the sky arises from the reflection of the sun upon them while they are still out in interplanetary space. The comets are probably made up of meteors.

December 5, 1928, the New York *Times* said, "There are probably about one billion shooting stars shrieking daily through the earth's atmosphere." On May 11, 1930, a little less than eighteen months later, the same journal said: "It has been estimated that over the whole surface of the earth there are probably an average of some 20,000,000 of these objects entering the atmosphere every twenty-four hours." One of these estimates is fifty times the other. The usual estimate is twenty million.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that a meteorite becomes a part of the soil into which

it falls and is imbedded, and is therefore the property of the owner of the soil. Probably if one hit a man in the back of the neck it would belong to him after he cut it out. But the Iowa argument was over the ownership of one weighing sixty-six pounds, and if one of that size hits you in the back of the neck there will be no argument as to whether you own it or not. The German government claims all meteors as government property.

In the Middle Ages meteorites were collected and have been objects of veneration or worship in many parts of the world. August is the best month to see them in the sky. The place chosen for observation should be remote from the lights of any great city.

The Origin of Meteors

At one time some held that meteors originated in volcanic eruptions, but it is now known that this view is incorrect. Their velocity has several times been figured at twenty-six miles a second. This is the velocity which a body would acquire in falling toward our sun from an infinitely great distance away, and proves that each meteor was pursuing its own independent orbit about the sun before it suffered collision with the earth.

About a hundred meteor swarms have now been recognized, and at least half a dozen of these have been proven to travel in the paths of comets. In 1833, and again in 1866, there were showers in which the meteors, like the flakes of a snowstorm, were so plentiful that the whole heavens were lighted by them.

Our best views of meteors are when they are traveling in the same general direction as the earth. When we are speeding toward them at 18.6 miles per second and they are coming toward us at 26 miles per second they are usually burned to nothing the instant they strike the atmosphere; the speed of contact is then about 45 miles per second. When they are traveling in our general direction the speed of contact is only about eight miles per second, and some of these get down to the ground without being totally destroyed by their contact with the air. Even then they frequently explode and only tiny pieces of the original boulder are ever to be found.

More than 90 percent of the composition of meteors is iron, but cobalt, silicon, sulphur, nickel, phosphorus, arsenic, germanium, and carbon crystals have also been found. No new element has ever been found in any of them. When a portion of the surface of an iron meteorite is polished and then etched with acid peculiar markings, called, from the name of their discoverer, "Widdmannstatten figures," make their appearance.

Some of the Larger Meteors

Some of the larger and slower meteors finally reach the earth. One fell in Thrace 466 B. C. and was rated of the size of two millstones. One which fell in Bohemia A.D. 1400 is still preserved in the town hall of Elbogen, where it is called the 'Bewitched Burgrave' because, according to tradition, it represents a court official turned into iron as a punishment for his tyrannical cruelty.

A meteor which fell at Dhurmsala, India, in 1860, was found coated with ice an hour after its fall. In spite of the great heat generated by friction of the atmosphere the meteor had not had time enough to get heated through. In its interior it still retained the temperature of empty space, some hundreds of degrees below zero.

At Kanth, India, in September, 1928, a meteor fell upon the keeper of the records of Kanth village, India, blowing him to pieces and making a pit in the ground 10 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep.

At L'Aigle, France, at noon, April 26, 1803, three thousand meteoric stones fell on an area nine miles long by three miles wide. In May, 1879, there was a similar shower in Iowa, in which one of the stones weighed 400 pounds. On July 19, 1912, upwards of 14,000 separate stones fell at Holbrook, Arizona, the largest fragment weighing 14 pounds. At Pultusk, Poland, June 30, 1868, there was a shower of 100,000 meteors, or pieces of one.

Near Crawfordsville, Indiana, October 10, 1930, Lawrence Swank was fired on from the skies and missed by only a few inches. He supposed he had been fired on by bandits and raced for home, only to find on arrival that a meteor had passed through the hood of his car and torn jagged holes in his radiator.

For many years the 36½-ton meteorite found by Peary at Melville Bay, Greenland, and now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, was supposed to be the largest that ever came to us from the skies, but one twice

the size fell recently at Otjihaene, South Africa.

Still larger is the meteor which now reposes somewhere in Meteor Crater, Coolbutte, Arizona. An airman noticed a hole 4,000 feet in diameter, with edges raised to 150 feet above the plain and descending precipitously 600 feet to its floor. They are still looking for the meteor itself, believing it to be one of the hugest masses of iron anywhere in the earth.

The greatest meteor of all fell in the wilderness of Siberia, July 30, 1908, when 40,000 tons of iron struck the earth a blow that was felt a thousand miles away. So terrific was the impact that the solid ground heaved outward from the spot in giant ridges, like waves of the sea. Within ten miles of the hole everything was burned to a cinder, and for thirty miles from the hole the trees that were not near enough to be burned were uprooted by the air blast and their dead tops can now be seen pointing outward from the explosion. An area fifty miles in diameter was completely devastated.

The Zodiacal Light

The zodiacal light is a great lens-shaped cloud surrounding the sun and extending nearly to the orbit of the planet Mars. This cloud is thickest at the sun, but has a region of reversed curvature within the orbit of Mercury. It is believed to be produced by reflection of sunlight from solid or gaseous molecules that form around the sun, in the plane of its equator, a ring somewhat similar to the luminous ring of Saturn. There are astronomers who regard the zodiacal light as unreal and assert that these lights are mere refractive effects.

The Fixed Stars

The stars outside of our solar system are called fixed stars, not because they are fixed, but because they seem to us to be fixed in the same positions night after night. As a matter of fact all of the stars are in motion, some of them with very high velocities, but the annual motion of the most rapidly moving stars is less than 12 seconds. If this star were to thus continue until it made the circuit of the heavens it would take it more than 105,000 years to make the trip. There are scarcely a hundred stars of which the motions are known to exceed one second in a year. So far as known, each star is moving in a straight line, but there is no method by which this motion can be checked up.

The *actual* speed of the stars is enormous when compared with any that can be produced by artificial means. Thus the motion of the slowest star is believed to be at least forty times the speed of a shot fired from the most powerful gun.

Ten years ago the number of the stars in our own universe was estimated at 375,000,000. More recently this estimate was increased to 10,000,000,000. The number visible through the telescope is estimated at about 100,000,000. The camera and photographic plate thus detect one hundred times as many as can otherwise be found.

The number of stars that can be seen by the naked eye is not more than 7,000, but as one-half of these are necessarily below the horizon at any one time, it follows that not more than 3,500 can be seen at any one time. In actual practice it is unlikely that more than 3,000 can ever be seen at once by the best eye, unless at elevated points where the air is very clear down to the horizon.

"Star Differeth from Star"

The telescope reveals that there are bluish, blue-white, green, white, yellow, orange, and red stars, and there are stars that are opaque. Each star gives an indication of its temperature: the red stars are red hot; the white stars are white hot.

There are startling differences in density. There are stars whose substance weighs seven tons to the cubic inch, which means that a lump as big as a baseball would weigh more than a locomotive. Then there are other stars so attenuated that it would take more than a million gallons of their contents to weigh as much as a quart of water. These statements are attributed to Dr. Adrian van Maanen, of Mount Wilson Observatory, California.

The stars differ enormously in their actual luminosity, i. e., in the actual amount of light which they emit. If they were all equally luminous some idea could be formed of their distance by their relative brightness, but some of the brightest stars are farthest distant. The spectroscope tells us that iron, calcium and hydrogen are present throughout the universe, and that no two stars are exactly alike.

The ancients divided the stars into six magnitudes. These magnitudes have now been extended to ten, and each has been subdivided into ten parts, or, for certain purposes, into

hundredths. It is noted that there are three or four times as many stars of the fourth magnitude as of the third; three or four times as many of the fifth as of the fourth, and so in each magnitude.

The stars are scattered through the wilderness of space at distances which baffle all powers of conception. There is only one star so near us that its light would reach us in four years, and yet light travels so fast that it would go around the earth seven times in one second. The light from other stars has been on the way toward our earth for thousands of years and will not reach us for yet many thousands more.

About the year 1388 the star Nova Pictoris broke in two, and when the light from the separated portions reached our earth in 1928, 540 years afterwards, we were first apprised of an interesting event that took place more than a hundred years before Columbus sighted San Salvador. It is claimed that the two parts of this broken star are now more than eight billion miles apart. The distance of the two parts from our little sphere is said to be 3,106,850,000,000,000,000 miles.

There are stars that change their brilliancy, now flaming up with great brilliancy, now shining with but a fraction of their former brightness. If our sun should flare up just once as some of these other suns do, we should all be volatilized instanter. There is an association of 300 men and women in 23 countries of the world that makes a hobby of observing the phenomena of the variable stars.

There Is No Disorder

Though there are variable stars, it is noteworthy that there is no disorder. Thus light from many thousands of stars enters simultaneously into the lens of one of the great astronomical cameras, but the light from each star is brought to its own proper focus unaffected by that of any of the rest. Light is not disorderly.

It was at one time thought that the interstellar space is empty, but this is now disputed. Prof. A. S. Eddington, Cambridge scientist, expresses the opinion that half the weight of the universe is in the form of a cosmic cloud as thin as if "a single puff of smoke from a pipe were extended to fill a cube ten miles in length, breadth and height".

From earliest times it has been customary for men to divide the heavens into certain groups of bright stars, called constellations. The names of the twelve zodiacal constellations are prehistoric. The number of constellations now recognized by astronomers is 67. There is no definite agreement as to their exact outlines.

The shapes of the constellations are entirely matters of accident. Rarely do they resemble the object for which they are named. The exceptions to the rule are the Scorpion, the Southern Cross, the Northern and Southern Crowns and the Southern Triangle.

There are eight stars in the Big Dipper. The second star from the end of the handle shows up as two stars to a keen pair of eyes. The Big Dipper, by the way, is losing its shape, owing to the fact that some of its stars are moving in a southerly direction and some in a northerly direction, and in a few thousand years it will be all askew.

The Pleiades, commonly supposed to be a group of seven stars, are shown by photographs to consist of about 500. To fly to them, at the rate of 11,000,000 miles a minute, which is the speed of light, would take 325 years.

Some Individual Stars

In about twelve thousand years from now, due to the precession of the equinoxes, the North Star will cease to be earth's pole star, and the blue-white Vega will have taken its place.

The hottest star is the big red star Aldebaran. It is computed to have a surface temperature of 80,000 degrees centigrade, as compared with 6,000 degrees centigrade, the surface temperature of our own sun, but it is two million times as far from the earth as our sun, so we do not mind it.

The brightest of all the stars is Sirius, estimated to be at least 10,000 times as luminous as our sun. The companion of Sirius is the densest of all stars. A ton of its material would go in a matchbox. It has a density 60,000 times that of water.

The swiftest star is Arcturus. It is thought by some to be one of the largest of the fixed stars. The greatest mass of matter is Star 27 of the Great Dog constellation. A man standing on the surface of it would weigh sixty tons. This star weighs 300 times as much as our sun.

One of the largest of the stars is Betelguese, a familiar star of the constellation Orion, the diameter of which is 250,000,000 miles. Betel-

guese is large enough that if it were hollow and our sun were placed inside of it, our earth could revolve about our sun as at present, and our moon could revolve around our earth, and the outside rim around us would even then be more than 30,000,000 miles thick.

Largest of all is Antares, with a diameter of 400,000,000 miles, or 380 times that of the sun. In volume it is 100,000,000 times as large as the sun, and if it were hollow all the solar system up to and including Mars would fit inside of it, with 55,000,000 miles to spare on all sides. Antares is but one of the works of God's fingers.

The Outside Universes

All that we have written foregoing is in respect to our own universe, now believed to contain some 10,000,000,000 members. The width of this universe is so great that it would take light, traveling 186,300 miles a second, about 300,000 years to pass across it.

Entirely outside of this universe are hundreds of other stellar universes of which ours is but a single unit. These other universes, called nebulæ, supposed for a hundred years to be stars in process of formation, are now each known to be groups like our own universe, and some of them may be as large and contain as many stars as our own. The spiral formation of each universe is the same, and indicates the same Architect. We live in the midst of one of these spirals, the Milky Way.

A group at Harvard have been studying the spiral nebulæ for years. About 18,000 of these nebulæ have been measured on photographs. The distances of some of these are estimated at 75,000,000 light years. It is thought there may be a million of these nebulæ. One of them has been measured as traveling 8,000 miles a second.

The greatest marvel about all this is that God would be willing to let His only Son, His direct personal representative in the creation of all these stupendous works, come down to earth to provide the ransom price for man's recovery out of sin and death, and that it is still His purpose to bestow upon the meek and lowly the blessings originally provided for. "Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!" —Ps. 107:31.

No More Vaccination in Victoria

A DISPATCH from Melbourne, Australia, dated November 30, says:

"Commenting on objections made to a proposal in the Health bill now before the Legislative Council to abandon compulsory vaccination in Victoria, the Minister for Health, Mr. Beckett, declared today that it had been decided by the Ministry to abandon the provision because, owing to the operation of a clause which enables a person claiming conscientious objection to vaccination to avoid its provisions, the law in Victoria had been futile for many years. Personally, he considered that vaccination and inoculation had killed far more people than smallpox had. Methods of medical treatment were constantly changing, and it might not be long before practitioners laughed at the present-day preventive treatment by vaccination and inoculation."

Censorship Again in Operation

MANY of our readers will be interested to know that the average American citizen has not sufficient intelligence to know what is fit to read and what is not, but must have this matter decided for him by somebody who wears gilt braid and brass buttons. In the last eight months four communist papers have been excluded from the mails under the provisions of the Espionage Act, which act is still in force. Many citizens of the country are hoping that some fine day Uncle Sam will grow up, and be able to talk plain, and wear long pants, and shave and act like a regular he-man; but that will not be while the sissies of mankind are running his affairs for him. Away with the Espionage Act, and away with this silly censorship idea. For what is education, anyway? Is the case against communism so weak that its advocates may not be heard?

Virgin Islands Get Civil Government

THE Virgin Islands, taken over by the United States fourteen years ago, and heretofore ruled by the navy department, are now finally to have a civil government. It does not seem too soon. The navy department surrendered the government of the islands at its own request.

Chicago's Huge Post Office

CHICAGO'S new post office will be 800 feet long, 350 feet wide and 200 feet high, and will contain fifty acres of floor space. Built at a cost of $21,000,000 it will have every convenience and detail for the handling of mails that human ingenuity is able to provide.

5.38 Percent of Banks Failed Last Year

AT THE beginning of the year 1930 there were 24,630 banks doing business in the United States. During the year 1,326 of them, or 5.38 percent were forced to close their doors. In other words, during the year one out of every 18.57 banks in the country was forced to close its doors.

France's Three Hundred Forts

THE French are not taking any more chances of the Germans' invading their country. At distances of one kilometer apart they have built or are building three hundred fortresses of iron, steel and concrete, all interconnected with telephones, and believed to render the boundary line impregnable on ground.

Henry Ford's Steering Gear

HENRY FORD is alleged to have said that he never makes any important decision without acting upon the advice of his inner voice that tells him just what to do. In the same direction, the clergy of England are flocking to London to discuss the phenomena of spiritism. All are headed for the ditch together, Henry and all.

Thanks, Awfully!

NEXT month," says *The Vegetarian and Fruitarian,* "we shall resume a series of articles on aluminum, beginning with a copy from *The Golden Age,* that fearless publication that never shrinks from publishing the truth, showing how the Government backs aluminum and Mellon interests." And to this we say, Thanks awfully!

Gold Rush in Australia

WESTERN Australia, in the vicinity of Larkinville, is in the midst of a gold rush, incident upon the finding there of a single gold nugget weighing ninety-four pounds. The nugget was found fifteen inches below the surface.

Hudson Still Quite Pure

THE Hudson river is still sufficiently pure that over 200 men make a living by fishing in its waters, but the Delaware and the Ohio have become so contaminated that fish cannot live in them. The great dam of the Power Trust at Conowingo, Md., keeps all the fish out of the Susquehanna river.

Real Deaths at Hollywood

WITNESSING the movie scenes made at Hollywood, one hardly realizes that in the last five years 55 of these actors lost their lives, while the huge total of 10,739 were injured. There is an average of 15 accidents a day sufficiently serious to be reported to the state industrial accident commission.

Goose Grease on Airplane Wings

WHEN the Creator designed a goose He did not intend that this creature should get cold easily. Our grandmothers thought goose grease one of the best cures for a cold. Now engineers have discovered that if the sides and top of an airplane are painted with goose grease the snow and ice do not adhere to it.

What the Children Had to Eat

AN INVESTIGATOR of conditions in Kentucky visited three schools and examined the lunch baskets of forty-five children. Three of them had pièces of raw cabbage only. The other baskets contained hickory nuts and walnuts, and nothing else. Forward, America! Nothing can stop us! Maybe!

New Durant Sleeper Auto

THE Durant 1931 four-cylinder or six-cylinder sedan may be converted into a perfect roadside resting or sleeping room by pressure on a lever under the front seat. The only thing strange about this is that some enterprising automobile maker did not think of this and put it in operation long ago.

Some Developments Owed to Bootleggers

H. H. SHELDON, professor of physics in New York University, attributes the development of fast motor trucks to the bootleggers. As a result of their demands the slow, hard-tired trucks have been practically taken off the highways. The bootleggers have also been responsible for greatly increasing the speed of boats used in coastal waters.

Poor Pay of British Railway Workers

THERE are 100,000 British railway workers who receive less than $12.50 a week. They are now faced with the demand that $1.50 be cut from this wage, that overtime be paid at 1¼ instead of 1½ rate, that men regularly assigned to Sunday work be not paid extra for it, and that minimum wages be reduced from $9.72 to $9.23.

Detroit, City of Homes

IN DETROIT, the city of homes, where much property was bought on easy payment plans during periods of so-called "prosperity", the homes are being lost by foreclosure at the rate of 1,500 a month. When conditions are such that the workers dare not hope to own their own homes the outlook for capital is very, very bad. What does a homeless voter care about the stability of capital?

Grasshoppers Again on Move

THE grasshoppers that have devastated northern Africa for the past three years are again on the move, having started in the extreme western part of French West Africa. Some of the grasshopper clouds are as much as thirty miles in length and six miles wide. They destroy every green thing in the line of march. They often settle on telegraph wires so thickly as to tear them from their posts.

A Legalized Synagogue in Spain

FOUR hundred and thirty-eight years after their expulsion from Spain, the Jews have now been given legal rights again in that country. They have just been granted the right to open a synagogue in Madrid. With this step forward the Spanish government has taken one backward, having virtually suppressed the motor vehicle industry in all its branches in Spanish territory.

Niagara Has 20,000 Years Yet

FROM a study of the Great Gorge, and calculations based upon the present rate of excavation of four feet a year, we are told that in another 20,000 years Niagara will be up to Lake Erie and Buffalo will be left high and dry on the hill. Meantime the governments will build artificial islands and so change the flow as to preserve the Falls as long as possible.

Experiments with Human Speech

AT A LECTURE in Baltimore, Sergius P. Grace, of the Bell Telephone organization, demonstrated apparatus which delays human speech 4½ seconds en route to the loud-speaker, and which turns it upside down, thus scrambling it, and which also unscrambles it by turning it right side up. He caused the flames of an arc light to serve as a loud-speaker.

Tomato Growers Not Overpaid

IT IS estimated that 2,000,000 tons of tomatoes are grown annually in the United States, and that the farmers who raise them get $40,000,000 for the crop. That is at the rate of 1¢ a pound, and, considering the prices at which tomatoes are sold in New York, the farmers are certainly not overpaid. A Western Canada farmer is growing tomatoes that are white instead of red.

Professors Are Cleaning Up

REALIZING that some of their number were getting as much as $10,000 a year for traveling about the country speaking on behalf of the Power Trust, the Association of American University Professors has adopted a resolution providing that any member speaking in public on behalf of an organization or individual paying him a retainer fee must make public the fact that he is being paid, and who is his paymaster.

Praying for Henry VIII's Soul

ONCE a month, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, the choirboys still get a small rake-off for praying for Henry VIII's soul; and considering the bad record he made, we can hardly blame the choirboys for trying to do something for him, especially if they are paid for it. However, Henry is safe in storage until the resurrection, and knows nothing of all that is going on.

Bethlehem Stockholders Seek Bonus

A GROUP of Bethlehem Steel stockholders are trying to get back some of the $36,000,000 which was paid out in bonuses to Eugene R. Grace, the president, and others. The stockholders seem to think that when a little item of some $36,000,000 is paid to somebody for real or imaginary services rendered it would not be any more than right to let the stockholders have a look in and at least an opportunity to say whether or not they like the arrangement.

Russia's Huge Budgets

THE New York *Times* draws our attention to the fact that Russia's budgetary income of $15,875,000,000 seems to indicate that the Soviet Republic is an enterprise exceeding the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy combined, but that this conclusion is unwarranted because the Russian budget includes vast expenditures for activities that, in less socialized countries, are carried on and financed privately.

British Army Reduced by War Films

THE recent showing of war films is believed to have had much to do with reducing the British army to 10,000 below its authorized strength. Even though faced with unemployment, British boys do not relish the idea of exposing themselves to horrors such as are illustrated in *All Quiet on the Western Front*. Oddly enough, they wish to live. Big Business will find it hard to understand this. And so will the big politicians and big churchmen.

Man and the Machine

IN TEXTILE industries, one man now produces as much yarn as 4,500 did in the latter part of the 18th century. In the manufacture of boots and shoes, one man and a machine replace 250 men over the same period of time; seven men replace 60 in the casting of pig iron, and two replace 128 in the loading of it; a power shovel digs and loads as much dirt as 400 men did thirty years ago; one girl using a body-striping machine does the work of ten men at the Packard Motor Car Company works; 28 telephone girls do the work formerly done by 260; a machine makes electric bulbs two thousand times as fast as they used to be made by hand. Is it any wonder we have unemployment?

Graft in Highway Improvements

THE International Traffic and Transport Association declares that millions of dollars are annually paid by companies manufacturing highway machinery and materials, and by some contractors, to laymen serving in state offices, members of county commissions, township boards and city street committees. This huge bill is listed by the companies as overhead promotion expense, and in the end is, of course, paid by the public.

What Service Did Corporations Render?

FOR the year 1928 the payments of interest and dividends to corporations were $6,028,184,000; for 1930 they were $8,200,554,000. It is now proper to inquire what great additional service the corporations rendered the people in 1930 over the service rendered in 1928, that they should add more than 25 percent to their income in two years' time. Anyone with half an eye can see that the interest octopus is bleeding the people to death.

Vitamin D Kills Mold Germs

EXPERIMENTS at the University of Cincinnati have shown that Vitamin D, created artificially by ultra-violet rays, destroys fermentation, yeast molds and other foes to food. The General Foods Corporation has taken over the process and formed a new company, the General Development Laboratories, Inc. Wonder if when you eat food thus treated it will be as resistant to digestive juices and keep us all lying awake all night wondering why we ate it.

Russia May Succeed

IN *Commerce and Finance* M'Cready Sykes says: "There are emerging in Russia vast and possibly efficient establishments prepared to supply on a large scale great quantities of the things needed by mankind, and there is more than an outside chance that within a few years Russia will be an active and powerful competitor, not merely, as now, a minor and casual one, in the markets of the world. It is conceivable that one of its results will be production of goods for the world's needs at a less price than the world now knows. If that is to occur, we cannot defeat it, even if it were well to defeat it, merely by expressing disapproval and having nothing to do with it."

Canada Feeding Her Hungry

CANADA is feeding her hungry, apparently not having any apprehensions such as have disturbed the satellites of Big Business in this country. One thing Canada did do, and that was to kick when some of the money set aside for the poor was used in Quebec for work on churches and religious schools. Why is it that this religious bunch never can see the poor have anything without trying to get their hands on it?

Conditions in Clay County, Kentucky

MRS. MARY BRECKENRIDGE, director of the Frontier Nursing Association, writes of conditions in Clay county, Kentucky: "I was in northern France just after the German evacuation, and went in with Miss Anne Morgan's commission; but the economic situation was not as bad there as it is today in the Kentucky mountains. There was machinery to get food in to the population, and they were not allowed to get as close to starvation as our American citizens are being allowed today."

1930 a Year of Surprises

COL. LEONARD P. AYRES, vice president of Cleveland Trust Company, says of 1930: "The severe drouth was a surprise; the world-wide political unrest was unforeseen; the erratic dumping of products by Russia was not predictable. The failure of many banks in this country, which has fundamentally the soundest of all banking systems, and the strongest individual banking units, was an unexpected development. Finally, the greatest surprise of all was the discovery that business was not fundamentally sound."

Four Great Rail Mergers

IF NOT interfered with, the New York Central will take over the Lackawanna and the Virginian railways; the Pennsylvania will take over the Wabash and the Norfolk & Western; the Baltimore & Ohio will take over the Reading, the Jersey Central, the Western Maryland, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, and the Chicago & Alton; and the Chesapeake & Ohio will have the Nickel Plate, the Hocking Valley, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Pere Marquette, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie. All of the North and East would go into the four great groups.

Feeding Starving Arkansans

THE Red Cross allowances for feeding starving Arkansans is from $2 a week up to a maximum of $4.50 a week, depending upon the number of children. At first glance it does look as if a country with a total annual income of $90,000,000,000 could do that much for the starving, does it not? But we have to spend so much for interest and profits that we do hate to overfeed our fellow Americans.

How the Government Spends

A WRITER in *Commerce and Finance* seems to think that when the government starts to spend it does not know where to stop. For instance, during the World War it bought for each horse and mule about 9 halters, 5 brushes, 7 nose bags, 4 covers and 7 sets of horseshoes. For each cavalry horse it bought about 11 saddles and 7 saddlebags. For each officer entitled to wear spurs it bought about 36 sets, and in the matter of shoes, provided about ten pairs for each man.

Decline of Mr. Hoover's Popularity

ONE by one the idols fall from their pedestals. The Manchester *Guardian*, referring to Republican defeats in last fall's elections, said: "A third factor is the great decline in the personal popularity of Mr. Hoover, who in 1920 was the country's greatest idol, in 1928, when he was elected, was still almost universally admired and respected, but is today under a cloud because of what many people regard as vacillation, timidity, lack of flexibility of mind, and too great subservience to the forces of entrenched wealth."

Cash Bonus to Veterans

EVEN the possibility that the government would have to pay to the veterans of the World War a cash bonus of $3,400,000,000 has so scared our timid financiers that they declared that if the plan went through the banks would have to close. Yet if the Power Trust had proposed to float that much stock, with nothing much back of it except hot air, those same great financiers would have backed the deal to the limit. When the people want something it is one thing; when the great financiers want it, and are to profit by it, it is quite another and a different thing.

Extracts from Interesting Letters

North Kansas City, Mo. "I heard the talk on 'The Resurrection of the Dead' from Radio Station WHB, Kansas City, Mo., this morning, and enjoyed it. I am writing for more information about the books you spoke of in this morning's broadcast. Have heard a lot about the Watch Tower lately, and would like to know more about it."

Delano, Tenn. "It gives me great pleasure to tell you how very comforted and helped we are with your lectures over the air each Sunday morning. Never before did I understand the parable of Dives and Lazarus until I heard you explain it so fully. Some of your representatives were here, but did not stop at my home. I left word for them to call, as I want your new books entitled *Light*, and the others. We have *Deliverance, The Harp of God* and others, but we cannot rest until we have all the great truths you have for us. I would also like a copy of your paper. I would like to subscribe for it, but we are hard pressed for funds at present. My husband has been out of work for over a year. We would have given up all hope had it not been for your encouraging help. Now we know that the blessing for man is just ahead and we are patiently waiting. Send me the price of your books and I will send an order at once. I saw the car of your representatives, and also the books, but could not wait for the people to come back, as I had to return to my work. Yesterday I walked two blocks to see if I could again locate the car. I will not be put off any longer, I am so hungry for the books."

Philadelphia, Pa. "I have read *The Harp of God* and others of your books. It was through my optician I first heard of them. He made me a present of two of them. We also hear Judge Rutherford every Sunday. Thank God for the radio. I would like you to send me *Life, Deliverance, Reconciliation* and *Prophecy*. I am passing this literature on to others; I want them to know of the great truths that have been brought so clearly to me."

Holyoke, Mass. "While listening over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Springfield and Boston, I heard of your wonderful book which unfolds the Bible. Will you please send me one of your circulars and price list?"

Stevensville, Va. "I would like to have a price list of your wonderful books, and trust I may hear from you soon."

Marion, Ind. "I listened to your program yesterday morning and would like to have you send me your books called *Light*. Here is to your success, and more sermons like the one I heard yesterday."

Red Bank, N. J. "Will you please send me a copy of Judge Rutherford's sermon of this morning, no matter what the copy costs? I will mail the same back to you. That is the best sermon I have ever heard and I am 47 years old. I would like to have the manuscript just as he preached it."

Evansville, Ind. "Station WGBF, of this city, has broadcast the WATCHTOWER programs for a long time and is anxious to continue them, but evidently their machine for using records is antiquated. One of the 13½-minute recorded lectures was so timed that it took much longer to run it, and resulted in so much distortion that many phone calls came in protesting against the service. The next week the record was run much too rapidly and was so much distorted that the protests were renewed. The local WATCHTOWER representative called at the station and voiced his protest. Being told that it was not possible to give better service, he told the management that the contract would have to be canceled. So the next Sunday there was no program over WGBF. Early in the week the owner of the station telephoned the WATCHTOWER representative and asked him to come up to his office. He told him that the station had carried the WATCHTOWER programs for a long time and desired to continue them, and also told him that he had ordered an entirely new and up-to-date machine, which would be installed by March 1, and did not want the contract canceled, for the reason that there was a great public demand for these lectures, and that it had taken three persons to answer the phone calls that continued to come in all the forenoon Sunday. The owner of the station said that he never realized before how many people wanted Judge Rutherford's lectures. Friends all over the middle west are rejoicing that KMOX of St. Louis is on the air."

"Thy Kingdom Come"

PROBABLY no prayer or petition has been offered more often than the prayer "Thy kingdom come". But very few seem to have had any definite idea as to what they prayed for in this petition, for at the same time that they have prayed for a kingdom to come most people, even today, finish their prayer by saying, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen!"

It is surely out of harmony with itself to ask for a kingdom to come and at the same time to say that the kingdom is already here. But is this kingdom already established on this earth, and, since the name Christendom means "Christ's kingdom", is Christendom that kingdom? Is God honored and pleased by anyone's telling Him that Christendom is the kingdom Christ Jesus taught us to pray for and that "thine [O God] is Christendom"? Christendom, which oppresses the many colored races, the 'heathen', of the world! Christendom, with its greedy and gouging profiteers and trusts and corporations controlling in business! Christendom, with organized wealth domineering in the courts and legislatures and governments! Christendom, with its politicians with petrified consciences grafting, misrepresenting the people and oppressing them! Christendom, with its hundreds of church denominations whose conflicting creeds confuse the people as to the meaning of the Bible and whose non-producing clergymen, with their families and all, are saddled onto the people to support!

Can we honestly say to God in prayer that this is His kingdom and the power and glory of it is His? Why have not the clergy told the people that the words, "Thine *is* the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever," are counterfeit and were fraudulently inserted in the New Testament some hundreds of years after the writers of the New Testament were dead? Instead the clergy let the words stand in the people's minds as a seeming Scriptural support that Christendom is God's kingdom that we pray for.

As we look at conditions in Christendom and also in all the heathen world which Christendom has ingloriously failed to convert, we realize that the words, "Thine is the kingdom," cannot be true, and that we still need to pray: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." If we still pray for God's kingdom to come, then whose kingdom is Christendom? Where will God's kingdom come? How will it come? and does the Bible show at what time it will come? Who will its King be? and who its subjects? All such questions flow out from the prayer, "Thy kingdom come."

Through all the long, weary centuries, ever since the building of organized society, the people at large have been deceived, buffeted and oppressed by a few on top. They have longed for a government to come to earth that would actually bring to them life, liberty, contentment, justice, and unending peace and happiness. But as they longed they have always relied on men, human politicians, to set up such a government. In so doing they have ignored God's way, to their great injury and sorrow, as accumulated world history and present conditions now prove. God knows the hearts and inmost longing of man better than man himself. God has the power to satisfy all proper human cravings, because He made man in His own image and likeness. He did not create the unhappy conditions which have afflicted man for the past six thousand years. Man wrecked his own happiness. God alone can restore it. Mankind's cries and groanings have come up to God's ears, and very shortly He will bring them complete relief.

When thinking of perfect earthly conditions, our minds instinctively turn back to the garden of Eden. There man had a perfect government. God was the great supreme One who gave the laws for man. Adam was ideally fitted to represent God on the earth, because he was created perfect as God's handiwork and was in His image and likeness. The earth, not heaven, was the territory in which man was to be God's princely representative. The Lord planted the garden of Eden and then commissioned Adam to make the rest of the earth a paradise like it. Eve was to be his happy helpmate. Together they were to bring children into being and fill their earthly paradise with them. When the earth had been properly filled, then Adam and Eve and all their offspring were to enjoy prosperity, health, peace, liberty, life and communion with their God forever on earth and to have dominion over the lower animals.—Gen. 1:28.

When Adam yielded to the temptation of Sa-

tan and broke his covenant with God, he became a rebel, an enemy of God, like Satan himself. Friendly relations were immediately broken off. The earth, which had been Adam's domain, was now to become his grave. God said: "Out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." Into the ungardened lands outside the paradise in Eden, Adam and Eve were driven to die as criminals. About nine hundred and twenty-eight years later the earth claimed Adam as its prisoner. He died, but the Bible does not say he went to a hell of torment. (Gen. 5:5) He went to the Bible hell, which is the grave, and there in the dust of the earth he still sleeps the sound, unbroken, painless sleep of death. All his offspring have at death joined him in the same place, to await the hour of which Jesus said: "The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; . . . unto the resurrection." —John 5:28, 29.

After their banishment from Eden, Adam and Eve began to multiply as God had authorized them in Eden. But alas! instead of bringing forth perfect children, without taint of sin or sickness and with the opportunity to choose the right and be rewarded with the gift of eternal life, they brought forth imperfect, diseased children, sinful from birth and hence inevitably destined to die. Their very first son turned out to be a murderer, and that of his own brother. Adam and Eve had had a goodly taste of God's kingdom in Eden; now they and their children were to experience the sorrows, disappointments and oppressions of the Devil's government. Adam's children had no choice in the matter. Their father had eaten the sour grape of sin and disobedience; as a result their teeth were set on edge. (Ezek. 18:2) Thus the iniquity of the father was visited upon the children. "By one man's disobedience many were made sinners. . . . And so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."—Rom. 5:12, 19.

Did the Lord authorize Satan's empire over earth? Of course not. But having His own purpose to carry out for His glory and for man's restoration, He has given His attention to His own work, and when that is accomplished He will take action against Satan's wicked government and fully deliver mankind from its control for ever. Then "whosoever will" of the race of mankind may have restored to him "that which was lost", because God will set up His own government on the earth, and that government shall be laid upon the shoulder of Him who is the Redeemer of mankind, Christ Jesus, God's anointed King.

Jehovah, the all-seeing One, foresaw exactly what course Satan's empire would take. That we might know His foreknowledge of events, He has given us prophetic pictures of Satan's empire. These pictures have been accurately fulfilled. From the very beginning the idea of Satan has been the domination of the world or world empire with himself as the deified ruler thereof. In his heart he said: "I will be like the Most High." But God has overruled all the moves of the adversary even as He has foreseen them and has described them beforehand in Daniel's prophecy and elsewhere in His written Word, and His own benevolent purposes for mankind have moved on unhindered to glorious success. He has withheld direct action against Satan for a long period of time, during which the satanic powers have held universal sway over men. This period of time Jesus called "the times of the Gentiles".—Luke 21:24.

Before God allowed Satan and his earthly servants to establish a universal empire, He allowed the Jewish people to make an experiment in government. The Lord has in mind to set up a kingdom over mankind which shall meet all man's needs and desires and utterly abolish sin, death and the Devil. To prove by actual demonstration that no human creatures in their present imperfect condition could carry on such a kingdom God chose the Jews to serve and illustrate His purpose, because they were the descendants of a man who was "the friend of God", Abraham. Jacob was one of Abraham's grandson's. Jacob had twelve sons, who became the twelve foundations of the Israelitish or Jewish race. One of these sons was Judah. To notify us that the Ruler of God's coming kingdom would be born in Judah's tribe, God inspired Jacob on his deathbed to bless Judah in these words: "The sceptre [or right to rule] shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh [the peacemaker] come, and unto him shall the gathering of the people be." (Gen. 49:10) In 1575 B.C. the Lord brought the children of Israel into the land of Palestine, and at their own request He gave them a king. The second king of the Jews was David. He was of the family or tribe of Judah. Though he was a God-fearing ruler and extended the Jewish

kingdom to its utmost limits, yet he did not prove to be the lawgiver, the Shiloh, the king, of whom Jacob his forefather had prophesied. Neither did David's successor, Solomon, the wisest man of ancient times, whose glorious, prosperous and peaceful reign was a foreshadowing of the blessed, tranquil kingdom of the Prince of Peace, the true Shiloh.

Sacred scripture says that the Jewish kings sat upon the throne of Jehovah, as God's representative. Hence the Jewish kingdom was a miniature kingdom of God on earth. God was the One who gave the Jews their laws and sent His prophets to teach them the truth. Here was the opportunity of the Jews to honor their God and to illustrate what the coming kingdom of God world-wide would be like; as the scripture says: "Happy is that nation whose God is Jehovah." (Ps. 33:12) But the Jews failed to furnish a faithful and true picture of what the coming great reality would be. For the most part their kings, judges and priests broke God's laws, and the princes and wealthy men oppressed and profiteered on the people. The priests left the worship of the true God and brought in pagan idolatries, forms, images, ceremonies, and festivals. The people followed them and the nation became corrupt.

Christendom, however, dares not point her finger in scorn at the unfaithful Jews, for who can deny that Christendom's rulers, her judges, her moneyed men, and her clergy have been guilty of the same unfaithfulness and disregard toward God and Christ, and that the people, while professing to follow Christ, have blindly followed their blind leaders? If God overthrew the Jewish nation for their forsaking of Him and His laws, shall Christendom, with its history as all the world knows it, come in for anything less at God's hands? And why has Christendom proven to be the modern counterpart of the disobedient and unfaithful Jewish kingdom? Because, as the Apostle John has said: "The whole world lieth in the evil one," Satan. (1 John 5:19, *R. V.*) And, as the Apostle Paul says, "the god of this world hath blinded the minds."—2 Cor. 4:3, 4.

In 606 B.C. Satan became "the god of this world", because there God lifted His hand of restraint, that Satan might carry out his program of world imperialism. How? By overturning in that year the kingdom which the Lord had set up over the Jews. Against the Jews and their last human king of Judah's line God inspired His prophet Ezekiel (21:24-27) to exclaim: "Because ye have made your iniquity to be remembered, in that your transgressions are discovered, so that in all your doings your sins do appear; . . . ye shall be taken with the hand. And thou, profane wicked prince of Israel, whose day is come, when iniquity shall have an end, . . . Remove the diadem, and take off the crown; . . . I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it; and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it [to] him."

Thus at this disheartening time in Israel's history from which the Jews have not recovered even up to this day, God gave out the good news that He would surely some day in His own due time send the rightful Ruler of earth, to whom He would give the diadem and crown and scepter and kingdom. Until that rightful Ruler came in His power and glory there should be no kingdom of God on this earth; hence we know that ever since the days of the Roman Emperor Constantine, but especially since the bishop anointed King Charlemagne, in Rome, in A.D. 799, Christendom has worked a fraud on the credulous people in claiming to be "thy kingdom come", that is, Christ's kingdom.

God used Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, to overturn the Jewish kingdom in 606 B.C., and with that event "the times of the Gentiles" began, to last for "seven times", or 2,520 years, and hence ending in A.D. 1914. God sent a dream to Nebuchadnezzar to show the history of the "times of the Gentiles" in advance. The dream being from God, only God's prophet Daniel could interpret it, and the dream and the interpretation thereof have been recorded in God's written Word and preserved therein for our benefit, because we are living since 1914, or "in the time of the end" of Satan's world control. Hence the time is now at hand for the last part of this dream to be fulfilled before our very eyes.

In the dream Nebuchadnezzar beheld a mighty image, with golden head, "his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass, his legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay." Then Nebuchadnezzar saw a "stone cut out [of the mountain] without hands, . . . which smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them to pieces. Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold, broken to pieces together, . . . and the wind carried them away, that no place was

found for them: and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth". Daniel interpreted the dream, saying: "The great God hath made known . . . what should come to pass hereafter." We today have reached that "hereafter" and the dream is therefore for us to understand. Daniel added: "The dream is certain, and the interpretation thereof sure." The dream has been already proved certain and the interpretation thereof correct, because every part of the dream has already been fulfilled except the Stone's smiting the feet of the image. Hence we may know that the work that is outlined for that symbolic Stone to do is "sure" to come to pass, even in our day.

To Nebuchadnezzar Daniel the prophet said: "Thou art this head of gold." Nebuchadnezzar had established the empire of Babylon. Babylon is used in the Scriptures to symbolize Satan's organization. Hence Nebuchadnezzar, head of Babylon, represents Satan, the head of the devilish organization. Thus in reality Satan is the golden head of the image, and the body of the image pictures Satan's organization, both the heavenly, spiritual or invisible part and the earthly, human or visible part.

A comparison of numerous scriptures, such as Daniel 10:13, 20, Ephesians 6:12, and Revelation 12:3, shows that there are seven major principalities in Satan's invisible organization, presided over by seven spiritual princes. These are immediately next to Satan their chief and are lesser or inferior to him, and hence are pictured by the parts of the image right next to the head, namely, the arms and breasts of silver, a metal inferior to gold.

Additionally, other scriptures show that there are legions of fallen angels in Satan's organization, which exercise great influence and power over humankind. In their operations they are closest actually to humanity, and fittingly are pictured by those parts of the image immediately next to the legs, namely, the belly and thighs of "brass" or copper, copper being a metal less noble than silver but more valuable than the base metal iron.

The iron legs of the image supported the superior parts of the image, and hence they pictured those things which are the base or lowest part of Satan's organization, namely, the visible or human kingdoms and governments of this wicked world. From the most ancient times iron was widely used in warfare or military operations; therefore the iron of the legs would picture that these worldly kingdoms and governments of men would be brutally militaristic. These kingdoms have always been divided, like the two legs of the human body.

The ten toes of the image picture the extremities of Satan's visible, earthly organization, namely, *all* the human ruling classes under Satan at "the time of the end" or "the last days" of Satan's rule. Ten is used in the Scriptures as a number symbolizing *all* or *the whole* of things earthly. Thus the ten toes symbolize all worldly governments throughout the earth in our day, "the time of the end." Commercial powers and political powers have both supported and depended upon the military forces; consequently all these together are represented in the iron of the legs, feet and toes of the image. Religious rulers, the clergy of all religions, but particularly the clergy of Christendom, have always tried to blend church and state and to mix themselves in with the politicians and the people of money, and with the army and the navy, just as the clay tried to mix with the iron of the feet and toes of the image. But this mixture never did work perfectly, and soon now the financiers, the politicians and the militarists will shake off the parasite clergy, just as the Bolshevists have already done.

As a binder to hold the ten toe-kingdoms together, the politicians and financiers have brought forth the League of Nations, and the clergy of Christendom have impudently mixed in and officially called this League "the political expression of the kingdom of God on earth". After more than ten years' operation of the League it is up to the people to judge for themselves whether their religious leaders have been false prophets or not, and whether the League is truly a faithful representation of God's kingdom on earth. It must now be apparent to all close observers that the League is really serving the desire of the ruling factors to perpetuate selfish imperialism (the iron) and that it has not brought God's kingdom to mankind.

How, then, will God's kingdom come? What does the dream as Daniel interpreted it show? To quote Daniel 2:44: "In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the king-

dom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever." According to the dream, the stone cut out of the mountain by divine power first smites the image on the feet and toes, then mills the whole image to powder, and finally it grows to the proportions of a mountain that fills the whole earth. Does that suggest that the League of Nations will succeed and stand forever, and that this trying to mix the clay of organized religion with the iron of militaristic imperialism will win out and bring the blessings and benefits that the people want? No, but the very reverse. The time is past for such an attempt to succeed, because in A.D. 1914 "the times of the Gentiles" as rulers of the people ran out. Promptly, and at the marked time, there came the World War, accompanied by famines, plagues of disease, earthquakes, and distress of nations with perplexity, all of which Jesus foretold and said would be the outward evidences to prove that the old world of satanic control had ended, and that He had come to dash Satan's empire to pieces and to establish His kingdom for mankind's deliverance and blessing.—Matthew 24.

Today statesmen, men of great wealth, and clergymen support the League of Nations and peace pacts in order to keep the legs of human political governments and world imperialism standing, all of which is in opposition to God's kingdom which is now due to take charge of men's affairs for their good. But they are attempting a vain thing; for the dream is certain, and to pieces the image of wicked world rule must go. The "stone", which is God's anointed King, Christ Jesus, will at God's due time, evidently not far distant now, smite this seeming Gibraltar of satanic world rule. Let those who are striving to preserve the image of world power get out of the way, for Jesus said: 'On whomsoever this stone shall fall, it shall grind him to powder.' (Matt. 21:44) Yes, the grinding of the nations to powder will be accomplished by earth's new King, Jesus, the "stone" of God's organization.

At that time Jesus said there "shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world". It will be "the battle of that great day of God Almighty" (Rev. 16:14), God's own battle against the wicked ruling powers and all of Satan's organization, and then the nations of Satan's organization shall be swept from the earth for ever and Christ's kingdom will completely dominate the earth. Satan will be bound. God will reign through Christ.

Thus it is that the Lord answers the prayer, "Thy kingdom come." Thus His kingdom begins its control of earth, small at first, like a stone, but nonetheless bringing destruction to mankind's enemy, Satan's organization, and ushering in the new world wherein God's will shall be done in earth as it is in heaven. Then "peace on earth, good will to men" shall come to stay perpetually. And the "stone" will become a great mountain and fill the whole earth in that the kingdom will control the whole earth.

"And it shall come to pass in the last days," so the inspired prophet Isaiah (2:2-4) says, "that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. . . . And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf, and the young lion, and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." "And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined. And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations. He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces; and the rebuke of his people shall he take away from off all the earth: for the Lord hath spoken it. And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation. For in this mountain shall the hand of the Lord rest."—Isa. 11:6, 9; 25:6-10.

Electricity in Britain *By L. Kinsey (England)*

I AM enclosing a cutting which I came across the other day, and which I thought might be of interest to you. It is clipped from a British journal called *The Machinery Market*. Your frequent reference to the electric power question led me to think the statistical matter would interest you.

[The clipping shows that Britain has 3,000,000 consumers of electricity and that two-thirds of all the current used is supplied by the public authorities. Just why that is right in England and wrong in the United States we let the bought college professors and the Judas press explain to the public, the Power Trust meantime paying them for their time and expense.—*Editor.*]

In the same connection I saw it stated in another journal last week that there are 150,000 electric cookers in use in Great Britain, and that the number is increasing at the rate of 30,000 a year. It was stated that this is more than in the United States. I wonder if this is so. If it is, it proves that dear current is a definite hindrance to progress.

I continue to enjoy *The Golden Age,* although, like many others, I would not subscribe in detail to everything that appears.

After a long period of doubt and hesitation I am satisfied on the aluminum question, and have been glad to tell others of this evil.

Just one question, Mr. Editor: Where do you get all those titles for the items of news in *The Golden Age?* They are certainly cute; and I sometimes wonder how long you will go on without a repeat.

[We get these chips off the back end of the ice wagon when the driver is not looking!—*Editor.*]

Goldfish Slippers for Milady

MILADY can now get a nice pair of slippers made of goldfish skins. They give the effect of gold and silver. The cost at present is about $80 a pair, but is expected to come down as the demand increases. Imagine Jane dancing around in the skins of a half dozen of her pets.

in golden age no. 302

cheap electricity

is possible, as demonstrated by the savings made in the municipal plants at *pasadena, cleveland, tacoma* and other cities; but for the rest of the country it is still a "pipe-dream", and likely to remain so as long as the power trust retains its predatory privilege to "put it over" the people.

free money

among other interesting news items is one which tells of *lord tavistock's* unusual proposition that to avoid extremes of poverty every citizen, rich or poor, employed or out of work, should receive an equal sum of new money.

torture

an article on vivisection exposes some of the atrocities committed in the name of *science,* falsely so called.

the report of the radio address, *"every christian must be a preacher,"* sets forth some important truths in a direct and understandable way.

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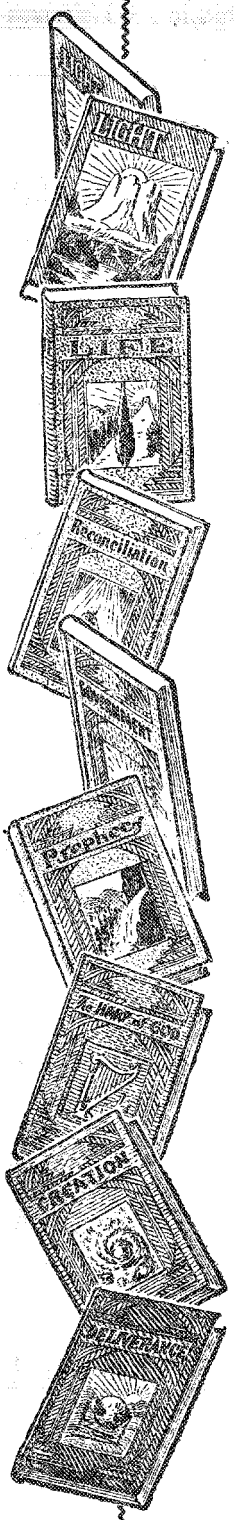

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The Costs of Electric Current

[Compiled from the literature of The Public Ownership League of America]

IN 21 Ontario cities, each with a population of 10,000 and up, the cost of residence electricity per kilowatt hour is 1.6 cents. In 32 selected cities of the United States, with a total population of 25,000,000, the average cost of residence electricity per kilowatt hour is 7.4 cents. Even when 30 percent is added to the Ontario rates to fully cover payments of taxes, and dividends, and the difference between generation by coal and by water power, the rates in the United States cities are still more than three times the Ontario rates.

Some years ago Pasadena, California, undertook to own and operate its own municipal light and power plant. At the time the people began to talk about building an electric utility the rate for electrical energy was 15 cents per kilowatt hour, but a cut was made from this rate to 12½ cents. This was being charged at the time the city entered the field and established a rate of 8 cents per kilowatt hour for domestic service and an 80-cent minimum instead of $1, with a top rate of 4 cents for power, ranging down to as low as 1.2 cents. This, it will be observed, was a little more than half what had been charged before the city entered the field, and at the same time the service in those days was not what the service is today or since the city established its electric utility.

The first year the municipal plant lost $5,463.71. The next year they lost $12,525.63. The next year, however, they made a profit of $1,261.49 (that was the year 1908-9) and they have made a profit every year since. It went up to $8,000 the next year, then to $17,000 the next, to $18,000, to $23,000, and so on until in 1923-24 the surplus profit of that municipal plant was $297,223.33, with rates which, while not as low as they will be able to have them there, are away below what they ever dreamed of getting them when they were subject to the control of a privately owned plant generating and distributing for profit. They are paying something always toward the amortization of their investment, and eventually they will have it free of debt and have no expense but maintenance.

Cleveland, Ohio, has its own municipal electric plant. The plant has more than paid its way and today the city has an equity in it of over $2,000,000. Consistent with its original purposes it has rendered real service to the people of this city: It has saved the community at least $20,000,000 by reason of its low light and power rates to its own customers; and through the reduction of rates by the private company, which has consistently followed since the municipal plant started operation. As a result of its existence Cleveland enjoys the lowest domestic light rates in the United States, both through the municipal plant and the private company; and in addition, especially low street-lighting rates.

Tacoma, Washington, has muncipal ownership. Tacoma's publicly owned light plant is saving her citizens over $3,000,000 annually. If Tacoma raised its rates to meet the price charged in its neighboring city, Tacoma could cease to collect taxes and make the light department run the city. Some 2,700 homes use electric heat, many of them being without chimneys. Dirt is banished by the magic of "white coal". Thousands of electric ranges are in use, and more are being added daily. The range goes on the lighting circuit, and practically all of the range current is at the 1-cent rate, which drops to one-half cent after using 800 kilowatt hours.

A "Wicked" Public Ownership

A distinguished public utility magnate is quoted in the press as declaring that public ownership is "wicked". If that be true, Spring-

field, the capital of Illinois, is an example of extreme and continuing wickedness.

In 1894 some public-spirited citizens of that town got together and subscribed $60,000 to build a plant for street lighting, to escape the extortion of the private corporation which then had a monopoly. The plant paid for itself in five years and then was donated to the city. This, from the corporation point of view, is appalling wickedness. It should have been capitalized at "reproduction cost" and unloaded on the community in that form.

For 21 years the plant continued lighting the streets. Then, in 1915, Willis J. Spaulding became manager and started in on commercial lighting and power distribution. By 1925 the city had secured 11,637 customers and had cut the rate for lights from 13 cents per kilowatt hour to 6 cents. Obviously this is worse wickedness and more of it.

But that is not all. Instead of running behind, as publicly owned plants are supposed to do to suit corporation arithmetic, the public plant of Springfield is making money. It earned $115,000 above all charges in 1924, and $159,000 in 1925. This surplus, about $2 per year for each man, woman, and child in the city, belongs to the people instead of to a corporation. In addition, the plant saved the people $549,000 in 1925 through reduced rates. Samuel Insull would agree that this is unparalleled wickedness!

In other words, the people of Springfield are saving more out of their water and electric plants than their city government costs them. Words fail to describe such wickedness.

In the early years of the electric plant, a rather unusual incident occurred. For fear water works funds might be used to help the electric plant, the private utility company operating in Springfield sought and secured an injunction forbidding the use of water works funds for any other purpose; but still they were not satisfied! The company applied to and secured from the court an order under which the municipal light and power department was commanded to turn over all its books and accounts to expert accountants brought in by the company from outside the state, for the avowed purpose of proving that our accounts were not properly kept, and to show that the electric plant was not self-supporting; and that water funds were being diverted from their proper use. When these bookkeepers completed their investigation, they found that the plant not only was paying its way, but was earning a profit. The auditors suddenly slipped away without making any report whatsoever, and have not been heard from since.

At Niagara Falls

Said Senator Norris:

There is a Niagara Falls, N. Y., and there is a Niagara Falls, Canada, just across the river. They are supplied with electricity coming from Niagara Falls. On the American side it is done by private initiative and the efficient methods of private ownership and private distribution and private generation. On the Canadian side it is done by the publicly owned hydroelectric commission. Here is the bill of a man who lives in Niagara Falls, N. Y. The bill is for the month ending January 2, 1929. That is not ancient. It is the last bill he has received. He lives in a 7-room house. He has electric lighting, a vacuum sweeper, an electric iron, an electric washing machine, and an electric range. For the month of December, 1928, he consumed 256 kilowatt hours of electricity. That is quite a large amount of electricity for a 7-room house. The ordinary consumption of electricity in a house of that size where they use electric lighting only would be between 40 and 45 kilowatt hours, but having all these electric appliances he consumed in that little modest home 256 kilowatt hours. He paid a bill for that amount of electricity of $6.44. As rates go in the United States that is a cheap rate. But he had no discount on that bill. That was net. In fact, if he did not pay it within 10 days a 10 percent penalty was added.

Now let us see what that man would have had to pay for the same amount of electricity for the same service if he had lived just across the line, in Niagara Falls, Canada. His bill then would have been $3.28, with a discount of 10 percent if he paid it within 10 days, making a net bill of $2.96 on the Canadian side as compared with the net bill of $6.44 on the American side for the same service, the power coming from the same water from the same river from the same Niagara Falls.

I have another bill from a man who lives in the same city of Niagara Falls, N. Y. He lives in an 8-room house, and has electric lighting, a vacuum sweeper, an electric iron, an electric washing machine, and an electric range. He consumed for the month of December, 1928, 493 kilowatt hours of electricity. He paid a bill of $9.64. That is net, with no discount. Had he lived across the river, in Niagara Falls, Canada, for the same electricity for the same month, generated from the same water from the same river, he would have had to pay $5.77, with a discount of 10 percent if he made prompt payment, so that his net payment

would have been $5.20; $5.20 on the Canadian side as against $9.64 on the American side.

At Jamestown, New York

Jamestown, New York, has two electric lighting systems, one within the city, owned by the city, operated with power generated from coal, and one with water power generated from Niagara Falls and supplied by a private syndicate. The charges of this latter company for electric service just outside the city limits are nearly double the rates charged by the municipal plant, although the private company is compelled as a result of the municipal competition to sell at the same low rates within the city, which rates, by the way, are the lowest in New York state.

Despite its low rates the municipal plant at Jamestown has been entirely paid for out of the revenues. There has never been any tax levy for any purposes whatever in connection with the plant. If the city did not have competition and had exclusive sale of current and sold the same at the same rate at which the competing private company charges outside of the city, beyond municipal competition, there would be sufficient profit to wipe out all taxes for city and school purposes. In other words, the people save enough as the result of present low rates, through municipal ownership, to pay these taxes.

The Jamestown municipal plant not only reduced rates to the lowest in the state of New York, but it has paid for itself out of earnings, accumulated a sufficient surplus each year to pay for extensions and improvements, and is at the present moment adding new equipment that is doubling the capacity of the plant. And it has all been paid for out of the earnings at rates so low that the private power companies that are competing with the plant have been compelled to resort to the most desperate measures in trying to protect themselves from the extremely low rates made possible by the success of the municipal plant. The saving to the people in low rates exceeds $5,000,000 during the last 20 years.

Some time ago the private company that operates in Jamestown tried to persuade the city officials to enter into a contract by the terms of which the private company offered to furnish lighting for street purposes at a lower rate than now supplied by the city, but with the stipulation that the city bind itself not to make any further enlargement in the capacity of the municipal plant. There were many citizens and some members of the city council who were captivated by this alluring proposition and urged its acceptance on the part of the city. But the friends of the municipal ownership, however, were able to discern the scheme back of this proposition, which meant in reality crippling municipal service and placing the city eventually at the mercy of the private company. One of the leading newspapers of the city advocated this scheme, and there has been a continuous effort to mold public sentiment against the public plant.

So successful, however, has been the management of the municipal plant that those in control decided upon a considerable reduction in rates, and then a strange thing happened. The private power company that has been in competition with the municipal plant filed a petition with the utility commission of the state, insisting that the municipal plant must raise its rates.

There you have it: the private company in competition with the municipal company went before the commission and filed a petition demanding that the municipal plant be compelled to increase its rates.

This is such an astonishing procedure that it led the Jamestown *Journal,* in a long editorial, to declare that this is—

> Probably one of the most unique and unusual proceedings that has ever claimed the attention of the Public Service Commission of New York. It is a proceeding to compel a corporation (municipality) to raise electric light rates.

The editorial then goes on to state:

> The proceeding is brought by the Niagara Power Co. against the city of Jamestown. The Niagara company contends that the rates are below cost, hence impose an unlawful burden on the taxpayers, of which this company is one, and incidentally makes competition impossible without being confiscatory of its property.

On the specific question, however, as to whether the reduced rates proposed by the municipal plant are sufficient to meet all costs of operation, maintenance, capital charges, sinking fund, etc., the representatives of the city contend that in spite of the lower rates in effect during 1927 the plant earned a net profit of $162,336.43.

A Few Striking Examples

Of course the larger a city is the greater the advantage in the production of electric power, and, therefore, the more money it can make on a municipal plant, and the lower rates it can offer. And yet even the smallest towns and villages have found great advantages in owning their own plants. Here are a few striking examples.

Kimballton, Iowa, a little village of only 382 population, owns a Diesel engine plant. It has paid for it out of earnings, is saving $302 a month, has $3,000 in the light fund, and is installing another unit.

Alma, Nebr., (population 1,000) has a little municipal light plant that the private companies have tried desperately to buy, but the people voted 410 to 14 not to sell. The town is earning $12,000 a year profit with rates lower than those in surrounding communities.

Walnut, Iowa, (population 1,072) started a municipal plant in 1925 and found that it could produce current at the switchboard for less than 2 cents a kilowatt hour, which was much cheaper than it could buy it from a private "high line" company. And, besides, the plant paid for itself in three years.

Maquoketa, Iowa, a city of 3,600 population, because of its municipal light and power plant has a 7-cent maximum rate scaling down to as low as 2 cents, whereas in 22 other cities in that section of the state the maximum rate charged by private companies is from 14 to 18 cents per kilowatt hour.

Garland, Texas, (population 1,421) reduced its rates 10 percent at its municipal plant and still made enough profit that it was able to reduce taxes 40 cents on the $100 of valuation.

Muscatine, Iowa, has made so much more than had been anticipated by its new plant that a new unit costing $70,000 was purchased out of the surplus earnings early in 1927, thus making it unnecessary to use the $100,000 bonds that had been issued.

The city of Winnetka, Illinois, (population 6,694) has recently built a beautiful and rather pretentious city hall out of the money it has earned on its municipal light plant. Logansport, Indiana, (population 21,626) has built a fire barn out of its light plant earnings. The municipal light plant at Jacksonville, Florida, has transferred out of net earnings, to the general city fund, a total of $3,547,720.99 during the eleven years ending 1925. This has been sufficient to reduce the tax rate in the city 5.2 mills. Independence, Iowa, (population 3,672) has $68,000 in the city treasury and not a single cent of bonded indebtedness, due largely to the fact that the earnings of its municipal light and power plant have enabled it to make all public improvements in recent years without incurring any public debt. Cedar Falls, Iowa, (population 6,316) rebated all electric light bills to its patrons in October, 1926, amounting to approximately $8,500, giving as the reason that all of its bonded indebtedness had been paid off and a cash surplus of $48,021.32 was on hand in the city treasury, practically all of which was the result of the operation of their municipally owned light and power plant. Other instances almost without number could be cited.

What Higginsville, Mo., Has Done

Since 1893 Higginsville, Mo., has twice rebuilt its municipal plant to keep it up to date in efficient and economical equipment. It has refused to buy current wholesale, voting bonds instead to improve and extend its plant. It has retired city administrations not favorable to municipal ownership and elected men who could not be bought, bribed, bulldozed or bludgeoned into betraying the people and selling the plant. It completely rehabilitated its plant in 1925 equipped with Fairbanks-Morse Diesel engines. It has paid for this equipment entirely out of the surplus earnings of the plant in 4½ years without costing the taxpayers a single cent. It has refused an offer of $150,000, later raised to $235,000, by the Power Company in 1929 and is now planning further extensions and enlargement of its part. It has twice reduced rates approximately 20 percent each time, and yet is making a total net profit of $35,500 a year. It has reduced the cost of producing current from 1.48 cents in 1926 to .86 of a cent in 1929, and now owns a property in its plants valued at $350,000.

Ponca City's Experience

Ponca City, Oklahoma, built its own plant, and instead of trying to see how much it could cut its rates it kept the rates up to the usual level charged by private companies and used the profits to operate the city. The mayor of Ponca City says:

For the year ending June 30, 1928, the municipal water and light department yielded a net income from operations of 20.81 percent interest on its investment, and after deducting interest paid on meter deposits, interest paid on the outstanding bonds, together with the necessary depreciation and sinking fund requirement for outstanding bonds, it then yielded a net profit of 16.14 percent on its investment. For the last six months of 1928 the municipal utilities yielded a net income from operations of 21.82 percent and a net profit of 17.36 percent on its investment.

This profiteering by the city in behalf of its citizens doesn't hurt the feelings of the citizens, especially when they are not confronted with taxes to support the police department, street cleaning and garbage incinerator departments, public library, fire department, park department, etc. To have well cleaned streets, parks beautified, properly maintained garbage and refuse collections with free, prompt and efficient service, streets brightly illuminated, up-to-date traffic signals, and finely-trained, well-disciplined police and fire departments, all without taxation, seems almost too good to be true.

Ponca City people pay county, state and school taxes, of course, but none for the operation of their local municipal government. There is also a sinking fund tax of 9.63 mills which is required by the state law. But none of the money derived from this fund goes to pay local government expenses. Moreover the revenues of the water and light department are sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund requirements in addition to the local government expenses, so that Ponca City may be very truly said to be "A Tax-Free Town".

The records of the city clerk, C. E. Norton, who has served the city efficiently for many years, disclose that $611,187.00 of the profits from the municipal light and water department has in five years been diverted to maintaining other operating expenses of the city.

These are but a few examples of literally hundreds that might be cited showing the success of municipal plants in smaller cities. With modern equipment, machinery and methods, which are now easily available to any community, even the smallest city can have a municipal plant and make a success of it, no matter what the conditions are or the limitations.

The Larger the City, the Greater the Success

Coming now to some of the larger cities, here are some of the really amazing reductions of rates that have been secured by municipally owned plants.

A FEW STRIKING EXAMPLES OF REDUCED RATES RESULTING FROM MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

	Before Municipal Ownership Per k. w. h.	After Municipal Ownership Per k. w. h.
Cleveland, Ohio	15c	3c
Seattle, Wash.	20	4
Springfield, Ill.	11	6
Winnipeg, Man., Can.	20	3
London, Ont., Can.	9	1½
Pasadena, Calif.	15	5
Jamestown, N. Y.	10	5
Ottawa, Ont., Can.	7	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	12	5
Toronto, Ont., Can.	8	1.7

You will notice that Cleveland, Ohio, has a maximum or retail rate of 3 cents a kilowatt. No private company has ever given or attempted to give such rates. Seattle has a 4-cent maximum rate, which is extremely low. But Tacoma, Wash., has probably the lowest rates of all. The maximum is 4½ cents per kilowatt hour, but it scales down to as low as ½ of a cent for cooking, heating and other domestic uses, which is the lowest rate on the continent for that class of service.

Enormous Savings

As a result of these reductions of rates these cities have effected enormous annual savings as follows:

Los Angeles	$3,790,067	per year
Tacoma	3,014,000	" "
Chicago	2,774,846	" "
Ontario	2,736,754	" "
Cleveland	1,085,209	" "
Seattle	1,000,000	" "
Jacksonville, Fla.	600,000	" "
Winnipeg	400,000	" "
Pasadena	161,953	" "
Springfield, Ill.	109,976	" "

More About the Ontario Rates

Across the Niagara River at Niagara Falls is the International Bridge. The lighting of the Canadian half comes from the Canadian Government power plant. The lighting of the American half comes from a private American power plant. It is said to cost $4.10 per hundred watts installed per year to light the Canadian half. It is said to cost $12.31 per hundred watts installed per year to light the American half. The same bridge, the same river. Three times

as much to light the American half as the Canadian half.

There is another interesting observation at Niagara Falls, Canada. A few hundred yards from the Canadian Government's plant is the plant of a privately owned Canadian power utility. Both plants are on the Canadian side of the river. The Canadian Government plant sends its electricity to Windsor, 238 miles away, and sells it at a price of 1.6 cents. This private Canadian utility sends its electricity to Buffalo, N. Y., 28 miles away, and sells it at good American prices, 6 cents or 7 cents. The same river, the same falls, the same power and plants within a few hundred yards of each other, on the same side of the river, shipping the same electricity, costing three or four times as much in an American city as it costs in a Canadian city ten times as far away.

What is the real reason for the Canadian Government's ability to sell electricity at low prices?

Guy Tripp, former chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Co., was authority for the statement that 80 percent of the cost of producing electricity from water power is fixed charges. Mr. Gano Dunn, from a result of his compilations, says that 77.4 percent of the cost of producing electricity by water power is fixed charges.

Fixed charges mean principally dividends on stock and interest on bonds (and normally depreciation, and perhaps some other elements, according to some methods of accounting, but the main factors in fixed charges are the capital charges, dividends on stock, and interest on bonds).

Now, that is not true of any other business. In the ordinary manufacturing business the elements which go to make up the cost are principally labor and material. In the mining business it is practically all labor and transportation. Go into an ordinary manufacturing plant and you will find swarms of workingmen and piles of material. Go into a power plant and you will find nothing sitting there but an investment.

When you get rid of your original investment you then get rid of these fixed capital charges which are the principal item in the cost of water power. If you retire your original investment down to only one-half you have still cut down your capital charges by one-half and are able to cut your rate accordingly.

And that is exactly what the Canadian system is doing. The provincial government system, which is the producing system, is financed on a debenture issue covering 40 years in some cases and 30 years in others. The local distributing systems are financed normally on a 20-year debenture basis, and part of that bond issue is retired annually. Indeed, 70 cities have completely retired their original investment and are absolutely debt free. They have no capital charges.

Incidentally, it may be added that in the early years when the Government water-power system was new, the cities came in by a vote of their citizens of only 2 to 1, sometimes a bare majority; but today they are coming in by votes of as high as 14 to 1, and in some places by unanimous vote.

Canada Rejoices in Savings

CANADA is rejoicing in the fact that the great publicly-owned electric power system has saved the citizens of Ontario $425,000,000 since its inception. But just think of the fact that here in America the Power Trust claims to be worth $9,000,000,000, and to have gotten it all from the people. What a melon the Ontario power system would make if there were only some way that these purchasers of statesmen, college professors and newspapers could get hold of it.

Mr. Pinchot and the PowerTrust

GIFFORD PINCHOT, governor of Pennsylvania, is enough of a business man and enough of a statesman to see that in these times it is all wrong for the Power Trust to go on making 100, 200, 1,000, and, in one case uncovered by the Federal Trade Commission, more than 3,000 percent a year on the money actually invested. He says, very truly, "In no case should the rate ever exceed five cents, and probably often it should be much less." He points out that Oregon is controlled by the Portland Electric Light Company, one of the Morgan interests. Indeed, so says Mr. Pinchot, "the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York has so many affiliated electric interests that it controls, I am informed, more than half the electricity produced in America."

Gazing Out on the Sea

B. & O. Man Will Manage Russian Railways

CHARLES A. GILL, a B. & O. railway official, will spend a year in Russia, putting Russian railways on an efficiency basis. He will have 150 American railway men to assist him.

Flying Is Still Expensive

IT IS still expensive to fly around in the skies, instead of traveling in some one of the less spectacular ways here on earth. The army has figured that, not counting the pay of the officer pilot, it costs from $48.08 to $268.47 to fly an army plane, for every hour the plane is flown.

New York's 100 Bread Lines

REFERRING to conditions in New York city Rabbi Stephen S. Wise recently said: "No shame is greater than the 100 bread lines in New York, and that only two years after vulgar boasting throughout the country, from the White House down, of our great prosperity."

New Giant Cunarder

WORK has been begun at Clydebank, Scotland, on the Cunard Company's great new $25,000,000 liner, which will be much the largest vessel on the seas. The tonnage will be 78,000; the length, 1,018 feet. She will carry 4,000 passengers and have a crew of 1,200.

No Autos in Bermuda

BERMUDA'S legislative council has decided, by a vote of 5 to 2, that there shall be no automobiles in Bermuda, not even for physicians. The doctors, the council thought, would be sure to run over somebody, or scare somebody to death, and, anyway, they would be late arriving, if they had to come by horse and buggy, and in the meantime the patient might recover; so, all around, the autos were forbidden.

Governors Urge Old Age Pensions

WITHIN the past year fourteen American governors have urged old age pensions. Governor Adams, of Colorado, says: "If the old age pension be socialistic, then our present system of caring for the poor is also socialistic, and there can be no impropriety of improving that which we have operated for centuries. No one will contend that our present system of caring for the poor and aged does not stand sorely in need of improvement."

Theaters Still Crowded

ALTHOUGH the times are hard there seems to be no diminution in theater attendance. Of the 62,235 theaters in the world, 22,731, or more than a third, are located in the United States. More than 1,800 of these latter were built during last year.

Einstein Rejects $200,000 Fortune

OFFERED $200,000 for a five-week contract in the movies, Albert Einstein staggered Hollywood by telling the movie magnates that he could not spare even a moment from his present work of studying the speed of light. It is good to know that there are some things in this world that money cannot buy.

How We Have Grown Peaceful

IN 1885 the appropriations for all the activities of the United States government amounted to $306,000,000. That is less than the appropriation for the United States army alone for 1931, and it is also less than the appropriation for the navy. Army and navy appropriations are now about ten times what they were forty years ago.

Why Should Industry Be Subsidized?

REFERRING to a common view that industry should be privileged at any time to throw its workers on the Red Cross or on public charity until again needed, Professor Leiserson, of Antioch College, recently made the statement that this really amounts to subsidizing industry, and is the most pernicious of all doles, a dole to industry itself. Professor Leiserson believes in unemployment insurance, paid out of funds built up by employers and employees, and supervised by the state.

Generosity of Public Service Companies

THE Kansas City *Freemason* is stirred up because a public service corporation makes a habit of turning off the gas from delinquent debtors and refusing to turn it on again until the delinquency has been paid and an additional sum deposited to guarantee against a recurrence. It is the demanding of this additional sum, at a time like this, that will gradually make the common people, who are the sufferers, appreciate what a great blessing the private ownership of public utilities really is, not.

25 Percent Had No Shoes

ON OCCASION of a visit to the Mount Pleasant School, Merthyr, Wales, 63 of the girls, or 25 percent of those on the rolls, remained away because they had no shoes wherewith to come to school in midwinter. Merthyr has 170 families living in cellars, and her citizens are occupying 900 houses that were long ago condemned as unfit for human habitation.

Cities of Wives and Children

AMERICA is becoming filled with cities of wives and children. The local industries have died, having been swallowed up either by Big Business or by general stagnation. The men have gone elsewhere looking for work, and leave their wives and children behind them, where they can live more economically in their own homes.

Idaho Falls Will Be Taxless

IN ANOTHER year or two Idaho Falls will be taxless. It would be so now except that it has just built a new city hall, and paid for it in cash, in two years. Of course you know the reason. The reason is that the city owns its own municipal light and power plant. The city is about to build a new power plant, 87 miles from town.

Big Business Going Bolshevik

BIG BUSINESS is now talking of repealing all anti-trust legislation and organizing a super-trust which will coordinate all industry. This is exactly what has been done in Russia. In Russia the super-trust is run by Stalin; in the United States the trust would be run by Morgan. In the end both trusts will be run by the Lord and the people will have relief.

$75,000,000,000 Free of Taxes

IN 1925 the National Conference Board estimated that there was at least $55,000,000,000 of property in the United States exempt from taxation, both as to principal and as to income. It is claimed that this amount, with governmental securities included, today approaches $75,000,000,000. It is the man with visible property who pays all the taxes. The bondholders are expressly excepted from the burdens which rest upon those less fortunate or less wealthy.

Naseby's Hundred-Year-Old Soprano

NASEBY, England, has, in Mrs. Patience Done, a soprano soloist now nearly 100 years of age, who has been singing for the public for more than seventy years. It is said that her voice still retains considerable of the quality which made her a singer of note two generations ago.

Wall Street Forecasts 100% Wrong

IN *Commerce and Finance* Preston S. Krecker says significantly: "Nineteen-thirty was a year of disappointment and disillusionment in Wall Street. Rarely have financial soothsayers been as unanimously mistaken in forecasting events as they were a year ago. Nothing forecast by them came true. They were 100% wrong." It remains to add only that it is to these financial doctors that American newspapers and politicians look for guidance and inspiration. Everything in Satan's kingdom is upside down and spinning on its ear.

Mechanical Restaurants and Bowling Alleys

THERE is a restaurant in New York where the food is cooked, dished up and served by machinery, and it is expected that in a few months other devices will clear the plates away and clean them up. In Boston, and perhaps in many other places, are mechanically operated bowling alleys, which pick up the tenpins and arrange them perfectly, exactly where they belong, without the intervention of a human hand. And so gradually pass the cook, the waiter, and the boy who makes a living setting up tenpins in a bowling alley.

Two Percent Could Do It

PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN is of the opinion that if but two percent of the population of the world should assert in time of peace that they would not engage in war, the problem of war would be solved, as there would not be jails enough in the world to accommodate so great a number. There is a great deal of truth in the suggestion. History has proven over and over again that one man with a backbone and a conscience is more than a match for forty-nine persons in pants who can be shoved about this way or that as their masters for the moment think advisable.

A Faithful Shepherd Dog

AT LIGONIER, Pa., a child a year and a half old went to sleep under a steam shovel, during the noon hour. A dog discovered her predicament and went in beside her. For an hour he barked and growled but refused to come out, and meantime held up the operation of the shovel. At length the child was found, and it was discerned that the shepherd dog had saved her life.

Sensible People Tired of War

AN EDITORIAL in *The Army Quarterly* of London says: "Today the whole civilized world, the more sensible portion of it at any rate, is tired of war, and its futility as a method of settling international disputes is apparent." When even the militarists themselves are willing to make an admission like this, it is a pretty good sign that the toes of Nebuchadnezzar's "Image" are breaking up.

No Cure for Influenza

W. G. CAMPBELL, chief of the food and drug administration of the department of agriculture, has made the official statement that "according to medical authorities, there is no known drug or combination of drugs, nor any food, which will prevent or cure influenza". Perhaps he did not mean to do it, but at one swoop Mr. Campbell has taken all influenza cases out of the hands of the medical profession and put them into the hands of the osteopaths and chiropractors; and, after all, that is just where they belong.

Rewarding the Officers

THE Tyson act, passed at the behest of the American Legion, puts 6,600 temporary World War officers on the payroll at $125 to $280 a month for the rest of their lives. One officer on the list never saw an actual day's service. He was called after the armistice. Fifteen hundred are medical officers who never saw any kind of service except a week or two at camp. Two chaplains each draw $125 a month; one of these was called into the service November 1, 1918, and the other on November 6, 1918. The average compensation to disabled privates who were really in the war is $44 a month. Dan Morgan, who wrote "When the World Went Mad" for *The Golden Age*, receives not a cent.

New Sextant Always Finds the Sun

A NEW sextant, the invention of a Huntington (N. Y.) architect and engineer, enables the instant finding of the sun at any time it is above the horizon, no matter how thick may be the intervening fog. The new invention has been tried out on the Mauretania, and the captain of the vessel says it will revolutionize navigation. Eight years have been spent in perfecting the invention.

Burden of World Unemployment

REFERRING to the burden of world unemployment, Herman Dietrich, German minister of finance, recently said: "Economic systems of other days have decayed and disappeared when they became unable to solve their own problems. The burden of unemployment is so staggering that theories must be put aside and courage found to devise new ways of meeting the problem. When millions stand on the brink of despair, positive measures are everything and beautiful theories nothing."

A Nation of Capitalists and Laborers

AVEDON'S, Fifth Avenue, New York, did a business of $2,000,000 in 1925. Since then the sheriff has got the business, because, says Mr. Avedon, "we are fast becoming a nation of capitalists and laborers. All our wealth and buying power are concentrated in these two classes. The large, educated, tender-footed, white-collar middle class that would rather push a pen than a spade have barely enough for the necessities of life. Any store catering chiefly to this class must of necessity suffer with them."

The Income of 1929

THE statisticians are trying to figure out what became of the national income of 1929, which is estimated to have been $90,000,000,000. It is admitted that the annual income of all workers exclusive of agriculture and those in Federal employ was less than half that sum, and that agriculture and the Federal employees could not have received more than $12,000,000,000. The balance, which went to somebody who did not earn it, is about $33,000,000,000. Who got it? The answer is that it went into interest and dividends; and if anybody thinks a civilization can survive which spends over a third of its income in payment of interest, such person needs the attention of a trained alienist at once.

$40,000 to Break into Society

IT IS said to cost $40,000 for a coming-out party of one of New York's debutantes, and there are about 200 of these parties a season. This makes a nice little total of about $8,000,000 a year just to get these 200 rich young women nicely started upon the expensive road of social preferment. Incidentally it helps to show what becomes of some of the millions that do not go to care for the necessities and comforts of the unemployed. But it is better that this money should be expended for food, flowers, music and folderols than that it should not be spent at all.

World Court a Part of the League

IN A NATION-WIDE hook-up over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Senator Johnson of California recently said:

It is an amazing intellectual stultification to assert that the so-called "World Court" is not a part of the League of Nations. The League of Nations was begotten by the Versailles treaty. The League appointed a committee of experts to draft a scheme for the organization of the Court. The secretary-general of the League pointed out that the Court was to be the "most essential part of the League of Nations". The French representative described the two institutions as complementary to each other. The official spokesman of the committee stated, "The new court being the judicial organ of the League of Nations can only be created within this League. The Court was intended to be, and is, the judicial tribunal of the League."

More Bunk from the Health Service

ON JANUARY 9 the United States Public Health Service officially admitted that after a year and a month of strenuous search it had been unable to find any of the germs supposed to be responsible for psittacosis disease. One hundred and sixty-nine persons are supposed to have contracted this imaginary disease from contact with birds imported in November and December, 1929, and thirty-three of them are supposed to have died. Now if those germs that were so well known a year ago will just come around and confess their wrongdoings, all the expense connected with this year of fruitless investigation and this useless waste of postage and paper by the Health Service will be forgiven. And, anyway, maybe if there is no such disease, then nobody was sick; and if nobody was sick there is nobody dead. Under the circumstances it looks as if the Health Service was the only one in need of attention.

Those Unhappy 26 Multimillionaires

ONE percent of the net income of the people of the United States is in the hands of 26 persons. Their total annual income is $253,000,000, or in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 a year apiece. These people are intolerably burdened; they cannot even begin to think of spending their money; they need the help of a new and just arrangement, and it is on the way. Christ's kingdom will take away their unhappiness and the unhappiness of the millions who now do not know where the next meal is coming from.

Big Business and Muscle Shoals

THE United States Chamber of Commerce has been taking a straw vote as to whether or not the people should operate their own power plant at Muscle Shoals, and finds that Big Business is against government operation by a vote of 2,660 to 158. One wonders why the 158 stood out for the people. As to the 2,660, they set themselves on record as taking the position that among their entire number there could be found none who would be willing to honestly operate this plant in the interests of the whole people. They would operate the plant for the Power Trust, certainly, but for the people, certainly not. The desire of Big Business to impress upon the people that it is not now, never has been and never will be really patriotic is touching.

Waukegan Ministers on Warpath

IT SEEMS that Waukegan, Ill., is a favorite place for runaway couples to get married, and though the state fee is $2 the elopers always hand over $5. The custom has been for the marrying parsons and justices of the peace to give $2 to each cab driver who brings some business. One of the justices raised the ante 50c, splitting fifty-fifty with the cabbies. Now there has been one of those imposing, solemn ministerial conferences, about 'certain practices tending to lower the solemnization of marriage', etc., etc., but Justice Wright, who has been getting the bulk of the business, asks: "Why be a hypocrite? The rest of them have been splitting with the cab drivers. It is business. I give the taxi driver $2.50 as his share. The rest of them would kick in with only $2. So the drivers brought me the trade. That's why they're sore." Now everybody is laughing at the solemn ministerial association.

England's New Ro-Railer Vehicle

DO YOU know what a ro-railer is? It is a new vehicle which is so designed that it can run either on rails or on paved streets. It can run a few miles on a pavement, then run several hundred miles on rails, and complete the journey on a pavement at the other end. Such a vehicle has been invented in England, and it works all right. When traveling on the rails the street wheels are raised out of the way by an eccentric device.

Anything, Just So It Was a Serum

NOT being able to get any serum to inject into a Joliet girl's blood, her physicians telephoned in to Chicago for advice and were told to use the parents' blood. The message was misunderstood. A parrot instead of a parent was put out of business and its blood was injected into the poor girl. Oddly enough the child improved, not because of the injection, but in spite of it. Now watch the price of parrots go up, and listen to the bleat of the putative press as it heralds forth to the world the great new discovery that fresh parrot's blood is a sure cure for whatever it cures. As for the doctors, they are in favor of anything at all, just so long as it is a serum of some kind. They have proved that to us all.

Heading for the Rocks

THE finance committee of Rose Hill Baptist Church, Columbus, Ga., are out with a postal card appeal upon which, in large type, is the declaration "We Are Heading for the Rocks". The card goes on to say that the church is behind in its budget for October, November, December and January, and that unless something happens soon the jig will be up. There will be more such appeals before there are fewer. All the ecclesiastical institutions that are built on the idea that an infinitely loving God is running a purgatory or blazing hell as an annex will have to go. The times are hard, and the people, having already all the burdens they can bear, can get along without any of that kind of "comfort". The congregation will no doubt now listen to the weekly address of Judge Rutherford over the local radio station, provide themselves with his books, and get real comfort out of them while the "ship" pounds to pieces on the rocks.

Thermit for Ice Removal

FORTY dollars' worth of thermit, a combination of oxygen, iron and aluminum powder, will annihilate an iceberg. Lowered into a hole in the ice, and touched off with a fuse, it produces a temperature of 5,000 degrees, and shoots streams of molten steel through the ice in all directions. Huge holes are torn in the ice, flames leap a hundred feet in the air, and the effect of the light generated is as disastrous on the ice as the heat itself. Other chemicals are also being used successfully for the same purpose.

No More Presbyterian Chaplains

IN CASE of another war there will be no more Presbyterian chaplains; at least that is the present attitude of all chaplains of that persuasion that served during the World War. One of these ex-chaplains, Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, one of the spokesmen of the new movement, said: "I am disillusioned as to the results of the war. Today I see a world in which more money is being spent for armaments than at any other period in human history, and that, too, at a time of acute financial depression when millions of men are on the verge of starvation. I am disillusioned as to the relation of the church to war. Today I am convinced that the church must disentangle itself from the business of war."

Terrorism in India

IF THE British lose India it will be because of the unexampled cruelties inflicted on the Hindu people by the British police. That seems to be the sense of an article in the Manchester *Guardian* from the pen of H. N. Brailsford, of New York. Mr. Brailsford reports that after some college students at Calcutta had shouted "Cowards!" at police who were beating participants in a peaceful procession, an English officer, accompanied by a squad of police, entered the classrooms and beat the students indiscriminately until the walls were spattered with blood. A similar scene took place at Lahore, where the teacher also was beaten. At Meerut a leading lawyer was the chief speaker at a dispersed meeting. While under arrest he was beaten, and while in this position was shot at close range by a policeman, so that his right arm had to be amputated.

Efforts to Improve Day Coaches

STUNG into action by the rapid rise of motor-coach travel, and falling passenger receipts, the railroads are doing what is humanly possible to regain some of their lost patronage. Day coaches which have made little progress in fifty years are now being improved, and rates are coming down, the rate of 2c a mile being again in vogue on many of the roads running out of Chicago.

The Chesapeake & Ohio has put in operation a line of coaches which it claims is the greatest step forward in luxury, comfort and privacy of railway travel since the perfection of the sleeping car. These cars are open to all first-class passengers without any extra charges whatever.

The new cars are like the dining cars. They have two seats on one side of the aisle and one seat on the other. This allows plenty of room to revolve the seats; and all of them revolve, the double ones in pairs. The seats have double cushions.

Other attractions are extra large baggage racks, individual wall lamps, thermostatic heat control, concealed radiators, full-sized copper screens, electric fans, bright lights and dimmers, porcelain dental lavatories, and the little tables which are such a comfort in a Pullman car. In short, the new Chesapeake & Ohio day coaches have all the essential comforts of a first-class chair car.

Mooney Still in Prison

TOM MOONEY is still in prison. This is by the recommendation of the majority of the Supreme Court of the state of California. To his everlasting credit, however, there was one justice on the California bench, William H. Langdon, who dared to disagree. Mr. Langdon said: "Considered either as an argument of an advocate or as a judicial review of the evidence, the consolidated majority report is unsound and indefensible. It is unsound because its conclusions are not founded upon established facts. Suspicious conjectures, unwarranted inferences, irreconcilable inconsistencies and admitted prejudices are treated as facts. It is indefensible because it appeals to passion and prejudice." Besides the foregoing we have the facts that the judge who tried Mooney says that he was unfairly, even criminally convicted; that the ten living Mooney jurors have pleaded for his freedom; that the detective captain who helped convict him says he did not have a fair trial, and that the sanctity of the courts has been violated. Mooney has discovered that in the fifteen years in which he has been languishing in prison not only have the leaders of organized labor, both in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington and in San Francisco and California in general, been cold and indifferent, but some of them have actually worked with Mooney's enemies to make sure that nothing effective shall be done for him.

Program Sold the Set

THE following clipping from the Belleville (N. J.) *News* shows that the people therein called "Holy Rollers" (but probably Amish or Dunkards) have the good sense to know the difference between a low-class program, such as commonly goes out from most of the radio stations, and the high-class programs put out by Judge Rutherford and his friends. At any rate, they were sufficiently impressed by Judge Rutherford's lecture to purchase a radio receiving set which otherwise might not have been placed.

A clever story is told by a local radio service man, now connected with one of Newark's department stores. When he was traveling and installing radios, he was asked to go to a town in Pennsylvania near York. Not knowing the locality, he was surprised when he reached the hall to find a queer sect there, called the Holy Rollers, awaiting his appearance with the radio.

The women were dressed in black with dresses to their heels, high necks finished with a bit of lace and braids of hair down their backs. The men also wore black, long trousers and a queer kind of hat. He installed the radio, and not having a program with him, tuned in on "jazz". Well, 'twas a near riot, as these people do not allow "jazz" or anything irreligious. One man was going to break the radio. Not feeling so happy, Mr. Radio Service Man then tried out another station and happened to get Judge Rutherford in one of his lectures. There was a dead silence for a few minutes, then a delegation asked the price. It was considerably over $200, but they went into conference in another room, called him in, and paid in cold cash. He drove back over forty miles to the radio store and asked for particulars in regard to sending him there, finding out that the local men were not keen about the "job".

Harvard Economic Society

A BOSTON lawyer has everybody laughing at the Harvard Economic Society. He has gathered together their prophetic bulletins issued during the past two years. Everything that they prophesied went wrong. What they said would happen did not happen, and what they said would not happen did happen. One of their most hopeful bulletins was issued just before the greatest stock crash of history. Everything was going to get better in the spring; and it got worse. Prices were supposed to be at the bottom; but they kept right on going down. Prophesying is risky business.

Bad Traffic Conditions in New York

ON THE second Sunday in each month hereafter, at a given point on 47th St., New York, a bone of St. Christopher, or some other bone, recently received from Vatican city, will be held above a priest's head, and turned west, east and south (but not toward the north) and holy water will be sprinkled over the crowd and in the direction of a bunch of parked automobiles. It is known that traffic conditions in New York are very bad, and it is now expected that they will get very much worse. It will take a brave man to ride in one of those blessed automobiles, or to cross a street ahead of one.

Looks Like a Nice (?) Profit

A SUBSCRIBER in British Columbia noticed in his newspaper, *The Daily Province,* that the quotation on No. 1 hard wheat was 53-7/8c, and on No. 6 wheat, 38-7/8c per bushel of 56 pounds. He then wrote to a gentleman who is in the feed business in Vancouver, rated as one of the city's leading millionaires, and got the following answer (quoted exactly). Our subscriber asks, "What workman could not be prosperous if able to get such interest on his energy?"

In reply to your letter of recent date our Feed Dept. inform us the price prevailing at the date of writing on Barley, is $1.50 per 100 lb. sack; on No. 1 hard wheat $3.00 per 100 lb. sack; and on No. 6 wheat, $1.60 per 100 lb. sack. Owing to market fluctuations, however, these prices are subject to change without notice. We might mention that we do not sell merchandise at wholesale prices, our business being retail trade only, (the above prices being quoted as such). Delivery charges on barley and wheat would be additional.

Eating Twice as Much Green Food

THE billboards carry posters urging the people to eat more bread, so as to help the millers and the farmers. But it is all to no avail. In the last seven years the consumption of green food has doubled in the United States; the people are better already, and they know it, and know why, and no effort of the millers can put them back on the diet they have abandoned. The farmers may as well face the facts. Wheat is a good food, but it will not be eaten in the future to the extent that it has been in the past. Fresh fruits and vegetables have in large measure taken its place, and the change is permanent.

America's Middle Class Gone

A WRITER in the Manchester *Guardian* sums it up well when he says that for years the tendency has been for America to become the land of a hundred thousand very rich people and a hundred million poor, that the Wall Street crash has cleaned out the middle class, most of whom were gambling in stocks, and that the very rich have lost but only in name, for they now have possession of everything in the country. He mentions that he recently watched the shirts in a New York shop window drop from $1 apiece to 89 cents, then 65 cents, and finally 45c, but the middle class that used to buy have no money and are wearing their old shirts until they fall apart. Prices in New York are now considerably less than in London; usually they are 50% higher. When out of work the unemployed American has no unemployment insurance to fall back upon; but that must inevitably come soon, in some form.

Dr. Betts and "TNT" Magazine

DR. BETTS, a frequent contributor to our columns, is now making trouble for somebody by an article in the *TNT* magazine. He points out that the Cuban habit of disinterring their dead and then selling their bones to the manufacturers of phosphate baking powders is unappetizing. He wants to know how soon our enterprising manufacturers of self-rising pancake flours will get Cuban cemeteries all cleaned up and start in to dig up our grandparents and, after a little while, ourselves. He seems to have no appetite for phosphates which have been in contact with smallpox, typhoid or yellow fever. But no doubt Big Business knows best what is

good for us all, and in a little time the magazines that advertise self-rising pancake flours will be as well filled with articles lauding cemetery extracts as those that advertise aluminum utensils are now filled with boosters of that famous method of interior-plating the human mechanism with aluminum hydroxide. Dr. Betts will have to stop telling the truth or somebody will get him yet. And so with *TNT* magazine, too.

Scotch Miners Need the Kingdom

By E. A. Ridgewell (London)

UPON my noticing in *The Golden Age* an article on the hardships of boy miners in Somerset, England, the thought came to me that *Golden Age* readers should know something of the hardships of the miners in Scotland.

Being a full-time colporteur (a blessed privilege indeed) one has an opportunity to come into touch with the people and get an insight into their conditions which few others get.

The prevailing idea among the "upper" classes is that the miner is a wild, red revolutionary, a Bolshevik, who wants to overthrow all law and order. Such is not the case, and from personal conversation with them one gleans that all they ask is sympathy for them in their strenuous and dangerous occupation, and a fair crack of the whip.

They do not object in the least to the mine owners' getting a fair return for their money, but they do demand, and rightly so, a fair return for their labor. This they do not get at present. As one goes up and down the rows of miners' houses (hovels more often than not) the miners who are not working can be found peeling potatoes and generally assisting their wives. The wives are cleanly and courteous, their houses spick and span; but on the faces of the women, in spite of their cheeriness, are the lines of care and stress. Many are pinched-looking, indicating a lack of proper nourishment. Children are poorly clad, and this in a land of so-called "plenty".

In some of the houses, which we are glad to say have since been condemned, lumps of plaster had fallen from the ceilings and fireplaces looked oddly askew and ready to fall into the kitchen. Uneven floors and many other discomforts tend to make the housewife lose heart as she tries to make the place look respectable.

If she complains to the factor, she is told no repairs will be done; the houses are condemned. New ones are slowly being built in some places, but at a rent wholly outside a miner's wage. Baths are installed in the new houses; which is a step in the right direction, for when one sees a burly miner on his knees in the middle of his living room, stripped to the waist and black with coal dust, trying to wash himself in an ordinary enamel washing bowl, the utter callousness and indifference of the mine owners (for in most cases they own the houses) as to the welfare and comfort of their workers is plainly seen.

It was my privilege to descend into a mine and see the conditions first-hand. For anyone not accustomed to walking in a crouched position it is a hard day's work to walk to the place where the miner has to commence his task. One frequently finds himself ankle-deep in water, while from the roof not only does water trickle in, but in some places a fair stream pours steadily down. Following the guide one is frequently advised to keep his head down. If this advice is not heeded, sharp contact with the timbers supporting the roof is the unpleasant result. Now and again word comes to step aside; so we squeeze ourselves into a recess, clear of the rail track, and allow a hutch to pass by. These hutches of coal are pushed out by youths who receive 5/-(5 shillings) a day, and they are in and out perhaps twenty times a day, working five days a week.

When we reach the coal face we see miners lying on one side in 18 inches of height, hewing out coal with a pickax. A curious taste begins to come into one's mouth, and on inquiring one is told that it is caused by the fumes from the gelignite used to blast out the coal in some cases. From the throat this gas speedily gets into the stomach, causing discomfort there, and also producing headache. One could readily see the continuous danger to which the miner is exposed, from falls of the roof, bad air, gas, explosions, black damp, and from working continuously in water, as is very often the case.

The Miner, which is the official organ of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, makes the following statement:

In the ten years, 1920-29, the number of persons killed was 10,440, and the number injured 1,576,890. It is a notable fact, not generally appreciated, that explosions are responsible for comparatively few of the deaths and injuries. The number of persons killed by this cause in the ten years was 339, the number of injured 932. The highest number of deaths (5,193) and the highest number of injuries (538,633) come under the heading "Fall of Ground".

Now the guide turns and commences the journey out to the mouth of the mine; and what a relief on reaching daylight and fresh air once again! How one appreciates these blessings after spending an hour or so below! Yet the miner has to suffer eight hours at a stretch, and the owners indeed want to extend that period. Pay a visit to a mine, and you will know why the miners object.

As to the remuneration these poor chaps get, figures in the press convey but little. It looks all right to read that a miner gets 7/4d. per shift (eight hours). To go into details, however, is quite another story. First, the miner probably works only five shifts a week. His rate for putting out one ton of coal is 3/8d., and he has to bring in his props, and lay rails to the coal face, where he is working. During his five shifts he averages between 10 and 11 tons; to take an actual case, 10 tons 17 hundredweight. In addition to his ton rate he gets 8/- cutting money for the five shifts. This amounts to £2.7.9. for five shifts. Little enough, you say, for a week's work.

Yes, but does he get it? Let us figure now what is called his "offtakes", that is, sums of money which are kept off his pay and which he never handles. His house, one of a row, rented by the mine owner, two rooms, 2/6 a week, and in some cases 5/-, and in the new houses as high as 7/- a week. Electric light, supplied by the company, 1/- a week, and in some cases 1/- per burner. In the new houses with slot gas meters the cost of one night's gas we found to be 5d. Coal, 15 cwt. at a time, 8/-. (This does not occur every week.) General stores and explosives, 6/7d. The miner has to purchase from the company the explosives to blast out the coal; pay to get his tools sharpened, etc.; doctor and society, 1/8d.; welfare and hospitals, 1/4d. Total offtakes, £1.1.1. Magnificent total left on which to support wife and perhaps three or four children, £1.6.8. By the way, another interesting heading on the pay line is "Roman Catholic Church". On inquiring I learned that if the miner is a Roman Catholic 1/- a week is deducted from his pay to support that institution.

The items above quoted were taken from an actual pay line. It will be more effectual if tabulated:

5 Shifts (40 hrs.) 10 T. 17 cwt.	
@ 3/8 per ton	£1.19.9.
Cutting money 8/-	8.0.
	£2. 7.9.
Offtakes:	
Rent	£0.2.6.
Coal	8.0.
Light	1.0.
Gen. stores and Expl.	6.7.
Doctor and Society	1.8.
Welfare and Hospitals	1.4.
	£1.1.1.
Balance	*1.6.8.*
	£2.7.9.

If we examine the foregoing the fact is revealed that a miner in Scotland gets 2d. per cwt. for "howking" out coal, as they call it. The consumer pays anything from 1/9 to 2/6 per cwt.

The foregoing is by no means the worst of the conditions that exist. Neither did I see the worst part of the mine. Many wives have told me of cases where they have had only 17/-, and even less, for a week's housekeeping money.

Surely there is much need of a just and righteous government upon earth, where injustice and oppression will find no place. How blessed to know that just such a government is already established and that shortly it will make itself felt, by destroying the systems of injustice and oppression that the Devil has organized upon this earth! Then Jehovah's great name will be vindicated in all the earth, and the blessings of life, liberty, peace, justice, health and happiness will flow to the peoples of the earth. Then men will no longer have to slave in the bowels of the earth for a pittance. God's kingdom will provide some other way. "Thy kingdom come" in all its fullness!

Money *By G. H. Dixson (Oregon)*

WE NEED MORE OF IT AND MORE KNOWLEDGE OF IT

WHILE seeking means for the temporary relief of the present unemployment distress would it not be well to devote a little attention to preventive measures against its recurrence? A better working knowledge of our monetary system might enable us to escape at least some of these industrial and business depressions.

We have probably been thinking along this line in an age-worn rut. We had better try to get out of it and construct a modern, improved monetary highway suitable for modern methods of industry and business. There are many angles of approach to this highway. Here is one of them.

A yard, a pound, a dollar, are all nonentities; they are not material things. They are simply fiats of law. They are all similarly measures of sundry things. None of them are measures of worth, value, utility, service, labor, or time. None of them should be based upon, or limited to measure, any specific thing exclusively, as gold, or labor.

The yardstick, the pound-weight, the dollar, are all tools, standardized by law. Isn't it just as foolish to countenance laws compelling us to pay interest upon dollars as it would be upon yardsticks and scale weights? Why not quit this expensive foolishness of paying interest simply because our daddies did it? If we would cut out this forced tribute to Shylock we could all enjoy and profit by a little voluntary unemployment with three square meals a day, instead of having to go hungry because of so much involuntary unemployment.

We already have the constitutional machinery with which to do this most important work without any new enactments. Why not use it?

Let the federal government issue all money, paying it into circulation for public improvements, governmental salaries, etc., and loaning it, without interest, to the states and other subdivisions for them to pay into circulation in similar manner.

The federal government would be just as well secured if the states and subdivisions deposited their bonds in the United States treasury and got the currency direct as it would be if the bonds were deposited by banking corporations which get the currency and loan it into circulation at interest only, as now.

Then the people would save the interest on both the bonds and the currency, the octopus which is absorbing all their "surplus" production that so befuddles our wiseacres, because they have so much of it that they cannot use it, and cannot market it profitably.

About half the amount of the interest we now pay on the bonds alone, under the present system, would retire them, to say nothing of the ten to fifteen times interest we have to pay on the currency and its substitute bank-credit.

Evidently the public mind has been greatly confounded by the manipulators of money, or mostly the camouflaged credit of the people. Comparatively few people, it seems, have ever given thought, or realize the enormous power that usury, or interest, wields over our material welfare. Still fewer, perhaps, are aware of the extent that compound interest is being practiced in our everyday business transactions, and the numerous schemes for piling up debts, public, corporate and private, upon which the interest frequently amounts to twice the principal.

Building and loan companies, self-styled "thrift associations", boast that 75 percent of homes are now financed through them. In plain English, this means, simply, that they have a mortgage on 75 percent of the people's homes, and they are itching to get the other 25 percent in their clutches, offering all kinds of inducements to allure the unwary into their web of debt. They borrow from Peter to pay Paul, thriving and fattening off both.

Then there is Shylock's high-pressure salesmanship on installments, one of his latest seductive tricks for obtaining confiscatory, pawnshop rates.

Our present monetary and banking system compels every one of us to pay compound interest continually. We can't escape it. Even though we never borrow a dollar ourselves we must pay, indirectly, as a little reflection will clearly show. Observe that there is but very little real money in circulation. Nearly all of what little circulating medium that passes for money is not money. It is bank currency, or notes, a promise to "pay the bearer", and is an evidence of debt, and is perpetually drawing interest as long as it is in circulation. It is, and always remains, the property of the banks, and they circulate it only as a loan at interest. The

system necessitates that nearly all business now has to be done on borrowed capital upon which interest is continually compounding, more or less. Even those who do not have to borrow figure to make interest on their investment, same as the borrower has to pay, and it is all counted in on the costs and overhead, so that we all pay some of it every time we spend a penny.

As money does not grow or multiply, and the currency having all been loaned into circulation, and the interest payable in money only, it is evident that when the people have repaid the principal they will have no money left with which to pay the interest, hence real tangible property must be sacrificed or the money reborrowed to pay the interest. This process, if uninterrupted, will ultimately consume, or concentrate, all tangible property in the hands of those who control the money and banking system. Even the small money lender will be swallowed up and meet the same fate as the little fish in all other lines of business and will have to join the ranks of the unemployed, sooner or later.

Mammon is always alert and improving the efficiency of his methods for increasing his hoard and depleting the substance of the people. Interest on bonds is usually payable semiannually; bank loans, it is said, average about ninety days or less. This enables vast amounts to be compounded semiannually and quarterly. And under the present banking methods of deducting interest, commissions and sundry charges in advance, their capital for compounding is further augmented. Thus the common people are probably paying an average of not less than 8 percent compounded annually.

Now let us figure a little. A silver dollar is 1½ inches in diameter and 1-10 inch thick. Eight of them laid flat, edges touching, will make a row 1 foot long; eight such rows, or $64, will cover a square foot. Being 1-10 inch thick, 120 deep, or $7,680, will make a cubic foot. There are 5,280 feet in a mile, hence $40,550,400 will make a column 1 foot square and 1 mile high. It is said there are 1,913,000,000 acres in the United States. There are 43,560 square feet in an acre. Now see if you can visualize this. The amount of one dollar compounded annually at 8 percent for 1,000 years, if coined in silver dollars, would cover every square foot of the United States with silver dollars to a height of more than 297 billion miles. The earth's population is estimated at two billion. It would give to each inhabitant of the globe more than 500 sextillion dollars. It would pay for the entire surface of the earth, both land and water, at the rate of more than 80 quintillion dollars an acre.

These figures are staggering and unbelievable, but may be easily verified by anyone who will devote two or three hours of his leisure moments to a few calculations in simple arithmetic.

Reducing the period to 500 years, to make them a little more comprehensible, we find that, figuring our national family to number 123 million members, it would give to each man, woman and child more than 146 million dollars. It would pay for the entire area of the United States at more than nine million dollars an acre, or $216 a square foot. It would pay for the entire surface of the earth, both land and water, at more than $142,000 an acre, or would give to each of the earth's inhabitants more than nine million dollars.

So it is plain to see that it would be humanly impossible to keep up a system of compound interest very long. This government is but about 150 years old, and already the system has gathered into a few hands nearly everything tangible in the whole nation, so that the people can no longer do anything for themselves without paying an ever increasing tribute to Mammon. And when we note the greatly accelerating speed at which the interest and principal mounts and doubles, and the extent of its ravages in a virgin land of almost unlimited natural resources, like this country, in only 150 years, it could hardly be expected that the people could possibly cope with it for another 150.

As some sage of the past has truly pointed out, the interest system would long ago have absorbed even the earth itself, "but for two things—bankruptcy and revolution." Bankruptcies are increasing at an alarming rate now.

When the lesser kings of finance have bankrupted the masses till they can no longer pay tribute, "usury or increase," they resort to revolution to see which of their covetous clan shall ultimately "rule the roost". And they inveigle the hungry hordes to fly at each other's throats to maintain the supremacy of their final and giant master.

The system menaces dire calamity if much longer permitted to continue. Why not exercise

our right of petition and demand that Congress at once exercise its constitutional right and authority to issue full legal tender money and PAY it into circulation for all kinds of public services and improvements, instead of issuing *misnomer* substitutes to banking corporations, and then borrowing it, and taxing the people to pay the principal and probably twice its amount in interest? It will not require any new legal machinery to thus shear Shylock of his power.

A Further Study in Nines

By Herbert Garey Chase (Mass.)

NOTICING Mr. Croner's "Study in Nines" in your December 24 issue, I find some other interesting items in the same general subject.

When 9 or any number of additional nines are added to 9 the sum of the digits is always 9. Thus 9+9=18; the sum of the digits 1 and 8 is 9. Again, 18+9=27; the sum of the digits 2 and 7 is 9. And so on, as far as one cares to go.

Take the table of figures which Mr. Croner found in *The Literary Digest*. When these digits are added either vertically or horizontally the sum is 27; and the sum of the digits 2 and 7 is 9. The table is produced again, for convenience of observation:

	1	4	2	8	5	7	27
Doubled	2	8	5	7	1	4	27
Tripled	4	2	8	5	7	1	27
Quadrupled	5	7	1	4	2	8	27
Quintupled	7	1	4	2	8	5	27
Sextupled	8	5	7	1	4	2	27
	27	27	27	27	27	27	162

It will be noticed that the grand total of the digits is 162, and the total of 1, 6 and 2 is 9.

When the original figure is septupled the result is 999999; the sum of the digits is 54, and the sum of the digits of 54 is 9.

When the original figure is octupled the result is 1142856; the sum of the digits is 27, and the sum of the digits of 27 is 9.

When the original figure is nonupled the result is 1285713; the sum of the digits is 27, and the sum of the digits of 27 is 9.

Mother and Son on Prohibition

By Roy D. Goodrich (Maryland)

MY MOTHER, who is an ardent member of the W. C. T. U., recently received from me a marked copy of *The Golden Age* containing the demand of the president of that organization that Judge Rutherford's booklet "Crimes and Calamities: The Cause; The Remedy" be withdrawn from circulation.

In her next letter I find the following paragraph:

"Got the *G A* and have read nearly everything in it. But his citations about wine are by no means convincing to me, nor his deductions and applications. Equally strong quotations favorable to slavery and polygamy can be produced. God seemingly has to strain his revelations through the ignorance and superstitions of the best material he can find; but that is no reason we should gobble up the ignorance and superstition that clings to the principle involved. Might just as well preach pouring oil and wine into wounds as the best medical treatment; or the turning of lepers loose to live as best they may on the outskirts of habitations. I suppose many other equally untenable things could be cited. If we have got to swallow and preach and practice all the absurdities of 2,000 years ago in order to be saved (in the future) I believe I prefer being saved now."

I having left all to follow Christ, my reply contained the following:

"Our bread and water are sure. We have something better than a bank account; namely, this promise of the Almighty, whom you taught me to reverence, but whom you now think so weak and incompetent that He is unable to give His message to man, except what could filter through the ignorance of two or three milleniums ago; which is only a poor way of saying that God has not been able to make any true revelation to man at all. All of which being true (??), why drag up the name of such a poor and incompetent God and His Christ out of the mire

and lay it on top of your exalted, chaste, worthy and noble Temperance and Prohibition idealisms?

"Are you not afraid of your high idealisms' becoming besmirched? Would it not be wise to avoid such further besmirchment by dropping the name of Christ, and prayer to such a God, from your temperance union? Such unions ought to be honest and consistent. Why fly such self-bedaubed colors? If they have no respect for Jehovah God and His Christ, *why tack these high and holy names upon their doings?* Consistency seems not to be *their* jewel.

"If it should develop, at Armageddon, that He who formed the eye is really able to see; and He who planted the ear is really able to hear what the 'god-born' Temperancers and Leaguers are doing; and if it should also there develop that He who made the universe, including one star, Betelguese, large enough to contain our sun and its satellites, together with their orbits, really has power to annihilate every organization that misrepresents or belittles His name on this little grain of sand called 'Earth', then, with God's prophet, I ask, *What are you going to do about it?*"

And, personally, let me add that I would prefer the ancient oil and wine in my roadside wound to filthy pus from a very sick cow, rubbed into a wound for which I had to pay to have it made, in an up-to-date office of Medical Ignorance.

Obstacles in the Path of Justice

(By the author of "Ode to the Milkman", "Ode to the Lawyer," etc.)

ONE will recognize at first glance what is almost an axiom in the judicial world, that laws do not make justice, neither do they, in themselves, ensure its proper administration.

It is more than likely that the country with the fewest lawsuits is the country with the fewest laws to break; for there is sufficient of principle taught in the Decalogue to teach any man to differentiate between right and wrong, without making a new law for every new act of crime.

In our school days, to mention the policeman to us was a sufficient threat to prevent wrongdoing. But as we grow older, and find ourselves prompted by some greater urge behind, or temptation before us, the mere threat of justice becomes insufficient to deter one.

(And, to deviate for a moment, parents might profitably notice this and refrain from "threatening" to punish, and its converse, "bribing" with promises, in order to govern children. Where correction is necessary, in our view, "action speaks louder than words.")

And this plainly suggests that the first obstacle in the path of justice is in the home training of the child. Obedience to the laws of the home should be prompted by love and a desire to be just. Obedience to the laws of society or of the state are prompted more by the spirit of justice alone. It follows, therefore, that if the child does not respect the laws of the home, he will never respect the laws of society, though he may fear them, or for policy's sake refrain from violating them.

When we begin to deal with the growing child, not as an offender in the home, but as an offender in society, we draw him, not before the court of parental law, where justice is always tempered with love, but before the state. Here justice is meted out more rigorously. If his home training has inculcated the principles of justice in him, he will respect the decision of the courts and, in both civil and criminal matters, will bear the judgment. If he is without this sense of justice and respect for society, he will, in his mind, from this time on, make war on organized society and put every obstacle he can in the path of justice. Besides the obstacles raised by the offender, society itself has placed some stumbling-stones in the path of justice. Now we come to consider some of them.

Our students of economics will tell us that hunger, unemployment, and a desire to obtain the luxuries of life without working for them, prompt many to seek satisfaction of their desires by unlawful methods. Or, possibly, one merely desires a bare living, but, being deprived even of an opportunity to properly obtain that, is side-tracked into procuring it illegally. To the extent that economic conditions compel, to that extent do they constitute an obstacle in the path of justice.

Large returns on comparatively small investments urge "get-rich-quick" methods and the spirit of gambling which, however legalized they may be, are morally wrong, and legalized injustice creates a wrong perspective of true justice and a prejudice in the minds of the poor against the rich whom they suspect (not always rightly so) justice favors.

Respect for human life, too, has, in the minds of many, been minimized by the World War.

And there are many other indirect, economic wrongs in society which foster a disregard for justice, possibly none greater than that the code of justice which the nations follow is inconsistent with the code of the Creator in respect of money and interest and the use of money. It is, however, rather the direct obstacles in the path of justice which it is sought to bring out.

There is a fundamental law of justice which says, in criminal matters, that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty. In civil matters, there is the burden of proof of the transaction or act to be established. Peculiarly, this furnishes a starting point from which the offender (counseled by an expert lawyer) will begin his attack along the whole bulwark of justice, endeavoring to find one weak spot which will exempt him from its penalty.

Can he escape arrest, by political "pull", by influence, by bribery, or by an apparent conflict in national and provincial or international laws? Can he escape prosecution, by influence, by perjury, by alibi, by a technicality in the charge or in the state's case? Can he escape conviction, or be convicted on a minor charge, or misrepresentation of the act? Can he escape the penalty, or minimize it?

Can he steal sufficient, and hide enough, so that he is prepared to pay a small penalty?

Or, maybe he has studied crime; maybe he has organized crime as a business. He has paid agents to act for him and has undertaken to shield them, or pay any fines they may incur.

Then, too, the public's desire to be just may be used by the offender to obtain ample means for delay. He may appeal his case and strive to give it a different aspect. He might seek just to hamper justice by delay, or seek dismissal on a technicality, or he might obtain a new trial and, in doing so, strive to so cumber up the wheels of justice that the issue may be hidden in argument, confusion and delay, always with the possibility of losing valuable witnesses. And those who represent the administration of justice must, throughout the whole period of the case, give him the advantages of justice due law-abiding citizens, without penalizing him for the obstructions he is able to raise in its way.

In hearing cases on appeal, one sometimes wonders whether the appellants are really seeking justice, in its abstract sense, or merely trying to hamper a plaintiff by piling up costs against him so that, irrespective of what the decision may be, the plaintiff will lose. And this is habitually a practice with large corporations, their excuse being that if they once get one case decided against them, many more similar cases may arise and they will get sued over and over again.

To those who say, "Why don't you make a law to stop this or that?" the reply is that a law defines a wrong and, by its very definition, puts a fence around that wrong. That is, it includes certain things, and, by its very act of inclusion, it excludes certain other things which, frequently, are just as wrong in spirit, but are not civilly or criminally punishable. So, to make laws is sometimes an assistance to those criminally inclined, in that it shows them which is dangerous ground and which ground, though wrong, is safe.

The observance of the laws of society depends entirely on whether the laws of the home have been observed. The cure for youthful offenders in the home lies with the parents, and upon the proper upbringing of the children depends largely the security of a nation.

If economic wrongs are going to disturb the home they are going to disturb the nation. If there is a lack of parental authority and discipline in the home there will be a corresponding lack when the young members of that home leave it and become responsible only to society.

Just as prompt discipline in the home is necessary, certainty and promptness in the apprehension of an offender against the law and his punishment are essential. With the same zeal should sharp practices in civil matters be arrested, though this is not so easy.

But there is a difference. In the home the parent is the nourisher, the guide and the judge. It can hardly be said that lawyers generally, or the legislatures, serve as a 'nourisher' or a 'guide' in maturity. More frequently is the lawyer used to guide the offender out of the consequences of his offense and, therefore, un-

wittingly, he frequently serves as a guide to wrongdoing. And, if the child has not been properly guided before leaving home, from that time on, in matters of conduct, he is responsible only to the judge, whose authority goes no further than to punish what the law, imperfect as it is, defines as wrong, and whose punishments are predetermined by the law to apply to all offenders, imperfect as the individual offenders may be, to whom they are applied.

To remove these obstacles from the path of justice is not to limit our criticism to "Big Politics" or the legislative or judicial structure the world has erected, nor to disparage alone its organization for law enforcement; rather it is to tighten up the whole line of defense that begins with teaching the child *the truth*, and embraces the child's home training, its education as to its responsibilities to parents and to its Creator, the economic condition which might provide an environment of wrongdoing in the first place, the elimination of "religion" which frequently is a surplusage of error over and above what the Bible teaches. The reform of the machinery of justice will follow this.

And such a revision is, we think, rather beyond present human accomplishment, because it presumes that evil is a natural, inherent trait in human nature, capable of elimination as we continue to "evolute", whereas the Bible teaches simply and plainly that 'the world lieth in the wicked one', the Devil, removal of whose influence, from the mind and from control of world governments, will root out desire for evil. Without this besetting influence, not one of the obstacles in the path of justice mentioned will remain. Justice will be the desire of the mind, the feet will seek paths of peace, and the appetite will crave righteousness.

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45 Stewards, and Why

A FRIEND has sent us the annual financial statement of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of New Castle, Pa., for the year ending August 31, 1930. Glancing over it we noticed there were 45 stewards, and we cast about for a probable reason. It finally showed up.

In the back of the little book is what purports to be "Names of all known contributors to current expenses and benevolences for year ending August 31, 1930". The list is probably published out of deference (?) to what Jesus said, "But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth; that thine alms may be in secret: . . . otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven."—Matt. 6:1-4.

But the list is more than it purports to be, for it contains not only the names of the 625 saints that chipped in on the payment of these expenses and benevolences, but the names of the 158 that, so far as known, did not pay any portion of their "apportionment".

We examined the column headed "Appor." with considerable interest, to see just what happened to the 45 stewards. They all made the grade. None of them were apportioned less than $15 a year, and from that up to $250. Of the 45 stewards, 39 paid more than their apportionment.

It is evident that the 45 "stewards" had each about 18 persons over whom to "stew". We judge this from the fact that, as a result of their collective activity, 10 persons were appointed or apportioned to pay 5c a week, for one year; 13 persons, 6c a week; 28 persons, 10c a week; 54 persons, 12c a week; 24 persons, 15c a week; and 14 persons, 18c a week. We did not follow the studies further, as we are interested chiefly in the poor.

It is among the poor saints, the 5-, 6-, 10-, 12-, 15- and 18-centers, that the casualties occurred. All together there were 143 saints in the 5-, 6-, 10-, 12-, 15-, 18-cent classes, but 98 of them failed to make their quota, and 57 of them are not credited with paying anything at all. Many of these are widows or spinsters, judging from the names. They will feel like coming to church next year, yes? But maybe if they were made stewards they might come, and even pay their quota. It helps a lot to be listed as a steward.

Would You Be Willing?

WOULD you be willing, no matter what the objective, to fasten a living dog upon a board and open him and pour boiling water into his intestines while he is still alive?

Would you be willing to cut out his kidneys and graft the kidneys of a hog into his body?

Would you be willing to remove the top of his skull, and then probe and slice his brain substance?

Would you be willing to subject him to an air pressure of one thousand five hundred pounds to the square inch, until his eyes were forced out of their sockets?

Would you be willing to cut his throat and then feed him finely chopped roast beef and watch it drop through the hole you had cut, while meantime you drew from his stomach the gastric juice which would then freely flow through the hole cut for the purpose?

Would you be willing to bake him in an oven at temperatures gradually rising to three hundred degrees, until, in ten to twenty minutes, death ended his sufferings?

Would you be willing to hold his mouth open in a specially designed vise and then burn his throat to a crisp with the awful flame of a blowpipe?

Would you be willing to cut his leg from his body, the bone being cut in two, only the large artery and large vein remaining intact?

Would you be willing to bend his foreleg around on top of his back, and keep him in that condition, under pressure of bandages, for one hundred and forty-five days, until death ended his agonies?

Would you be willing, when performing any of the above experiments, to cut his windpipe so that he could not cry out and arouse the neighbors?

Would you be willing, if, already mutilated and bleeding from some of your attempts to thus torture him, he threw his forepaws around your neck and licked your neck as if to ask for mercy, to still go on and finish him?

Would you be willing to pry open a cat's jaws and then cut away the roof of its mouth with a chisel so as to make experiments on its brain, while the cat still lived?

Would you be willing to sew the lips of a cat together while tormenting other parts of its body, so that it could not by any mischance square the account with you?

Would you be willing to take the brains out of living rabbits, ducks and other creatures, just to see how long they could live without them?

Would you be willing to hold these little subjects of man's dominion in vises and then dissect them while alive, laying bare first one nerve and then another, until death in mercy ended their little hour of sunshine?

Would you even be willing to devise a plan by which a fish's head could be held in water and the fish thus kept alive while you proceeded to cut out its vital parts one after another?

If you would be willing to do these things you may become a great scientist, a vivisector, perchance a "Doctor". For all these things are done, and *done by the tens of thousands every year.*

But not all doctors are willing to do these things. One doctor, an eminent physician by the name of Hoggan, himself at one time a vivisector, finally became disgusted with it all and said: "After telling of all this, I need not add that I am ready to see, not only science, but the whole human race, go to destruction, before I would resort to such means to save it."

The fact of the business is that only the Devil could have put it into the heart of men to do the diabolical things above described, and he doubtless had an objective in thus training men to be demons at heart, which will be fully disclosed in "the battle of that great day".

If you would be willing to do any of the things above named, please do not subscribe for *The Golden Age;* we do not want your subscription, do not want anything to do with you; you belong to your father (John 8:44) and you might as well go to him: nobody else wants you.

Arab Proverb

HE WHO knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool; shun him. He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is ignorant; teach him. He who knows, and knows not that he knows, is asleep; wake him. He who knows, and knows that he knows, is wise; follow him.

The Electrical Transcriptions in Cleveland *By J. W. W.*

(Copy of a letter to Judge Rutherford, and our reply)

Judge J. F. Rutherford,

MY DEAR SIR:

This is Sunday morning and you have just finished what I believe is the greatest one of your Sunday morning addresses. I am sitting in my living room where I am every Sunday morning at this hour (10:15 a. m.). Really, your explanation on the Bible is the best I have ever heard. I don't go to church any more, since last April, when I bought a radio.

"The True Church." This was the best I have ever heard you make. I am a believer in the Bible, brought up in the Baptist church in the state of Alabama, but since I have been hearing your talks on the Bible I can see clearly where I have been misled. I also hear all of the local programs of the Watchtower here in Cleveland during the week.

Judge Rutherford, I enjoy your lectures so much that I would be very glad to have a history of your life in book form. Also your picture would be a great inspiration to have in my home. Please write me just what the above-named articles will cost and I will mail to you the amount at once. Judge Rutherford, I have been thinking of some subject, if you would talk on it some Sunday morning, please: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." If a man treats his fellow man wrong, will he suffer on this earth some day for that wrong?

(Reply to above)

DEAR FRIEND:

Your good favor of the 11th instant, addressed to Judge Rutherford, has been referred to this office by him, that we might express in his behalf his appreciation of your words of encouragement. It is indeed good to hear direct that men and women are being helped by the WATCHTOWER program lectures, and all credit and praise therefor is due the great Jehovah God, who gave us the Bible and has illuminated the minds of His children to understand it and who has created the laws and forces making possible the broadcasting of His message by radio in this "the time of the end".

We are obliged to advise that we do not carry photographs of Judge Rutherford for sale, nor any history of his life in print. As we personally know Judge Rutherford, he is opposed to having anything accorded him which leads to the danger of worshiping human creatures and giving titles, flattery and credit to them for anything in connection with the Lord's Word and work. This is the policy or course of action by which our Society also proposes to abide. As set forth in Job 32:21, 22: "Let me not, I pray you, accept any man's person; neither let me give flattering titles unto man. For I know not to give flattering titles; in so doing my Maker would soon take me away."

The subject for a radio lecture which you suggest is a good one. May we advise that it and the question you ask are covered in one of Judge Rutherford's already prepared lectures for radio use, but under another title and not yet released for broadcasting. The rule from the Bible which you quote is certainly an unescapable one, and many other scriptures of God's Word agree with it. Those who sow in the way approved by Jehovah duly receive the reward God has promised. Those who sow to the flesh and to selfishness cannot and will not escape receiving a just recompense, and that right here on this earth. The war-makers, the oppressive financiers, and the clergy, who deliberately reject the truth of God's Word and who join with the people's oppressors and who deceive the people, are already beginning to experience a measure of suffering; and more and worse is ahead of them in the near future, and also at the close of the Millennium, according to the prophecies. This is clearly set forth in *Light*, Book Two, Chapter XII, entitled "Destiny", and dealing with the twentieth chapter of Revelation. No doubt you have this latest book by Judge Rutherford.

Happy with His Harp

A MOTORIST had just crashed into a telegraph pole. Wires, pole and everything came down around his ears. They found him unconscious in the wreckage, but as they were untangling him he reached out feebly, fingered the wires, and murmured, "Thank heaven I lived clean—they've given me a harp."—*Azuride.*

Every Christian Must Be a Preacher

THE words "preach", "preached," "preacher," and "preaching" are found over 150 times in the Old and New Testaments. Thus it can be seen that the subject is not only an important but a proper one as well, and hence worthy of our careful consideration. Who are entitled to be preachers? What message should be preached? and how, where and when should it be preached? These are proper subjects for discussion, and unless one finds the proper answer to these questions he is apt to be preaching the wrong message at the wrong time and in the wrong way.

It would be both unwise and foolish for a man to attempt to serve as a lawyer, without a knowledge of law, or to act as a chemist, without a knowledge of chemistry. Just so a man who attempts to preach, without a correct knowledge of what God desires him to preach, and of how, when and to whom God desires the message to go, is both unwise and foolish.

The word "preach" means to publish, to herald, to proclaim or to announce; and a "preacher" would be a person sent by the Lord to herald or publish or announce the message which Jehovah God desires the people to know. Anyone who publishes or announces a message of his own, or that of some other man, cannot be pleasing to God; hence says the Apostle Paul, "If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed."—Gal. 1:8, 9.

Let it be clearly born in mind that a preacher must preach a message from Jehovah God, and not his own ideas, opinions or guesses. The prophet, speaking as the mouthpiece of Jehovah, expresses this truth in Psalm 68:11, saying, "The Lord gave the word; great was the company of those that published it." A preacher, therefore, must be God's representative, God's ambassador, and must publish or herald that which he finds in the Word of God, and the Bible is the Word of God. If he cannot conscientiously proclaim what is written in the Bible, he should not sail under false colors by claiming to be a preacher of the Word of God. He should be honest with himself, with the Lord, and with the people to whom he preaches.

There are thousands of dishonest preachers today, who are proclaiming or preaching evolution, politics and theories of men, which are not found in the Bible. Some openly deny the inspiration of the Bible, deny the virgin birth of Jesus and tell the people that the Bible is 'an old fiddle that one can play any tune on'; that 'it does not make any difference what one believes if only he lives right'. They tell the people that the Bible is full of contradictions and that God did not intend it to be understood. Such a course undermines faith in the Bible and leads to a neglect of Bible study. To be honest, these preachers should not claim to represent God or the Bible, but should frankly say, "I am a skeptic," or, "I am an infidel". Thus no one would be deceived.

According to the Bible, preaching is necessary in order that the people may hear the truth. The world is full of heathen people, full of people who are ignorant of God's will and purpose, and full of people who are blinded and deluded by false doctrines and misrepresentations of Jehovah God. God desires the truth proclaimed to all these; hence preaching is necessary. In Romans 10:14, 15 we read: "How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher?" Again, in 1 Corinthians 1:21 we read that "it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe". Jesus said: "What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in light: and what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the housetops."—Matt. 10:27.

A great responsibility, therefore, rests upon those who profess to represent Jehovah God as preachers of His Word. They must see to it that they are preaching His message. They must be on their guard lest their message misrepresent Jehovah and thus they prove to be false prophets as well as deceivers of the people. It is of paramount importance, then, that every one who attempts to herald or preach the message of Jehovah God acquaint himself with that message, that he may know that he has God's approval in what he preaches.

What, then, is the message which Jehovah desires His preachers to proclaim? Let us learn a lesson from the greatest preacher that ever lived, Jesus Christ, the Son of God. He said: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." (John 18:37) Witnessing unto the truth is preaching. Again, Jesus said: "The word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me." (John 14:24) In Revelation

3:14 Jesus is called "the faithful and true witness". He heralded abroad the message which His Father gave to Him. He did not set forth theories or doctrines of His own. He did not exalt Himself or other men. He said: "My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me."—John 7:16.

In Luke 8:1 we read of Jesus that "he went throughout every city and village, preaching and shewing the glad tidings of the kingdom of God." Again, Jesus declared: "I must preach the kingdom of God to other cities also; for therefore am I sent." (Luke 4:43) Still again, (Luke 9:60) to one who wished to bury his father before becoming a follower of Jesus, Jesus said: "Let the dead bury their dead; but go thou and preach the kingdom of God." And again, in Matthew 10:7 is a record of the fact that Jesus instructed His twelve disciples to preach the kingdom of heaven. During the three and a half years of Jesus' ministry He always preached the kingdom. Every one of His parables related to the kingdom.

But, we ask, what is meant by the kingdom? and why is it so important? The kingdom is what Jesus referred to when He taught His disciples to pray to God, saying, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." That kingdom is the thousand-year reign of Christ. It is the only hope of the world. During that thousand years indescribable blessings will be bestowed upon all the families of earth, including all who have died in the past. Satan will be bound during that thousand years, so that he can deceive the nations no more. (Rev. 20:1-3) The resurrection of all the dead will take place. (John 5:28, 29) Jesus will be the judge of both the living and the dead. (Rom. 14:9) The people will be taught the truth; they will have God's law written in their hearts and minds until 'all shall know Him, from the least of them unto the greatest of them'; until 'the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the sea'.—Jer: 31:33, 34; Isa. 11:9.

This kingdom will solve all the perplexing problems of our day. It will banish war from the earth, as it is written: "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." (Isa. 2:2-4; Ps. 46:8, 9) This kingdom will settle once and for ever all such questions as high cost of living, profiteering, and prohibition; it will stop all international jealousies, by dashing all earth's nations in pieces as a potter's vessel. (Dan. 2:44; Ps. 2:9) This kingdom will establish everlasting peace on earth. (Isa. 9:7) It will do away with sickness, tears, sorrow and death. (Rev. 21:4) It will bring everlasting life, liberty, justice and happiness to all who will come into harmony with the laws and requirements of the kingdom. It will do away with graft, fraud, corruption, hypocrisy and crime. It will put an end to the reign of sin and death, and this will mean an end to such things as funerals, cemeteries, doctors, lawyers, undertakers. drug stores, jails, prisons, hospitals, asylums, courts, judges and jurors.

The word "gospel" means "good news" or "good tidings", and it is the "gospel of the kingdom", the "good news" of the coming kingdom, that God desires shall be preached in all the world. Whoever is a preacher, sent out as a representative of Jehovah God, must preach the "good tidings" of the kingdom, and this is the gospel. At this point let us note well that preaching the gospel does not mean to preach prohibition, politics or moral reforms. All these questions are to be settled by and during the kingdom. Jesus did not preach any of these things, and over and over the Bible tells us that Christians, that is, those who are God's preachers, must be separate from the world; they are told to come out from the world, and to touch not the unclean thing. Those preachers who preach politics, prohibition and moral reforms, must of necessity be a part of the world, and must of necessity neglect to preach the gospel of the kingdom.

"But," says someone, "must not the Christian try to clean up the world and to make it a better place in which to live?" The Bible answers this question in no uncertain terms. In Matthew 5:39, these words of Jesus are written: "I say unto you, that ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." Again, the Lord says by the mouth of His prophet: "Fret not thyself because of evildoers, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity: for they shall soon be cut down like the grass. . . . Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him; fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass." —Ps. 37:1-7.

The abject failure of the efforts of men to convert the world or to better conditions on earth is a mute testimony to the fact that these words are wise words. It is human wisdom that advocates that men should do all they can to clean up the earth, before God's due time. Men who preach these premature efforts toward human uplift are not wise in the true sense of the word; neither are they preaching the good tidings of a coming kingdom which will bless all the families of earth with all the "good and perfect" gifts which God has to bestow on all who come into harmony with Him during that kingdom.

Bible chronology and Bible prophecy both show that the kingdom is now here, and that very soon, now, everybody will realize this fact. This Scriptural proof that the kingdom is here is abundantly set forth in Judge Rutherford's books. Millions of copies of these books, in forty different languages, have gone out over the earth, announcing the fact that the kingdom is here. Many radio stations, scattered throughout the earth, are announcing the same fact. Thus by the printed word and by radio the message of the kingdom is being preached in all the world.

In our day these are the most effective ways of preaching the message. Thousands of persons thoroughly devoted to the Lord go from door to door with this message in printed form, and place it in the hands of the people at cost of publication. Millions of people "listen in" to the same message sent by radio without cost to them. Untold millions have had their hearts gladdened by this message.

The Scriptures indicate clearly that the Lord took His power and began His reign in the year 1914, and that the first part of His reign will be "a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation". This trouble is made necessary by the fact that Christ's righteous kingdom must supplant Satan's wicked one, and of course must overthrow the latter. This overthrow of Satan's kingdom began in the year 1914 and will be completed soon, in "the battle of Armageddon". This interval between the beginning of the destruction of Satan's kingdom and its final and complete overthrow is one during which God has decreed that the good news of the kingdom and all its blessings shall be declared or preached.

In reply to the question of His disciples, as to when the kingdom should come, Jesus said: "Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; and there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers places. All these are the beginning of sorrows." (Matt. 24:7, 8) The World War and the subsequent famines, pestilences and earthquakes were but the *beginning* of the sorrows upon Satan's kingdom. Its complete destruction is in the near future.

After mentioning the beginning of sorrows, Jesus said: "This gospel [or good news] of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness, . . . and *then shall the end come*", which means the end of Satan's reign; the end of wickedness, injustice, cruelty, profiteering and oppression of all kinds. Referring to the same thing, the prophet says: "The spirit of [Jehovah] is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; . . . to proclaim . . . the day of vengeance of our God."

Not only are the Lord's preachers to announce that the kingdom is here, but they are also to announce or preach the fact that God is about to take vengeance on all wicked men and institutions. Even this is a part of the good tidings, for it will be a blessing when all wickedness and corrupt institutions are for ever swept from the earth. Jesus said that the gospel would be preached to the poor. (Luke 4:18) But why especially to the poor? The answer is, that the poor have been downtrodden, oppressed and exploited for centuries, and when the kingdom is established, it will bring *justice* to the poor, and a complete deliverance from their oppressors. There are few preachers today who are preaching a deliverance for the poor.

In Acts 4:1, 2 we read that the Sadducees were grieved that the apostles "taught the people, and preached through Jesus the resurrection from the dead". This indicates that it is the privilege of God's preachers to preach the resurrection of the dead. But how few people on earth are preaching this blessed hope! And yet in the near future the resurrection will begin and will continue until 'all that are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of man and come forth, both they that have done good, and they that have done evil'.—John 5:28, 29.

In Isaiah 52:7 are these words: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" Every one of God's preachers will

be engaged in publishing peace, bringing good tidings, publishing salvation, and telling the people that the kingdom is here.

Very soon the kingdom of Satan will fall and Satan himself will be bound for a thousand years. This is a part of the good news, or good tidings, but those who are engaged in preaching evolution, league of nations, moral reforms and prohibition have no time nor inclination to tell the people of the binding of Satan and their deliverance from his power and deceptions. In Jeremiah 50:2 we read: "Declare ye among the nations, and publish, and set up a standard; publish, and conceal not: say, Babylon is taken, Bel is confounded." "Babylon" means the Devil's kingdom, and "Bel" means Satan himself. All true preachers will be engaged in telling the people this good news.

Thus seen, the things that God wants proclaimed in all the world are, first, the majesty of His name and the good news of His kingdom with all its blessings, and second, the destruction of Satan's kingdom with all its evils. Those who are doing these things are preaching the gospel, proclaiming glad tidings, publishing salvation. These true preachers are God's witnesses in the earth; witnessing to the truth, to the love of God, to His justice and power, and to His kingdom and its blessings. They are magnifying the name of Jehovah, the true God, and not the name of any man or any man-made institution.

These true preachers are preaching the Word. (2 Tim. 4:2) They are preaching Christ and Him crucified. (1 Cor. 1:17, 23) Like the Apostle Paul, they say: "Woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel!" (1 Cor. 9:16) They have learned that it is not necessary to have a large church with expensive equipment and furnishings, in order to present the gospel. In fact, they have learned that these things tend to pride, and to boastfulness concerning the value of church property and numbers of communicants, and tend to a rivalry among denominations. True preachers follow the example set by Jesus and the apostles. In Acts 5:42 we read: "Daily in the temple, and *in every house,* they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ." Also, in Acts 20:20 we read Paul's words: "I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you, but have shewed you, and have taught you *publicly,* and *from house to house.*"

Comparatively few will come to a church building to hear the gospel preached; but by using the methods employed by the apostles, and going from house to house, every person is reached. In this way all people can be notified that the kingdom is here and soon will bless everybody. By using the radio and the house-to-house method of preaching, not only is the message brought within reach of all, but it comes to them at a minimum of cost, and the people do not have to be begged and cajoled into giving money to build costly buildings, with their expensive upkeep.

Another question which arises is, Is it necessary to have human ordination in order to preach the truth, to announce the coming kingdom of God? The answer is No. Human ordination is not taught in the Bible. It is a comparatively modern invention. Each denomination ordains its own preachers, and the purpose is that no one may preach in that denomination unless he is thoroughly "orthodox", that is, he must be in harmony with the creed of his particular denomination. If not in harmony, he will not be ordained. Thus seen, ordination is for the sole purpose of confining one, in his teachings, to the creedal limits set by his own sect, or denomination. If after he is ordained he finds that his creed is not in harmony with the teachings of the Bible and he attempts to teach what he believes is the truth, he is called a heretic and is disfellowshiped.

The Bible teaches that an ordination is necessary; but it is not a human ordination. In Isaiah 61:1 we read of this ordination as follows: "The spirit of [Jehovah] is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach."

The ordination set forth in the Bible comes from Jehovah God, and no man can bestow it. It comes in this way: Every person who loves the Lord and desires to do *his will,* if honest in such desire, will go to the Bible to find out what His will is. Upon these honest ones who are searching after the truth, God bestows His holy spirit, and anoints them to be His preachers.

By diligent study of God's Word and by the help of His holy spirit such gain an understanding of the will and purpose of Jehovah. They are delighted with this understanding, and desire to show forth their gratitude, and God gives to them the great privilege of being His representatives; the privilege of showing forth His praises, and of heralding the kingdom and publishing salvation. These accept this privilege and enter into the service of Jehovah from un-

selfish motives. They proclaim the kingdom message because they love it. With them, preaching is not an easy and popular way of earning a living, but it is a great privilege and honor to be permitted by Jehovah God thus to serve. They *delight* to do His will.

To none but honest-hearted, studious and grateful persons will God grant the privilege of being His preachers. To dishonest ones, selfish ones, lazy ones, the wicked, to all whose motives are unworthy in any sense or to any degree, the Lord, through His prophet, says: "What hast thou to do, to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldst take my covenant in thy mouth? seeing thou hatest instruction, and castest my words behind thee." Those who teach the false doctrines of eternal torment, trinity, human immortality, have never been ordained to preach by Jehovah God, for the simple reason that these doctrines are not taught in His Word. Further proof of this statement is found in the books written by Judge Rutherford.

Everyone who loves the Lord, who diligently studies His Word in order to know what His will is, and who then diligently strives to do that will, is a Christian. Every one of such is ordained to be a preacher, and no other ordination is necessary. Not only does he consider it a privilege to proclaim the name of Jehovah, to declare the coming kingdom of God and its blessings, but he remembers that the best witness he can give is but a poor expression of his gratitude to Jehovah for the priceless knowledge of the truth with which he has been favored.

Lord Tavistock's Humanitarian Plan

LORD TAVISTOCK, son of the duke of Bedford, heir to an estate reputed to be worth $50,000,000, recently made the following remarkable proposition:

> The time has come to break away from the idea that a citizen of the country is entitled to an income only if he can draw wages or a salary from the productive side of industry. We need a system of national dividends whereby every citizen, rich or poor, in work or out of work, receives an equal sum of new money, the amount being based on the country's production and productivity. Then at last there would be some chance of people's being able to buy all they require that industry can produce, and the present strangling knot would be cut. Unemployed persons, instead of being a burden to the community and a misery to themselves, would at least be able to live in comfort and support those still in work by being customers for their goods. It would always pay a man to get a job if he could, as wages would be in addition to national dividend, while if too many became lazy and content to exist on a minimum, production would decline, and the national dividend decreasing with it, the idle would, in self-preservation, be compelled to return to work in such numbers as were needed.

Feeding the Interest Octopus

FIGURES of the American Federation of Labor show that in eleven months, during which time four million were out of work, and their incomes declined by nine billion dollars, the amount of cash paid to stock and bond holders was actually $405,300,000 more than during the year previous. Albert H. Wiggin, head of the Chase National Bank, the largest bank in the world, thinks that wages should now be cut as an aid to unemployment. Thus he proves once more that the financiers are like the theologians, unable to learn by experience. Does Mr. Wiggin desire to kill the automobile and radio industries?

"We Need an Engineer"

By O. F. Clocker (Nebraska)

I WAS at Presho, S. Dak., two days ago and saw a lady offer wheat for sale. She was offered 41c a bushel for it. An hour later I picked up a newspaper and read an article in it which I enclose herewith. . . . "Three children have died from eating unripe fruit, having nothing else to satisfy their hunger. The father had been out of work a long time." This happened while the farmer has "an overproduction of food grains", and the price away below cost of raising it. Surely we "need an engineer at the head of our government".

Workmen's Compensation in New York

OVER thirty-two millions of dollars were awarded to injured workmen, their widows and dependents in New York state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929. This amount exceeds similar payments of any other sovereignty in the world for the same period. The cases of the 100,000 claimants were tried before twenty-eight referees, and the claim is made that the stenographic notes of the proceedings would hardly go in an ordinary box car.

The list of the insurance companies and other great concerns that paid the claims contains 665 names that are often in the public eye. In the end the public pays these claims, and should pay them. To require the maimed and wounded of our industrial slaughter to bear both the suffering and the loss occasioned by their wounds, many of which are the fault of others, is beyond reason.

In the same report of the industrial commissioner of New York state from which the above data is obtained we notice an analysis of the 98 strikes which took place in that period. Of these, 43 were for recognition of the union, 24 were for increases in wages, 8 were for better working arrangements, 7 were against reductions in wages, 7 were because of particular persons, 5 were jurisdictional disputes, and 4 were for shorter hours.

Concerning the chances for the youngsters the report says something that, if it was true prior to June 30, 1929, is much more true now:

Openings for junior workers are at present exceedingly scarce, owing to unusually early and heavy seasonal layoffs. The junior offices are crowded with applicants, and methods of procedure are necessarily being modified to meet the unemployment situation which is upon us. Greater emphasis than ever is being put upon soliciting jobs, not only over the phone, but in person as well. Printed publicity material is being widely circulated among employers also. Hasty quitting of jobs on the part of thoughtless boys and girls is being systematically discouraged lest better openings prove unavailable. Those children too who are seeking some particular kind of work are being urged, for the time being at least, to take what they can get rather than remain idle. In spite of such measures as these, however, the crowds of unemployed boys and girls do not appear appreciably to diminish, and much strenuous effort is necessary if we are to find work for even a reasonable percentage of the children who apply to us.

Take a Trip to "Persia, the Land of Extremes"

the land of exotic beauty and sordid squalor, of riches and poverty, of culture and degradation. The next *Golden Age* (No. 303) will enable you to make this trip in your armchair. It will give you glimpses of beautiful gardens, exquisite rugs, and other interesting and unusual things. The article, however, will not give you merely one side of the story. It will enable you to enter into Persia's misery and want, to see its oppressive institutions, the opium curse, the Moslem clergy, the aristocrats, and its need of uplift and restitution.

In this issue, too, are articles on many other subjects, and from many lands, a nice batch of condensed news items, giving you a wide variety of interesting reading.

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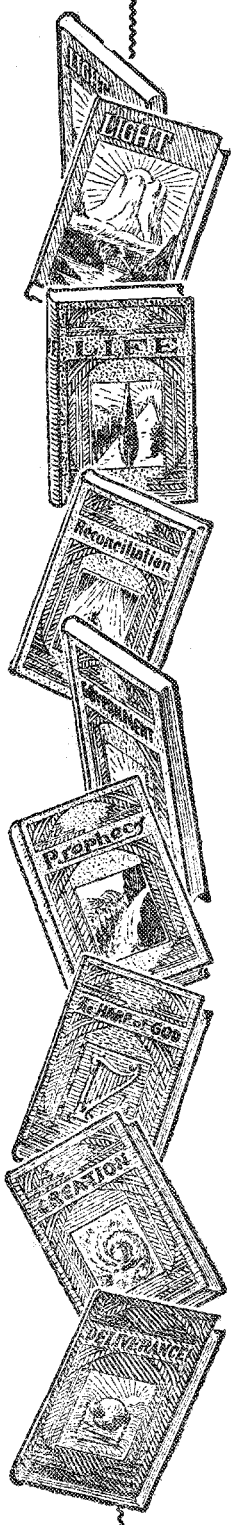

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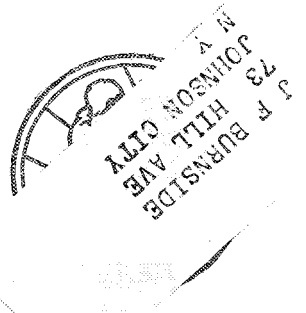

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Persia—the Land of Extremes

EVERY land where the Devil has had sway is more or less a land of extremes. It is his way of ruling. There is a philosophy in it, too. He selects a chosen few as his representatives, and by the very wealth which he lavishes upon them they so dazzle the common people as to keep them in subjection, keep them in order, make them their hewers of wood and drawers of water. This is particularly true of the land of Persia.

Persia is a land of contrasts. It is a land of the most beautiful gardens and the most forbidding of deserts; of the most lovely climates and the most inhospitable; of art and of squalor; of wealth in the extreme and of poverty in the last degree.

Though Persia has been described as "a land where no water is", yet there is no place on earth where the nobility are as proud of their gardens. Even the poorest of the poor have some sort of garden, if they have any roofs over their heads at all.

In latitude it corresponds to the southern states of the United States, from Philadelphia to Key West. From the northwest to the southeast is as far as from Portland, Maine, to Jacksonville; and from the northeast to the southwest, as far as from Atlanta to Milwaukee. The area is about one-fifth that of the whole United States.

It seldom rains in Persia in the summer; hence water must be brought all the way from the mountains in aqueducts, requiring incessant labor to keep them open. This water is conducted through the gardens in trenches and finally lands in the open pool which is the star feature of the family garden, and incidentally provides an ideal place for the breeding of mosquitoes and other insect pests for which the country is famous.

In these pools the family dishes are washed, and also the family feet and hands. But lest you gag too easily over this last item, we pause to remark that such bathing of the hands and feet is rare. Indeed, in the case of babies, the Persian mother has the idea that water is injurious to an infant, and hence its first bath is at six months of age. This first ablution of the child is usually given in a public bath, in which others bathe daily and in which the water is changed once in ten days.

Despite the fact that there is no clean piped water in Persia, but the supply for each family is taken from open ditches, and despite the occasional loss of babies through falling into the family pool and drowning, the Persians somehow manage to survive. The reason no doubt is that it is a land of sunshine and none can wholly escape its life-giving rays.

A Huge Basin Within Mountains

Persia is a huge basin within mountains. To get into the country from almost any direction one must climb over a high mountain. The rivers in the interior are few and small and terminate in salt marshes with no outlet. The whole land would be a desert but for the high mountains which surround it. As the winter snows melt they provide water throughout the year.

Each city is an oasis, separated from each other city by the inhospitable lands of the desert. In between these oases the soil has been eroded until nothing but barren ridges are left. There was a time when much of the intervening area was well covered with vegetation, but centuries of mismanagement have left it in bad condition, difficult of rehabilitation.

It is no doubt because of the large stretches of desert lands intervening between the various cities that Persia has remained a land in which the people prefer to stay at home rather than to travel, and the same influence has made them lovers of and makers of gardens. The favorite

design of the garden is a succession of terraces, with water falling from one terrace to another until it finally lands in the family pool. The Persian refers to his home as his garden.

The distances between the cities has led to brigandage, and has made close government of the territory difficult. Among the poor, food of any kind is scarce. It has been estimated that three out of every four Persian children die before they reach the age of five years.

During the World War, when the opposing armies were ignoring her rights and trampling upon her neutrality, conditions in some sections became so terrible that the starving people ate horses, cats and dogs, and even the flesh of their own dead.

One of the Oldest Empires

Persia is one of the oldest of empires. At one time a part of Media, the Persians, under Cyrus, revolted from the Medes, engaged in a bloody struggle with them, and finally succeeded, not only in establishing their independence, but in changing places with their masters and becoming the ruling people. This turning of the tables took place about 550 B.C.

Cyrus went on and conquered Babylon, and his son even conquered Egypt. A successor, Darius, a great general and born leader of men, extended his empire east into India and west into Europe. One of his generals captured and burned Constantinople. Darius coined the first Persian money. Both Cyrus and Darius are many times mentioned in the Scriptures.

Darius was succeeded by Xerxes, or Zerzes, supposed to be Ahasuerus "which reigned from India even unto Ethiopia, over an hundred and seven and twenty provinces". (Esther 1:1) From his day the country began to retrograde. Since then it has been many times overrun, and often in anarchy. It was overrun by Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, in 331 B. C., and in the thirteenth century (A.D.) by Genghis Khan, the slayer of thirteen million of his fellow creatures.

For hundred of years, until August 5, 1906, the ruler of Pe a was an absolute despot, and even now its Mejliss, or Parliament, is a very tame affair of 120 deputies, 40 of whom constitute a quorum. In 1925 the then reigning monarch, Shah Ahmed Kadjar, lost his job because he spent all his time gambling at Monte Carlo, Nice and Paris; but he does not care, because he is a very rich man. His crown jewels include the Great Mogul, one of the largest and most beautiful diamonds in existence, and have been appraised at $40,000,000. When the vote came to be taken, which cost him his throne, he was so unpopular that only five out of eighty-five voters voted to retain him. He was in Paris at the time the vote was taken.

Fanaticism and Bigotry

Mohammedanism is a plagiarism of the Scriptures, and a heartless system of bigotry and superstition, appealing to the basest emotions. It is this that is the "religion" of Persia. The people are under the thumb of the priests or mullahs. Thirteen hundred years after his death the Persians spend one month of each year in mourning for Hussein, one of the sons of Mohammed's son-in-law, because he was slain while at prayer.

In the year 1924 the American consul general in Persia, Robert W. Imbrie, one of the best friends Persia ever had, was killed by a mob of Moslem fanatics merely for taking a photograph of a "holy" well. His real slayers were the mullahs, who made the people believe the well is 'holy'. There are some Jews, Babists, Zoroastrians and so-called "Christians" in Persia, and they have not had an easy time trying to live with the Moslems. The influence of the mullahs will prevent Persia from going Bolshevik. The mullahs do not wish to lose their jobs.

Ages of despotism, and the curse of a fanatical religion, have left the stamp of cruelty upon Persia. The Persian is nervous, artistic, voluble, witty and polite, but he is cruel. The ancestor of the shah who has recently been deposed, Agha Mohammed, caused 35,000 inhabitants of Kerman to be blinded because the city had offended him; he sold into slavery 20,000 women and children; he caused a pyramid to be built of the skulls of his antagonists. His son caused a general who had offended him to be bricked up in a dungeon.

Agha came into possession of the Persian throne by one of the most clever tricks ever perpetrated. His opponent Lutf, with a handful of men, defeated Agha's army of 30,000 men. Unnoticed, Agha remained in his tent while all about him fled. With the coming of sunset he bid his muezzin call the faithful to prayer as usual. The effect was wonderful. The fleeing soldiers returned in such numbers that the tide of battle

was turned and Agha gained the victory over his courageous, generous and able foeman, whom he afterward had put to death by torture.

One of the most progressive men now living in Persia, Saram-ed-Dowleh, a one-time cabinet minister, who seems to have taken a real interest in housing and other problems, murdered his own mother with a shotgun because his father ordered him to do so. She had been suspected of infidelity. In few places in the earth would a man thus unhesitatingly kill his own mother at somebody else's request.

Riza Shah Pahlavi

The Golden Age is no admirer of aristocrats, autocrats and dictators; nor is it an admirer of Riza Khan, Persia's new ruler. The newspapers like to picture him as a stableboy that came to be a monarch. That is all folderol. His father was master of ceremonies under two shahs, and he himself is an aristocrat who went into the army to learn the business from the bottom up. Possibly his father suggested to him that some time he could do the very thing he has done, grab the whole country.

The revolution which put Riza Khan on the Persian throne was a bloodless one. The people wanted him there; that is one reason why he is there. He is well educated, a pianist of fine technique. Besides Persian, he speaks Russian, French and German. He is said to be a charming conversationalist, witty and well informed. Like his countrymen, he is a devout Mohammedan.

Riza has increased his army to 60,000 men and has the country under discipline, as far as that is possible in a territory embracing such vast wastes. He has all modern equipment, airplanes, tanks and wireless. The first thing he did after he had seized control was to dismiss all his Russian and British officers, an act that made him very popular all over the country. He has reformed the army, hanged the bandits, made traveling safe, and tried to do away with open corruption.

Riza is no coward, and he is a leader. Nearly 60 years of age, on one occasion he dashed into the camp of an enemy and slew the rebel leader with his own hand. Everything comes to his desk, and he makes an effort to keep it clear. He is said to be tall, heavy, of imposing carriage, calm, slow, definite, unyielding, and capable of unrelenting enmity.

Humanitarians have pleaded with him to let one of his old enemies, the sheik of Mohammerah, who is slowly dying of an incurable disease, end his life in Germany, where he can receive medical attention. But no, the old man is technically a prisoner and must finish out his days in the house assigned to him just outside Teheran. He is said to be an adept in choosing subordinates and playing one off against another in such a way as to gradually elevate himself.

He is a great admirer of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, of Turkey, and is doing all possible to emulate him. In future all Persian men must wear coat and trousers, the same as we barbarians of English and American extraction. And they must all wear the pahlavi, which is a new form of headgear named after the Riza Khan Pahlavi himself. Government officials are required to wear, at least part of the time, clothing made in Persian mills. Persia hopes soon to be able to work up her own cotton from the fields of Azerbaijan, performing all the operations until it reaches the consumers.

Some of the Natural Features

Persia has thirty lakes, all of them salt. Both the lakes and the rivers that run into them have an uncanny habit of shifting themselves from one location to another. It is believed that at the time of the Flood Persia was a sort of quiet spot in the waters within which the ark floated without being exposed to much turbulent treatment.

Violent sandstorms are frequent in the spring in the desert regions, and hailstorms with hail as large as marbles occur in the same season in the north. In a day's travel one may be amid heavy frosts and in a tropical zone of luxuriant palms and intense heat. In Arabistan the dry heat in summer reaches 120 degrees indoors. Some parts which are very fertile abound in malaria and insect pests.

Flowers are abundant, roses flourishing so profusely that they are cultivated for perfume. The famous Persian cat is now well known all over the world. There are numerous weird types of reptiles and spiders. Fresh water fish are rare; the lakes are destitute of animal life. There are numerous quagmires through which nothing can pass.

Along the Caspian seaboard wild animals are plentiful: hyenas, leopards, tigers, cheetahs,

jackals, lynxes, wild goats, wild asses and smaller creatures. Lions exist in some sections. The boundaries of the country are indeterminate, a cause of much friction.

The center of Persia is a vast plateau of 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, traversed by ridges running for a hundred miles at 8,000 to 10,000 feet, rising in places to 16,000 to 17,000 feet. In southern Persia the mountain ranges present a succession of parallel ridges and valleys, so that it is possible to drive between the ranges for hundreds of miles.

The air in the interior is dry and exhilarating, and clear, enabling the vision to travel incredible distances. Extremes of heat and cold alternate. In the north heavy snows occur from November to March. The sun shines fiercely by day, but at night the temperature falls to 15 or 20 degrees.

Some of the Treasures

Coal exists all over Persia, and is being mined in two places. Miners will laugh when told that the way a Persian mines coal is to dig a hole in the ground and when the coal is reached throw it to the surface, but when this is no longer practicable the excavation is abandoned and a fresh one started. As a consequence the best coal is never reached.

Lead and copper mines have been worked from time immemorial. Persia is known to have some of the most valuable copper deposits in the world. There are also iron, zinc, tin, manganese, gold, silver, mercury and marble. The pearl fisheries on the Persian gulf are annually worth about $2,500,000 and employ 70,000 fishermen.

But the greatest treasure of all is oil, of which there is so much that it is believed the country will eventually produce as much as the United States, which at present produces 65 percent of the world's supply. This oil is now in the control of Great Britain. No doubt you have heard of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company employs some 20,000 persons, and spends enormous sums for the founding of hospitals and schools for its own employees and others. Fifteen percent of its profits go to Persian government, but it is to all intents a state within a state.

In these oil fields the British fleet has always a supply of oil to protect its trade route to the East. If at any time this company were to get in trouble with the Persian government there is not the slightest doubt that Britain would take control of Persia, or as much of it as suited her purposes. The oil would come first, and the neutrality next.

Persian oil has been known since the days of Plutarch, and was known to Alexander the Great. The Persians saluted Alexander by sprinkling the street to his dwelling with naphtha, and then lighting it at one end. In consequence the whole street was soon ablaze from end to end.

The Opium Question

Opium is produced in 18 out of the 33 provinces of Persia, and its production is scattered over an area of 400,000 square miles. The city of Ispahan produces 4½ million pounds of opium a year, most of which goes to China. The opium growers include many of the most influential clergy, and it is well known that the opium growers and merchants are the wealthiest people in the country. This makes it difficult to control the trade.

Another great difficulty is the method of paying the growers. The extra hands are usually paid in opium sap or in part cash and part sap; and as there are 5,000 of these extra hands employed in Ispahan in time of harvest, and as they dispose of the sap to peddlers, storekeepers and others, it may readily be seen why anything approaching control is hard to obtain.

The growing of opium appeals to the Persian mind. The returns per acre are higher than for any other Persian crop, opium requires little water, and other crops can be planted on the same ground after the opium is gathered. Opium is not dependent on railroads or even good roads for transport, and there is always a ready market for the sap and the export opium. It is too bad that it should be so, but it is so. Poppy juice represents 20 percent of Persia's entire export trade and 10 percent of the government's revenue. Some attempt has been made at curtailment, but it is futile.

Bedeviled by Britain and Russia

For the same reason that she is afraid to build a tunnel under the British Channel, or to let anybody else build one, Britain has done everything humanly possible to retard the development of Persia. The theory has been that Russia wants India; and as Persia is on the high-

road, everything possible must be done to make the road difficult of travel.

In 1914 Russian troops invaded the northern part of Persia, and Britain the southern part. This was to keep Germany out of Afghanistan, still farther on the road to India. In August, 1919, a treaty was signed by which Persia virtually lost her independence. Previously there had been in force an agreement between Russia and Britain that Persia was to be divided into three zones of influence, with Russia in the north, Britain in the south and east, and a central zone where each could do as she liked.

This is like two highwaymen holding up a man and each agreeing to take the contents of the pants pocket nearest him, and to fight for what he may have left. Britain has always been a corrupting influence at the court at Teheran. To many British statesmen this has seemed necessary in order to protect British interests; but, to the Devil, everything he does is necessary.

The invasion of northern Persia by Russian armies in 1914, and the resulting requisitioning of armies and withdrawal of food supplies, reduced the country to famine and resulted in the death of one-fifth of all the people in the country. At present the Persians have no confidence in the good intentions of any foreign power. And why should they have?

Since the establishment of the Soviet, the Persian people have been notified that Russia no longer adheres to czarist policies, but wishes to see the Persian people independent, flourishing and controlling their own possessions. It has also said that none of the Russian loans need be repaid. Nearly all the commerce which northern Persia conducts with Europe must pass through Russia.

It is only since July, 1928, that Persia has been mistress of her own customs tariff, and until that time foreigners were tried by their own consul courts.

A recent concession to the British allows the British Imperial Airways to pass through South Persia, effecting a junction at Bushire with the Junkers Line from Teheran, thus bringing Persia into communication by air with India and the Far East. Persia herself will construct and own the airdromes, which will thus be available for the airplanes of all nations.

Persia and England are continually quarreling over the islands in the Persian Gulf. Persia has always had them, and wants to keep them because they are near at hand. England wants them for the same reason that she wants everything else on the earth. Persia recently protested to England's League of Nations about the possession of some of these islands. Britain has hung on to the islands on the ground that they are necessary for the protection of British coaling stations.

The next time you are pestered with mosquitoes go and take the screen door off your neighbor's house; and if he wants to know why you did it, tell him you had to do it to keep the mosquitoes out of your home. Then put the door up on your own house and make yourself at home. The seizure of the island of Ormuz in 1622 is what gave Britain the control of India.

The Persian Men

The Persian men are described as "a people of lively and impressible minds, brave and impetuous in war, witty, passionate, for Orientals truthful, not without some spirit of generosity, and of more intellectual capacity than the generality of Asiatics". The estimated population of the country is 10,000,000. The area of the country is 628,000 square miles.

Persia is a land of large proprietors and landless peasants. The peasant plows with oxen and a bent stick, as his ancestors always did. Three-fifths of his crop goes to the landlord. A landowner may possess hundreds of square miles of arable land, with a dozen or more villages on it, without ever seeing the district more than three or four times in his life. The head man of the village does the business with the agent of the owner, the same as he did 500 years ago.

The nomadic tribes of Persia move in great masses today as they did in the days of Abraham, moving flocks and herds in a constant search for grass, and continually striving with other tribes for water. A New York *Times* representative saw 30,000 Baktiari tribesmen and 250,000 animals ascend from their winter quarters on the Persian Gulf to the highlands, over roads that were still covered with snow and ice.

These tribesmen and their families were barefooted and unprotected from the sun, wind and hail, yet not one of them caught a cold. The dust was unbelievably thick. The American marchers tied handkerchiefs over their noses and mouths, and even drank through handker-

chiefs, as the dust got into everything. The whole Baktiari tribe take this trip every spring and return to the Gulf in the fall. It is very hard to exercise any kind of government over people who live that kind of life.

There is no middle class in Persia, no engineers, no architects, and hardly any doctors. The mullahs or priests are the lawyers. Persia is divided into master and slave, landowner and landworker, aristocrat and peasant, oppressor and oppressed. Virtually all the nobles are government officials; and as there are not jobs enough to go around, they work one year and scheme for two more to get back into office.

All of the original races of mankind are found in Persia. The frequent invasions from central Asia have left a strong element of the Mongols. The inhabitants of the hot lowlands in the southwest are Arabs, Semites.

The Persian aristocracy is not religious, but frankly and openly selfish, willing to sell out everything for the sake of being maintained in ease and affluence. The aristocrat is ceremoniously polite in the extreme. His speech has three forms of address, one for equals, one for superiors, and one for inferiors. Custom demands that they keep on their hats indoors.

In Persia, when a man does not wish to see callers, his servants state that their master 'has gone within', the exact contrary of the American 'not at home'. When a high priest visits a town everybody who has a black suit of any kind puts it on. This shows that even the Devil has a lingering sense of the 'eternal fitness of things', for surely nothing could be more appropriate than for a people to put on mourning when they see one of the Devil's own crowd headed their way.

The Persian Women

The Persian girl runs about for a few years draped in a long black cloth, but at 10 or 12 years of age is usually married to a man old enough to be her father. Meantime she has learned to help with the housework, to prepare meals, weave, and wash clothes in the stream outside the town.

Trial marriage is common. A Persian may have four legitimate wives, but he can enter into temporary wedlock, for a year, a month, a week, or even a couple of days. The mullah or priest fixes all that. Great are the uses of a priest! His principal job is to govern men through women.

There is no furniture in the home. The woman wears one dress day and night for a month, at the end of which time it is washed. Chairs are practically unknown in the Orient. Wherever a Persian woman goes she carries a mattress stuffed with cotton, on which she sits and rests during the day and sleeps at night.

An old Persian proverb says: "Woman is a great calamity. However, no household should be without this evil." The Persian women must live in an inner courtyard, the anderoon, the only entrance to which is through the birooni, or men's apartment. Persian women rise respectfully when their husbands or fathers enter the room.

The Persian veils his wife, so that none but he may see her charms, but in his absence his wife can go anywhere wrapped in her veil and he is none the wiser. Of late some of the women are appearing in the streets without their veils, but this is not safe in all Persian cities. Fanatics do not hesitate in some places to attack or even kill women ignoring the teachings of the Koran.

The Persian kitchen is simplicity itself. Holes are dug in the floor alongside a wall. The pot containing the dinner is placed in a hole between two fires. The more dishes there are, the more holes there are. Refrigeration is unknown. Clocks are not used. The jangling telephone bell has only recently arrived.

Life in the Cities

Life in a Persian city is interesting because it is different. Only a few of the streets in the capital, Teheran, 350,000 population, have any name. None of the houses have any numbers. Until three or four years ago none of the inhabitants had any family names. Then an edict required the adoption of family names, and there were some wonderful inventions.

The guardian of a gate gave himself the Persian equivalent of "Honest and Faithful". A postman styled himself "Here, There and Everywhere". A merchant chose as his name his telephone number, which happened to be "Three Hundred and Ten"; while a proud possessor of much livestock gave himself the euphonious and appropriate name of "Multitudinous Ass".

The sick are treated by charms and prayers. A sick child may have tied around its neck the dried eye of a sheep, the kneecap of a wolf,

or the claw of a tiger. Or he may be treated by having him drink water in which has been soaked a piece of paper upon which a verse of the Koran has been written in Arabic. The mullah or priest attends to all that. Great are the uses of a priest! A little later, no doubt, the priests will be blessing automobiles and airplanes.

The Persian boy dresses like a little old man, with long trousers and a long coat. At six or seven he is apprenticed to a carpenter, mason, tinsmith, carpet weaver or other tradesman, and must work ten to twelve hours a day while he is gradually learning the trade. Constant wearing of a hat, indoors and out, leads to early baldness.

Some new highways are being built, and motor cars are coming into use. Teheran is building new public buildings and lighting the streets, and hotels are coming into existence. Saloons and gambling houses have been closed. There are some newspapers, but they have to be careful what they print. If the editor pays too many compliments to Western civilization they lock him up; if he is too hard on the westerners they lock him up.

The sufferings of the poor in Persia deeply affect westerners, but the Persians are so accustomed to them that they think nothing of it. Among the poor the rooms of the houses are small and dark, and in wintertime the family is crowded together with no ventilation at all. Of course there is no pretension to hygiene, sanitation or cleanliness.

Besides Teheran, with 350,000, there are Tabriz, 200,000; Ispahan, 80,000; Meshed and Kerman, each 70,000; Barfrush, 55,000; Kermanshah and Shiraz, each 50,000; and about 25 other cities of 30,000 and upward.

Education and Industry

During the last few years Persia has added to the 2,139 primary schools and 308 secondary schools of the old religious type, and 1,133 schools of the Western type, and new schools are being built as fast as the American and English universities at Teheran and Ispahan can prepare the teachers. There are over 750 Persian students studying in Europe, about half of them supported in whole or in part by Government funds. Radio is a government monopoly. The Germans are teaching the Persians scientific agriculture.

The game of polo originated in Persia. It died out for a century, but is now popular once more among the nobility. It is claimed that the fireworks displays of Persia are the most ingenious and dazzling to be seen anywhere in the world. Persian artists are famous for their miniature paintings, decorations of costly furniture, and illuminations of manuscripts. The secret of the peculiar Persian tinted and glazed pottery of the eighteenth century seems to have been completely lost.

The principal industry of Persia is, of course, as is well known, that of rug making. Here the finest rugs in the world are produced under the most unspeakable conditions of poverty and wretchedness conceivable. The work is done in ill-lighted and ill-ventilated rooms by boys and girls who work from sunrise to sunset for a few cents a day.

Rugs were woven in Persia before the days of Alexander the Great. The making of them is a very slow but simple process. Generations of training have given the workers inherited taste and ability for the work, and their fingers seem peculiarly deft in manipulation. A girl will have some part of a design as her peculiar portion and will almost automatically do the work a hundred or a thousand times in just the same way.

Each region has a pattern different in main ground and border design, and sometimes in color scheme and weave, from those of other districts. A person familiar with Persian rugs can tell by looking at one just where it was made.

Persia stands first in rug making, sending to the western markets more than three times the value of Turkey's rugs. Nevertheless, the large trade is gradually lowering the standard of production, and it is claimed that in the museums of New York city there are to be found today Persian rugs of finer texture and appearance than any that could now be produced there.

Finance and Transportation

Up until 1911 most Persians who were in office looked upon the office as a chance to rob the public and feather their own nest. Bribery and corruption were so rampant that at that time an appeal was made to America for help. W. Morgan Shuster and a corps of American assistants took charge, and in a few months made such an excellent start that Britain and

Russia, then dominating Persian affairs, became frightened, and brought about his removal.

In 1922, Russian influence having in the meantime been overthrown, Persia again called upon America, and this time A. C. Millspaugh took charge and remained for five years, until such time as the Persians felt able to take up the work where he left off.

Until recently transportation in Persia was limited to the mail coach. This is a simple rack wagon, without springs. It is loaded with mail sacks and the baggage of passengers. The passengers climb in on top of the mail, trunks and boxes, and away they go. The coaches are drawn by four strong horses, changed at every relay station. It takes weeks to go anywhere by camel caravan, and the camel as a means of transport is doomed.

There are fifteen regular trade routes, over which it is hoped some time to build railroads. One of these lines, from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, is now building, and is expected to be completed in 1937. It will be 1,200 miles long. Britain and Russia have held back Persian railroad building.

In 1924 a weekly motor service was opened between Bagdad and Teheran. It takes three days to make the trip, with stops over night at two cities along the way. There is airplane service across the country in both directions. Bicycles and motor cycles are much used.

From a study of Persia's recent history it is plainly evident that in this part of the world 10,000,000 people have been retarded in their development by the devilish governments of Russia and Britain; and it is good to know that a better day is at hand, when the people will have a perfect Ruler and know how to live.

An Honest and Courageous Doctor

By W. A. Sinclair (Ontario)

A SHORT while after *The Golden Age* began publishing some plain facts about the danger of using aluminum vessels for cooking, my wife and I decided to throw ours into the garbage can. This we have never regretted.

One day, a little later, a woman called at our home selling an aluminum cleaner. My wife explained to her that we had just discarded our aluminum ware and that she would not require any cleaner. The woman then tried to persuade her that we were quite mistaken and informed her that aluminum vessels were used in hospitals and other large institutions, etc.; but when she found that my wife was firm in her conviction, she became annoyed and finally blurted out, "If that Dr. C—— (mentioning the name of a local doctor) had kept his mouth closed he would have been better off today." She was assured that we had not gotten our information from Dr. C——, and then left.

It was quite a surprise to me one Sunday morning last summer, while engaged in making some calls in the country, to run across this doctor and his wife. They were trying to get a little change and rest for a few weeks and were glad to meet a Bible student.

The doctor informed me that he had done a good deal of research work in connection with aluminum compounds but that his findings were not acceptable to the medical board in this center, so he was somewhat of an outsider on that subject. Friends had sent him some copies of *The Golden Age* warning the people against the use of aluminum for cooking, and these he fully agreed were true.

I have on two or three occasions since met people who told me that their doctor had warned them against the use of aluminum; so there seems to be a doctor here and there who is honest and tells the people the truth about aluminum cooking utensils.

The Editor's Lament

GETTING out a magazine is no picnic.

If we print jokes, folks say we are silly.

If we don't, they say we are too serious.

If we publish original matter, they say we lack variety.

If we publish things from other papers, we are too lazy to write.

If we stay on our job, we ought to be out rustling news.

If we don't print contributions, we don't show proper appreciation.

If we do print them, the paper is filled with junk.

Like as not, some other fellow will say we swiped this from another magazine.

So we did.

Dandelions in the Grass

Robert Wadlow, the Boy Giant

ROBERT WADLOW, the boy giant of Alton, Illinois, is but 13 years of age but is now 7 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 282 pounds. He has grown four inches in the past year. His shoes are size 25.

Faster Service London to Paris

TRANSPORTATION experts are figuring on soon making the journey from the heart of London to the heart of Paris in 1½ hours. Special railways will be built at either end to connect the airports with their metropolises, and the speed of the airplanes will be increased.

Disasters on the Black Sea

IN A SINGLE winter storm on the Black Sea, the latter part of February, seven vessels went down. One of these, a British tanker, went down with all her crew. In wintertime the Black Sea is one of the most tempestuous of the inland seas.

The Air Route to Cape Town

AFTER eleven years of preparation the air mail route from London to Cape Town has been opened. The mails will take nine days. On account of numerous storms this route is believed to be the worst flying territory in the world.

America Once Joined Asia

ON AN island in the Behring Sea evidence has been discovered that America once joined Asia. This evidence consists of fossilized wood and cones and leaf impressions of the California redwood, which it is believed could not have grown in the locations in which they were found except for the existence of such a connection. No doubt the break between the two continents took place at the time of the Flood.

America's Most Important Problem

LABOR magazine reminds us that "how to place the victims of machinery, chain stores and large-scale farming in jobs is the most important problem confronting the American people. Increase the purchasing power of millions of workers by higher wages is one solution. Another is to place more men at work by ending the long work day. No other remedy has been proposed".

A Good Use for War Materials

THE Dominion of Canada has discovered a good use for thousands of militia cots, blankets and socks that have been in stock since the days of the World War. They will be used to comfort and help the poor. Fine idea. That is what they should have been used for in the first place.

Demons Will Set the Styles

A LONDON dispatch states that fashionable London women have formed the habit of consulting spirit mediums for attractive designs for their gowns, and are well pleased with the results. There is nothing the demons will not do to impersonate the dead and to persuade humans that the dead are alive.

The Trees of Nebraska

FIFTY years ago Nebraska was treeless, and to all intents and purposes a desert. Now it has 2,500,000,000 trees, many of them 45 feet tall; and as a consequence the rainfall has increased wonderfully and crops are heavier than in adjoining states originally better favored as respects forests.

World's Largest Artificial Lake

THE world's largest artificial lake is now in process of filling up with water out in Missouri, in the valley of the Osage river. When the lake has filled to the height of the dam it will be 125 miles long and will cover more than 60,000 acres. It will have a shore line of thirteen hundred miles.

China Versus United States Banks

IN CHINA no bank has failed in twelve hundred years, because the directors know if the bank fails their head will be removed. In the United States last year 1,345 banks failed; and none of the directors are worrying, nor do they need to worry. Of the banks that failed, 1,200 were in the agricultural regions.

Bottle Had a Long Ride

A BOTTLE containing the name and address of the sender was dropped into the Gold Run river at Deadwood, South Dakota. After the lapse of several years it was picked up on the beach at Long Beach, California, having in the meantime gone either around Africa or South America or across the top of Asia.

8,000 Telephones in One Office

THE National City Bank of New York, and its affiliates, the National City Company and City Bank Farmers Trust Company, has the largest private telephone exchange in the world, with 8,000 extension lines in the one office. It requires a chief operator, two assistants and one hundred operators to handle the system.

The World's Tiniest Train

THE world's tiniest train has been built by J. Martin, a watchmaker, of Walthamstow, England. The locomotive is 1⅜ inches long. The train, which is eight inches long, runs by clockwork, and so slowly that it takes two hours to traverse the 4-foot-6-inch track. The locomotive is constructed entirely of gold and silver.

Radios in Half the Homes

THE Department of Commerce estimates that there are radios in half the homes of the United States, the total number of sets in use on July 1, last, being calculated at 13,478,600. New York, California, Illinois and Pennsylvania are in the order named in respect to the number of sets in use, and the only states in the million class.

Hindenburg Versus Wilhelm

PRESIDENT HINDENBURG'S salary is $12,000 a year, to which is added $30,000 for the entertainment of diplomats. The kaiser's salary was $750,000 a year, and he was allowed $3,750,000 additional for the expenses of the imperial court. Hence it is apparent that the cost of a president is less than one percent of that of a monarch, and he makes a better ruler.

Feeding the Hungry in Arkansas

ACCORDING to the Seattle *Star* the people of Twin Falls, Idaho, offered to ship to Helena, Arkansas, ten thousand dollars' worth of Idaho beans and potatoes, and to pay the shipping charges, but the San Francisco Red Cross headquarters curtly turned the offer down and demanded that Twin Falls give instead $2,000 in cash, which cash is hard to get. Meantime three thousand children in the vicinity of Helena were attending school without anything to eat. Some were being fed every other day. Hundreds got nothing from their homes except a black biscuit with lard and sugar on it. What is wrong?

Distance of the Fastest Nebula

THE fastest nebula whose speed has yet been measured by the changes in the spectrum of the light which it gives off is said to be leaving the earth at the rate of 11,000 miles a second. This nebula is so far away that it takes the light from it, traveling at the rate of 186,300 miles a second, 120,000,000 years to reach the earth.

Eleven Hundred Tons of Iron a Day

THE largest furnace in the world has just been blown in at Pittsburgh, at the Jones and Laughlin plant at Aliquippa. This monster furnace produces eleven hundred tons of iron a day, which is four times the output of the largest furnaces of forty years ago, and twice the output of the largest furnaces of only five years ago.

Ur Inhabited Before the Flood

THAT Abraham's home city, Ur of the Chaldees, was inhabited before the Flood, has been definitely proven. At the time of the Flood a layer of clay eight feet thick was deposited over the previous works of man, but some of the pottery of the previous era has been uncovered. It is handmade and painted, and quite different in style from that found above it.

Railway Mileage of the World

THE railways of the world would go around the earth thirty times at the equator, fifteen times for the American mileage, twelve times for the European, three times for the Asiatic, and better than once each for the African and Australian. The African mileage of 40,631 miles is considerably ahead of that of Australia, and growing rapidly.

2,000 on Capone's Payroll

COLONEL RANDOLPH, president of Chicago chamber of commerce, estimates that there are 2,000 men on Al Capone's vice pay roll, counting brewers, truckmen, armed guards, collectors, fixers, custodians of brothels, gambling houses and handbooks, and that, as vice king of the city, Capone probably has available upward of $2,000,000 a week. Mr. Randolph thinks that more than half of Chicago's police officers have taken bribes either regularly or spasmodically from Capone or his tributaries.

Free Marriage in Turkey

IN RECOGNITION of the hard times Turkey has promulgated a decree that couples certified to be short of cash may have marriage certificates free. The usual price is $2.50. Happy day when somebody offers to repay the benedicts for all their marriage fees and the incidental expenses resulting therefrom. But it would bankrupt the world to pay the bill.

Deaths in the Auto War

THE World War caused the death of 50,510 Americans in the eighteen months in which the United States was in the conflict, but in the eighteen months ending December 31, 1930, there were 50,900 Americans killed by automobiles; so it seems that the automobile war is the more dangerous of the two. The persons injured by automobiles in the year 1930 numbered more than 960,000.

Ceylon Has Far to Go

CEYLON is wealthy, but it has far to go before it will be livable. An English traveler writing in the London *News and Chronicle* reports that in Colombo, the capital, he saw houses that consist of one square dungeon, with no windows, no furniture, no hearth, no floor boards, and outside an open sewer, the whole outfit being less homelike than a westerner's cowhouse.

Why Bread Remains Dear

IN THE face of the cheapest wheat in many years the price of bread stays right up in the air. The bakers try to tell us that really the price of wheat has nothing to do with the price of bread. It is the other ingredients that are expensive, the plaster of paris and sal ammoniac, probably. If that seems ridiculous they cry that it is the labor that makes the bread expensive; but that cannot be, because machinery does most of the work, and the value of production per worker has doubled since 1914. Meantime one of the baking concerns has increased its stock issue fortyfold, and if you want to know the real reason why bread is kept high when the people are starving, that is it. But, anyway, white bread is not fit for even a dog to eat; so the adherence to high prices accomplishes some good after all. If it drives more people to fruits and vegetables it will save more lives than will be lost.

36% a Year Profit on Your Money

HOW would you like to make 36 percent a year profit on your money? That was what Jacob Kulp of St. Paul did. He receives $120,000 annual rental on a property used for post office purposes that was assessed at $334,000. This lease by the government is non-cancelable and was fixed up for Mr. Kulp by a former secretary of war of the United States and former congressman from Iowa. We have some wonderful statesmen in this country.

Putting on a Religious Cabaret

EMULATING a New York clergyman, the Rev. H. G. Wilks, vicar of Upperthong, England, has been putting on a religious cabaret. The best-looking girls in the congregation dressed in abbreviated and snappy costumes and sang jazz tunes with such results that the vicar now thinks it will not be necessary for him to go back to the weekly dances, socials and card playing which had been a weekly feature previously.

Unparalleled Cruelty of Chicago Hoodlums

TO VENT their spite on a crippled salesman whom they accused of having listened to their street corner plots, seven Chicago hoodlums kidnaped him, beat him, hung him for an hour from a cemetery cross, tried to bury him alive, and finally hitched his rough box on behind their automobile and dragged him for a distance over a country road, when the coffin broke away and landed face down in a ditch. He was rescued by a farmer, who heard his moans.

Blessing the Hounds near Albany

EUROPE can never have any kind of nonsense that does not sooner or later find its way to the United States. The blessing of the hounds, which has for years been an annual event in France, has now broken out near Albany, N. Y., and the *Knickerbocker Press* gives a full-page picture of the ridiculous and blasphemous scene which took place at the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, New Lebanon. The theory is that, after being duly "blessed", the fox hounds will be more efficient in running down and tearing in pieces some beautiful, timid little creature that is of about as much danger to the farmers of that section as a two-year-old baby would be to a regiment of United States marines.

Racketeering in Glasgow

RACKETEERING has broken out in Glasgow, and pursues the same evil course as in New York and Chicago. Storekeepers have to pay tribute, and have even been blackmailed into giving donations to pay the fines of racketeers who have fallen into the clutches of the law. One gang of racketeers known as the Billy Boys is alleged to have four hundred members and to carry razors with which offenders are slashed on the slightest provocation.

Cobra Takes a Pullman Trip

THE national zoo in Washington has a new cobra, a fourteen-footer king. It seems that these snakes, admittedly the largest and most poisonous of serpents, have to be kept at a temperature of 70 degrees or they suffer fatal chills, so the curator of reptiles of the Bronx zoo took the snake along with him and took him in to bed with him on the Pullman trip. He says he did not tell anybody about his bedfellow; and it is probably a good thing for him that he did not.

Rapid Heaping Up of Treasures

IN 1924 there were 75 people in the United States with an annual income of $1,000,000 or over, but by making service charges, so as to increase the burdens upon the poor, and continuing to charge thirty times the cost of electric current, and by kindred methods of extortion, the number had so increased that in the four years from 1924 to 1928 it went up from 75 to 511. The public service companies are doing everything possible to heap up treasures for the last days. Meantime the poor are starving.

National Broadcasting Company

REFERRING to what is commonly announced as the "Noshonal Broadcohsting Company" (thereby giving listeners a pain in the neck), *The Nation* says:

"The profit-makers promptly preempted the whole territory, just as they had preempted land and forests and mines and oil and water power before. Having appropriated the air, they promptly sold it to the advertisers. They sold time and more time for money and more money, till now the man who wants the coast-to-coast chain of both big systems pays $20,000 an hour for it. . . . The American listener must hear chiefly what makes for advertisers' profits."

Help from London and Jerusalem

IN THE New York Red Cross drive contributions were received from London and Jerusalem to help care for the poor in the richest country in the world, a country where we have millions of dollars' worth of wheat which we cannot sell. Surely some Americans would be able to take off this load from the poor of London and Jerusalem if the public service thieves would discontinue their service charges and stop holding us up for thirty times what it costs to produce electric current.

Britain Must Now Retrench

IN A RECENT speech Sir Philip Snowden, Britain's able chancellor of the exchequer, has expressed the opinion that Britain has now come to the end of her resources; that any increase of taxation would be the last straw to an already overburdened industry; that no further expenditures can be incurred; that heavy sacrifices by all classes will be necessary; that cabinet ministers will not shirk their just share in them; that he has spent his whole life in trying to improve the condition of the working classes; but he must now ask for a suspension of any improvement until times get better. This speech has created a tremendous sensation in Britain and throughout the world.

Parents Named Him Wrong

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a clipping from a village paper published down in Virginia. It is by a member of the clergy, and purports to be a warning to the people not to read Judge Rutherford's books. It calls his writings "pernicious literature" but does not say why, though it admits that they contain what it designates as a "wholesale attack upon the Christian ministry". Well, if the "ministry" were truly Christian, Judge Rutherford would be the last man in the world to attack it. Jesus did not attack the scribes and Pharisees because they were God's true representatives, but because they were not.

The name of the preacher is F. B. Sapp. The last part of the name is appropriate, but the first initials do not seem as much so. Probably this child should have been named Adam. This is merely a suggestion. Maybe it is too late now to make the change.

How We Reward Our Heroes

HOW we reward our heroes was pretty well illustrated in South Norwalk, Connecticut, in February, when that city's outstanding figure of the World War, Oscar Johnson, who won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre in France and was cited for bravery by the governments of England and Belgium, starved to death in the barn of a coal yard. As soon as it was known that he was dead all the flags in the city were flown at half-mast and he was given a wonderful funeral, which no doubt he enjoyed very much.

Only in the Morning of Unemployment

CONGRESSMAN LOZIER, of Missouri, in a startling speech in the House says, very truthfully, "We are in the morning dawn of a long period of unemployment, and not in the evening twilight." He thinks that five years from now Congress will still be wrestling ineffectually with this unemployment problem. He is quite right. Only God himself, and Jesus Christ His King and executive, will ever straighten out the economic tangle of earth's affairs which is now rapidly, not slowly, twisting itself into a Gordian knot.

Taking What They Can Get

SENATOR REED of Pennsylvania names twenty-two physicians, medical directors, medical officers, clinical directors, medical supervisors, medical members, consultants, regional dental officers, chief surgical service and other persons connected with the veterans' bureau each one of whom is receiving a full regular salary of not less than $5,000 a year and each one of whom is receiving a disability pay of not less than $1,500 a year in addition to his salary. Meantime some of the real heroes of the war are being paid not one cent.

This Preacher Knew His Onions

A LADY subscriber in Kansas writes us of an experience at a funeral. A child had passed away, the daughter of a niece. At the funeral a "frog" croaked from the text, "And a little child shall lead them." Of course nothing whatever that would throw any light on the text, or any other text, was uttered in the palaver that followed. But custom requires certain formalities.

After the croaking was all over, recognizing the lady above mentioned as one of the Bible Students, but not knowing she was a relative, the blind-eyed rooster that had been airing his voice came up and said, "You must not go ahead of the mourners." Barely restraining a smile the lady informed him of her relationship to the deceased. Nothing abashed, the empty popcorn bag said, "Well, don't go ahead of the hearse. I will lead this procession."

Then the lady wrote us a note about the matter and said that, thinking it all over, it is quite fitting that the preachers should head the funeral processions, and even go in front of the hearse, as is the custom, inasmuch as it is their father the Devil that has led the human family to the grave. So it is apparent that the preacher knew his onions, after all.

Where the Money Is

IN ITS opening paragraph, describing a convention, the New York *Times* said: "Celebrating what was described as the most successful year in the history of the trust business, more than 400 members of the trust company division of the American Bankers Association met yesterday in the opening session of their twelfth annual midwinter conference in the Hotel Commodore." Trust company operations showed advances along practically every line during 1930. The interest game is squeezing the life-blood out of the people, and the trust companies inevitably reap the benefits, financially.

No Scriptures to Back It, But—

THE Gospel Publishing House, Springfield, Mo., has an "Evangel Tract No. 602". There are no scriptures in it, not one, no need for any, and no possibility of any, but there is a fine piece of the kind of literature that has brought many a poor soul to the madhouse and turned many to atheism. Incidentally we remark that the word "gospel" means 'good news' and the word "evangel" means 'announcer of good tidings'. And now see what the 'Announcer of Good Tidings' puts forth as 'Good News'. If you want the truth on this subject, send 10c for Judge Rutherford's *Hell* book; but if you don't want it, just read:

> Before me was a large lake filled with red hot coals, fire and brimstone. Millions and millions of people were burning. The air was filled with their cries of agony and distress. Some were throwing their hands up in bewilderment. "Water! water!" they cried.

Some were so badly burnt the cooked flesh was just hanging on by the thread of skin. Their hair was burnt off. Their eyes were those of crazy people. Even the bones were burnt. Many of the people were charred black, they had burnt so long. "We are lost, we are lost," was the cry. "Tell my brother, tell my daughter," were other cries. "Oh, my God, save me, save me, give me another chance," but by the look on their wretched faces they knew they were doomed. Men and women, old and young, were suffering intense pain. The air was filled with cries of agony and distress. Millions and millions were suffering.

The World Must Disarm

THE world must disarm; so says Mr. Arthur Henderson, Britain's foreign minister. Mr. Henderson thinks that if the new disarmament conference now under way be not a success it may conceivably be the world's last chance. He adds, "The present situation cannot definitely continue. Europe today is as full of difficult problems as it was five years ago, and it is in disarmament that the key of the peaceful solutions of these problems can be found. We are obliged to end the international chaos of the past, but we cannot make our new world order come to life unless we disarm."

Shall the Cows Be Killed?

REFERRING to the proposition of the Farm Board that every tenth cow should be killed so as to cut down the nation's milk supply, William E. McEwen, editor of the *Labor World*, wonders, over the radio, if it would not be better to give the surplus milk to America's starving babies. Seems not a bad idea. Suppose half of our babies were starving, would it be sense to kill off half our cows, because there is no profitable market for the milk? Suppose nine-tenths of them were starving, should we kill off nine-tenths of the cows? We have some great statesmen in this country.

The Cost of Government *By Merle Thorpe*

THE cost of government this year will run between twelve and thirteen billion dollars, from one-sixth to one-fifth of the nation's total productivity. One day out of each week every mother's son of us contributes his labor to the expense of government. We may delude ourselves, but the fact remains that we hand over to the taxgatherer two months of our wages and salaries out of each year.

I have observed that the first item on the agenda of a government commission is a consideration of ways and means to make the commission permanent. Some were set up during the war and have not yet heard the news that the war is over.

Only one federal commission ever finished its job and quit, and that was so unusual that the fact was chronicled on the first page of the newspapers. A bomb will dislodge a dictator, but nothing has yet been found that will curtail a bureau's activities, or stop paternalism in its mad career.

"Crashing Idols"

CRASHING IDOLS is a very poor name for a very informative little book by Victor H. Lindlahr, of New York city, on one of the most important subjects to which man can give attention, namely, that of *Constipation*, which ought to be the title of his book. With his consent, we give a few extracts from the book:

As one studies the history of medicine one is more and more profoundly impressed with the fact that the chief practice concerns itself with this primary ailment. For a period of some six hundred years, while Rome was climbing to its glories, physicians were banned and not allowed in the kingdom. The one medicine was cabbage. Cabbage was prescribed for everything and was reverenced on a par with the chosen gods of the time. The Romans seemed to fare very well on their cabbage cure; for the six hundred years comprising this period was the time in which they conquered the world and made themselves its masters. However, when Romans grew rich and opulent and the lowly cabbage no longer appealed to them because of its simplicity, Greek physicians became the fashion; they practiced with strange herbs and occasionally with drugs!

Strangely enough, the decadence of Rome commenced about this period. One can argue with as much right as some present-day arguments are presented that Rome was great until the Romans gave up cabbage and undertook other treatments for disease. Inasmuch as the chief value of cabbage lies in the fact that it produces bulk and roughage, and when eaten in sufficient quantity produces copious bowel movements, one might reasonably argue that Rome began to decay when constipation began to develop.

Air, water, sunshine and food seemed to be enough for the man of olden times, yet we of today think that we've got to have surgeons, nose specialists, at least five drug stores per square mile and thousands upon thousands of medicines and chemicals to help us live. It doesn't look reasonable to me. The travelers of today who have poked around in Africa, in the South Sea Islands, and in other more or less uncivilized sections of the world, find that the simple folk who live there seem to get along pretty well, without all our modern improvements and aids to health. As a matter of fact, Nicholas Senn, the great Chicago surgeon, returned from a world tour and said: "The only people I found on the face of the earth who are free from the degenerative diseases, apoplexy, cancer, etc., etc., are the savages." When you take this man's view or use your own gray matter, and study people, health and disease, you must come to the same conclusion . . . any reasonable person would, . . . that we live in spite of most of our health aids. There are about 250 diseases that we die from, and there are some 1,728 odd (listed) that we suffer from. The whole science of medicine can only boast of about six real cures, specifics: they are quinine for malaria, 606 for syphilis, diphtheria antitoxin for diphtheria, unpolished rice for beri-beri. There may be a few others, and there may be still a few more that are likely some day to become a specific. However, at the most, there are only twenty, and every one of these twenty is debatable. It is very doubtful whether 606 ever really cures syphilis. It is well known that not all cases of diphtheria are cured by antitoxin and not all cases of malaria are cured by quinine. And even if they were all perfect, it would leave 1,708 diseases for which no specific cure is available. From this, I think that medicine has still a lot to learn.

The gullible public are herded into doctors' offices for examinations, 50% of which are bound to be valueless and wrong, according to the only statistics extant.

The worst part of this is that the so-called regular professions use poisons, drugs, and the knife to treat disease with, and if they are wrong 50% of the time in their diagnosis, it means 50% of the time they put the wrong poison in your body or cut out the wrong organ.

"The gall bladder is simply a little sac that accumulates bile from the liver. It saves bile to be used during a meal for purposes of digestion. If the gall bladder is enlarged, it must be enlarged because there is something wrong with the bile. Maybe there is too much bile; perhaps the bile is too hard. Now, let us remember what bile is. It is a chemical made by the liver. If the bile is of the wrong kind, then it is the fault of the liver, not the gall bladder. Now, why should the liver make the wrong kind of bile? Well, maybe the liver is out of order. Why should the liver get out of order? The liver has a number of things to do, one of which is to neutralize waste materials and poisons in the body. All the venous or dirty blood is brought to the liver for cleansing. If the liver has to do too much of this sort of work, it may get overworked; for instance, if a person is constipated and the intestine is filled with poisons and waste materials, the venous blood may pick up some of these. It brings them to the liver, the liver cleans them out, neutralizes them, changes them a little bit chemically and throws them back into the intestine by way of the bile; therefore gall bladder disease can often originate in constipation."

This peculiar doctor, who thinks and reasons, prescribes a treatment for the patient's constipation. The biliousness and liver trouble that the patient had from constipation disappear. The liver is once more able to make the right kind of bile; the gall bladder is happy again because it is no longer being distorted by hardened or chemically changed bile; the patient gets well. He is $500.00 and one gall bladder to the good.

Another example: Most people know what goiter is, and have seen individuals around and about with an unsightly swelling of the neck. The average doctor who treats goiter either rubs iodine on it or something else; hitches the goiter up to an electrical machine, or, if he's got nerve enough, cuts the goiter out. One man, Dr. Sajous, the world's greatest expert on goiter, didn't do things in this fashion. He, too, believed in treating the patient and not the disease. In Switzerland, the most goiterous country in the world, he was called to study a certain section, where goiter was endemic, which means that almost everyone had it. He found that the people who lived in the valleys of this particular section were the sufferers from goiter. Those who lived farther up in the mountains didn't have it. He determined to find out WHY. He reasoned that whatever was the cause, it must be a pretty general one. He hit upon the plan of investigating the water. He fed the water to a series of test animals and found that they developed goiter. He examined the water and found that it was contaminated with the waste material from the bowels of the people who lived higher up in the mountains. Their sewage was disposed of in such a fashion that the water which ran down the mountain was contaminated. The people in the valley drank it. Sajous changed the water supply, he instituted sanitary

measures, he cured goiter in tens of thousands of people. He returned to America, wrote of his experiences, advised physicians and the pupils in the college in which he taught (the University of Pennsylvania) that intestinal waste materials produced a poison which in turn produced goiter. He advised cleaning out the bowels of people who had goiter and seeing that their food sources were not contaminated. The next year one of the most famous clinics in the United States took out five thousand goiters surgically; and so we learn.

The medical profession has made many mistakes, and they are making many more. Almost everyone knows that competent nursing is most important in the treatment of the sick. The nursing profession is the foundation of medical science of today. Yet the nursing profession, as we know it, only dates from around 1860. Before that the nurses were prostitutes, old women, scorned women and the dregs of humanity. They were kicked around by the medical profession and only tolerated by the sick people because of necessity. Florence Nightingale, an English woman with a heart and soul, heard of a German pastor who was training girls to be nurses. He taught them to be kind, to be clean, and he trained them in the fundamentals of anatomy and physiology. Florence Nightingale went to him, studied, and became convinced that the nursing profession was secondary in importance only to the medical profession. She went to the Crimean War and nursed the wounded and the sick. The doctors spat at her, clawed at her, and reviled her. She went back to England after the war and tried to establish a nursing school. The doctors fought her and even had her banished. Finally, the soldiers whom she had brought back to life, whom she had nursed and tended and whose wounds she had dressed, spread the news of her kindliness and efficiency to such an extent that the intelligent common people of England demanded her return and honored her. Above the protests of the medical profession, nursing schools were inaugurated and nursing became an integral part of the art of treating. Can you imagine fighting the idea of educated trained nurses? Nobody but a doctor could think of such a thing!

A laxative or a purgative, no matter how mild it is, always produces injury to the membranes of the digestive system. The reason a laxative works is that it irritates. Anything which irritates a delicate membrane produces watering, just as a particle of dirt in your eye produces a copious watering. When you swallow a pill or take a medicine which has a laxative or a purgative action, the membranes of your stomach and intestines are irritated. They throw out great amounts of water to wash the irritating substance away. They become inflamed. Because these purges produce a lot of water the intestinal contents are always carried away and the person has a watery, violent stool. Most people are satisfied with this result; they think they have cleaned themselves out. They go along with their same habits of eating; they do nothing whatsoever to cure the cause of their constipation; and whenever the occasion arises they take another pill. Very soon they find that they have to take a little more of the same pill or that it fails to work and they have to find a new one. And so the years pass and after a while they find that nothing works.

An enema consists of injecting into the bowel a liquid, usually water, to wash out accumulated wastes. The effect is immediate, waste materials are washed out, but there is not one iota of curative effect. Simply washing out stagnant matter from the colon doesn't restore the weakened muscles to their proper strength; it does not reach causes, and the result is that the enema user becomes a slave to a troublesome and harmful habit. I say harmful, because the enema, which has been regarded heretofore as an utterly harmless thing, has two very serious objections. Great amounts of water poured into the large bowel dilute the filth and wastes which may be found there, and the body immediately begins to absorb a certain amount of this dirty water.

The result is that the enema taker usually feels worse immediately after an enema than he did before. His head may hurt; he feels toxic. It is the function of the large intestine to absorb the water from feces and make the liquid bowel contents into a solid. The inevitable result of an enema must therefore be a flooding of the body with diluted but filthy sewage.

The second objection to the enema is that ballooning out the lower bowel with liquid (some people inject several quarts) stretches the muscles, takes the elasticity out of them and utterly weakens them. All surgeons are familiar with the dilated, toneless, flabby colon of the habitual enema user! An occasional enema may be all right, but the habitual enema is as distressing a habit as can be indulged in!

Victor H. Lindlahr was for many years connected with the famous Lindlahr Sanitarium of Chicago, of which his father, Henry Lindlahr, M.D., known to many of our readers, was the founder and presiding genius. In his little book Mr. Lindlahr gives his father's famous table of "Dieteties in a Nutshell", which we have pleasure in reproducing on page 499.

	Food Classes	Predominant Chemical Elements	Functions in Vital Processes	Foods in Which the Elements of the Respective Groups Predominate	
GROUP I Carbohydrates	Starches and Dextrines	Carbon Oxygen Hydrogen	Producers of Heat and Energy	Cereals: The inner, white parts of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and rice Vegetables: Potatoes, roots, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, squashes Fruits: Bananas Nuts: Chestnuts	
GROUP II Carbohydrates	Sugars	Carbon Oxygen Hydrogen	Producers of Heat and Energy	Vegetables: Melons, beets, sorghum Fruits: Bananas, dates, figs, grapes, raisins Dairy Products: Milk Natural Sugars: Honey, maple sugar Commercial Sugars: White sugar, syrup, glucose, candy Nuts: Cocoanuts	20 percent
GROUP III Hydrocarbons	Fats and Oils	Carbon Oxygen Hydrogen	Producers of Heat and Energy	Fruits: Olives Dairy Products: Cream, butter, cheese Nuts: Peanuts, almonds, walnuts, cocoanuts, Brazil nuts, pecans, pignolias, etc. Commercial Fats: Olive oil, peanut oil, peanut butter, vegetable-cooking oils The yolks of eggs	
GROUP IV Proteids	Albumen (white of egg) Gluten (grains) Myosin (lean meat)	Carbon Oxygen Hydrogen Nitrogen Phosphorus Sulphur	Producers of Heat and Energy Building and Repair Materials for Cells and Tissues	Cereals: The outer, dark parts of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and rice Vegetables: The legumes (peas, beans, lentils), mushrooms Nuts: Cocoanuts, chestnuts, peanuts, pignolias (pine nuts), hickory nuts, hazelnuts, walnuts, pecans, etc. Dairy Products: Milk, cheese. Eggs Meats: Muscular parts of animals, fish and fowls	20 percent
GROUP V Organic Minerals	Organic Mineral Elements	Sodium Na Ferrum (Iron) Fe Calcium (Lime) Ca Potassium K Magnesium Mg Manganese Mn Silicon Si Chlorine Cl Fluorine F	Eliminators; Blood, Bone and Nerve Builders; Antiseptics; Blood Purifiers; Laxatives; Cholagogues; Producers of Electromagnetic Energies	Cereals: The hulls and outer, dark layers of grain and rice Vegetables: Lettuce, spinach, cabbage, green peppers, watercress, celery, onions, asparagus, cauliflower, tomatoes, string-beans, fresh peas, parsley, cucumbers, radishes, savoy, horseradish, dandelion, beets, carrots, turnips, eggplant, kohlrabi, oysterplant, artichokes, leek, rose-kale (Brussels-sprouts), parsnips, pumpkins, squashes, sorghum Fruits: Apples, pears, peaches, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, plums, prunes, apricots, cherries, olives Berries: Strawberries, huckleberries, cranberries, blackberries, blueberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants Dairy Products: Milk, buttermilk, skimmed milk Nuts: Cocoanuts	60 percent

England *By Eccentricus (presumably an English lord)*

[Reprinted from *The World Tomorrow*]

NO NATION is more bewildered at its present state than England. It is the popular indoor sport to speculate on what is the matter with the country. And the answer is so simple! The trouble with England is that it is custom made. Constructed to one measurement, it can no more be altered to fit a new situation than a stone hitching post can be bent into a balloon tire.

The British have just dined Einstein, but they mean nothing by it. They venerate the man, but they have no stomach for relativity. The average Briton is like nothing so much as a certain professor I once knew in the States, whose house caught on fire and was being saved by firemen through desperate emergency measures. While the rescuers dashed madly in and out of the door, bearing fire-fighting implements and paraphernalia, the pedagogue was walking with stately care up to the house, painstakingly wiping his shoes on the porch rug, entering and removing small *objets d'art* of sentimental interest.

There is no other land like England.

England: where red tape is sold by the bundle in the stationery shops. England: where you see in mid-afternoon or early evening, riding in the underground (our subway), large squads of gentlemen in top hats and formal attire. England: where houses are numbered so chaotically (because they have always been numbered that way) that two odd numbers may be on opposite sides of a street, and where number five may as likely as not be directly across from number thirty-seven.

* * * *

England: where all men are "Gentlemen" according to certain signs at railway stations, but where gentlemen are counted as merely a favored few if you trust to the columns of the snooty papers, the traditions of the country, or the speeches of clubmen. England: where, outside of a few high-priced and hifalutin restaurants, napkins are unknown, but where, however, one popular chain of eating places has inaugurated the rent of "serviettes" at one penny each. England: where cloistered away in its galleries and museums is some of the finest art in the world, and where, in a thousand shop windows, you will see not one single piece of artistic or beautiful jewelry, handicraft, or ceramic ware of native manufacture. England: where to ask for drinking water at breakfast or luncheon will, in many places, evoke stares of utter incredulity. England: where it takes so long to get served that restaurant patrons do invariably one of two things, either read several chapters in their favorite novel, or stare boldly and at persistent length at their neighbors. England: where nine out of ten restaurants exist without pegs whereon to hang a hat and coat, unless said pegs are located directly above the center of a sidewall table, entirely out of reach and useless; and where the tenth place with hooks and pegs has enough to care for about twenty percent of its customers. England: where, with the greatest of daring, a handful of restaurants are offering waffles as an exciting innovation, and where, since these pioneering establishments are each equipped with one small waffle-iron, it takes an hour to serve a party of six. England: where it is possible to purchase an "American soda water" which is fully as authentic as Russian ballet performed by Patagonians. England: where railroad men never announce stations, leaving it all to your guesswork, which is not helped by the fact that an enterprising beef-extract firm has seized the most prominent places to recommend the consumption of BOVRIL, thus causing many a foreigner, as testified to by a Finnish friend and several others, to wonder why so many British towns should bear the selfsame designation. England: where instead of waiting for your turn in the dining car by wearisome minutes standing in the line, as is often the system in "efficient" America, you are assured of a seat, no matter how great the rush, by accepting the proper ticket from the attendant who comes through the train.

* * * *

England: where dignity and personal detachment are not to be intruded upon, so that even at conferences of pacifists men never double up on accommodations and share rooms with each other. England: where Rolls-Royces are produced; and where, in the rush of traffic at Piccadilly Circus, you may escape the perils of speeding buses or encompassing trucks, but will do well to keep from being run down by the multitudes of lamp-lit bicycles weaving through the murk. England: where political cor-

ruption is practically unknown, where there is a law against ministers' holding directorships that in America would oust our Mellons and Hoovers and Daweses from political life; where, so sensitive are politicians, that a Labor junior lord of the treasury who is also an *unpaid* director of the National Co-operative Publishing Society has resigned his treasury post and abandoned a salary of $2,500 a year, retiring to his M. P.'s wage of $2,000 rather than expose his party to the suspicion of criticism.

England: where so sacred are churchly rites that a murderer was denied burial in "consecrated" ground, and his funeral service withheld until at the last moment his body was removed to an old shed apart from holy soil, whereupon, finally, an unofficial service was read, thus vindicating something or other which your assiduous Eccentricus has not been able to ascertain. England: where even the hardy laboring classes are safeguarded by a stern film censorship over their own screen importations, and where the Russian agricultural picture called "Soil" in the States is listed, more delicately, "Earth." England: where there was a great to-do when the Labor cabinet opened up a lake in Hyde Park to afford the masses an opportunity for so dreadful an innovation as "mixed bathing"; where the Lord Chamberlain barred from the stage "The Green Pastures"; and where, after much travail, it has finally been decided to allow athletic girls to take part in public contests wearing sleeves one inch in length in place of the former half-elbow sleeves.

* * * *

England: where the guards of St. James Palace always have worn greatcoats in late October, and where, therefore, greatcoats were worn on a day as warm as midsummer, causing the collapse of three Coldstream Guards. England: where Parliament opens on a Tuesday because, in 1809, William Wilberforce objected to its opening on Monday on the ground that distant members, at the then existing rate of transport, would be compelled to desecrate the Sabbath by Sunday travel. England: where smokers may light up in hotel dining-rooms after eight p. m. as much as they like, but not at all before; where you may purchase a tart at a pastry shop after six p. m. of a Sunday if you are going to eat it on the premises, but not if you intend to carry it away; where, in some places, city councils have used *agents provocateurs* to trap unregenerate grocers into selling such wicked and anti-social articles as jellied chicken later than eight p. m.

* * * *

England: where automobiles turn to the left instead of to the right because, years and years ago, when horseback locomotion was the prevailing mode of travel, it was desirable in passing on the highway to keep the sword arm free for action. England: where, in the Royal Galleries leading through the Houses of Parliament to the House of Lords, a window was broken and a painting damaged during the War by a shell; and where the broken pane and marred picture are still left as grim reminders, notwithstanding the fact that the shell which did the damage came from no German Zeppelin but from a British anti-aircraft gun. England: where the Speaker enters the House of Commons preceded by a dignified parade at which visitors must doff their hats and which is rendered portentous by the elaborate repeated bows of a long line of party whips and various other functionaries.

The Mysore Gold Mine *By V. G. Heyes (India)*

(A Mine One and a Quarter Miles Deep)

AS A MERE point of interest, I should like to draw your attention to *The Golden Age* for September 17, 1930, page 811, in which there is a short paragraph headed "Quarter of a Mile Dive". In this you make mention that earth's deepest mine is at Tamarack, Michigan, where men go down one mile below surface. The point I query is whether this is the deepest known to you. There are several mines in this camp here, at above address, this mine being over 6,200 feet deep; and there is one deeper still, going down to about 6,600 feet; which, of course, are deeper than the Michigan mine.

By the way, I would add that I have never heard a definite claim made that these mines here are "earth's deepest"; perhaps you may know.

Even the Demons Are Silly

THROUGH a spirit medium, the demons represent Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as saying, "Dead people are a good deal like living people. They eat and drink and sleep and get tired and rest and go to school and to market and everything just as they did when they were what we call 'alive'." It seems that even the demons are getting silly. They know perfectly well that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is as dead as a door nail, and will remain that way unless he is resurrected from the dead some time by the One they hate, the One who said of himself, "I am he that liveth, and was dead."

A Parable on the Days of Noah *By Robert Ranson (Florida)*

FROM the records of those days, about 2473 B.C., we have the following:

A crazy old crank nearly 600 years old, named Noe, is upsetting the whole world with predictions of a universal flood, which he avers will drown everybody and destroy all the magnificent works we have built up during the last thousand years.

A public meeting is hereby called to discuss the whole and to take measures to allay the fears of the common people, who, though at first they failed to pay any attention to him, are now scared out of their wits on account of his having commenced to build a mammoth ship in which he and his family propose to take refuge from said flood.

Accordingly, as the record proceeds, on Saturday, August 30, 2472 B. C., fifty-five thousand people assembled in the Convention Grove and the meeting was opened and its object discussed by the chairman, Perga the Perizzite, as follows:

My friends, you have known me for the past 457 years as a leader of the public in all good works, and that my sole object in life is to see you happy and prosperous, but if our prosperity is to continue we must at once take steps, peaceful if possible, but by force if not, to silence this malcontent Noe before he ruins the world.

I scarcely need to remind you of the trouble he has already brought about. Banks are failing in all directions, all confidence in our financial system has been destroyed, and a vast number of factories have closed down.

Our farmers, whom we have always regarded as the backbone of the community, have suffered so from drought that many are on the verge of starvation.

It is true we have considerable grain stored away in our granaries, enough for more than two years if we never raise another kernel, but so badly shaken is our financial system, by this crazy old preacher, that our people won't accept what they call an inflated currency, and everybody, including the Government, has hidden away the last grain of gold, which you know is our standard of value.

With your permission, I shall call for a rising vote, to confirm my call on the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, compelling Noe to disclose where he is getting the funds to build his 45,000-ton ship, and ask the judge to enjoin him from any further pessimistic preachments.

Hardly had Perga taken his seat when the meeting was addressed by Phalec Olympas, a large wholesale and retail merchant who gave away more than ten million simoleons annually to send red flannel drawers to the heathen in Africa, besides having organized libraries in every village in Ethiopia, and who was quoted in the Bradstreet of that day as worth fifty billion gold talents and whose credit was AAAA 1.

Phalec reiterated all that his predecessor had said, but failed to disclose a little deal he had made in rubber, in Central Africa, which had netted him four and a half billions, and that he had six factories busy night and day making rubber coats and umbrellas and overshoes and gum boots for which Noe's preachments had made a great demand.

For five hours the people listened to speaker after speaker without coming to any definite conclusion as to what to do, when it was suggested that one of the Nephilim named Allacapone be hired to lie in wait for Noe as he went home at night from his shipyard, and mow him down with a machine gun.

At this juncture the clouds obscured the sun, and a slight drizzling rain commenced, which speedily cleared the field, and all betook themselves to shelter.

The next morning the rain came down harder than ever, and only those possessed of good

rubber coats attempted to go to their offices and factories. Noe and his family were calling all the animals into the ark, and by noon they were all comfortably settled, and though the ark had been constructed on a hillside, the tide rose sufficiently high by 8 o'clock that night for it to float, and off they sailed to the northeast.

What happened subsequently can be read in the 22d verse of the seventh chapter of Genesis, the first book in the Bible.

Probable Origin of the "Big Bertha" *By H. E. Pool (Oklahoma)*

THIS article is not written for *publication, but for the purpose of giving you the inside dope on the long-ranged guns used by the Germans, in the World War. In issue of *Golden Age* of April 16, page 456, you quote news item in regard to these guns.

I presume it was from an article written by Prof. Miller, of the University of Michigan, as his article appeared in several of the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. To save time let us dispose of his article by calling attention to the fact that nowhere in his article did he tell how he obtained the knowledge of his detailed account of the long-ranged guns, when the facts stand out that the Allies never found hair or hide of these guns.

The facts are that in the year 1901 the writer was granted a United States patent on the long-ranged shell used by the Germans. The secret of the long shot was not in the gun, but in the shell, though it is a fact that it took an extra heavy, long-barreled gun to properly handle the shell.

I first tried to persuade the United States Government to take over and try out the invention, but, after a year or two of red tape, was notified that the idea was not practical. I then wrote to the ambassador of France, with no results. I next wrote the German ambassador, who was an attaché of the German navy, and who immediately understood the philosophy of the invention, and wrote me for full details, which I furnished him.

After an exchange of about four letters I heard no more from the German, but it was my thought and the thought of my friends that the German had tucked the plans safely away for future use. I then began study on a yet more powerful weapon. But in the midst of my plans I came in possession of the glorious message of the Kingdom, which banished all my military ambitions, and my hope was that my past efforts would be forgotten with the passing years.

In 1901 the Kansas City *Star* published a picture and description of the shell. In short, the shell was a large shell, bored out at the point to receive a small shell with room for a powder charge behind it and a fuse connection from the powder chamber of the small shell back to the powder chamber behind the large shell. This connection was made by a small hole through the center of the large shell. When the small shell was in place it completed the point of the large shell, which then looked like one great shell.

When the gun was fired the fuse connecting the two powder chambers was ignited. As the large shell was speeding upward the time fuse was burning toward the powder chamber behind the small shell. At the time the large shell reached the crown of its curve, high up, where there was little air resistance, the fuse exploded the powder charge behind the small shell. The thought was that the small shell would leave the point of the large shell with about the same energy as though fired from the rifle, figuring the greater weight of the large shell together with its tremendous momentum; this with its great height and with little air resistance would carry the small shell an unheard-of distance.

In 1917 the world was astounded by the fact that the Germans were dropping shells in Paris, a distance of 72 miles. Two years ago the Kansas City *Star*, while searching old files, ran onto the article and picture of my invention. They immediately called me by long distance phone, and wanted me to furnish them with the history of my invention. I finally agreed to do

*We have since received Mr. Pool's permission to publish this letter, and have seen copies of correspondence and newspaper articles which support every statement herein made. There is no doubt in our minds that the "Big Bertha" originated in the mind of Mr. Pool, and the idea was developed and utilized by the Germans.—*Editor.*

so, provided they would let me tell my own story, which they agreed to do. I showed them by scripture, in a lengthy article, what it all meant and what the future had in store for the nations. While they treated me fairly in that they gave my views on war, they were careful not to quote one single scripture to prove where I got my views.

Extracts from Interesting Letters

BELLS, Tex. "I am a stranger to you, but you are not strangers to me. Oh, how I do enjoy Judge Rutherford's good Sunday morning talks! I have read all his books and like them so much. I was converted when I was young and have always loved God. From childhood I could feel his love in the songs of the little birds, and the sweet fragrance of the wild flowers that grew by the roadside. I was reared in the midst of infidelity, but it never had any effect on me. My daddy was not a believer, but he taught us to always tell the truth and shame the Devil. Last year I lived near Sherman and had free access to the public library. I read over thirty histories on the Bible by different authors. Almost all of them wanted to discard John's gospel, and Second Peter, also part of Paul's writings. They were all big 'doctors of divinity', too. The last two books I read from the library were Judge Rutherford's two books *Life* and *Reconciliation*. Oh, how I enjoyed reading those books! I saw right away what was the trouble with those big 'divines'. The Devil was with them. I was the first to read those two books. I do like to read, and enjoy reading and studying God's Word more than anything else. I am one of the poor in this world's goods, but am rich in faith toward God and our Lord Jesus and the kingdom."

Emmet, N. Dak. "I have been listening to your sermons over the radio KFYR Sunday mornings at ten and I have found them very interesting and enlightening. That 'purgatory' bluff is only to rob the people of all the money they can get. Does it seem possible that people are so foolish as to believe such? I would like your books *Light*, so that I can pass them around to those that are in darkness."

Taylor, Tex. "We have been listening to Judge J. F. Rutherford's Bible lectures over station WFAA and we must say that we enjoy them. It seems that he has a very clear and reasonable view of the Scriptures. Let Judge Rutherford continue. We feel that the people are being benefited."

Galva, Ill. "I hear Judge Rutherford's talks every Sunday morning at ten, and think there is nothing like them. I would like to get a copy of your book called *Light;* and would you please send me also the price list of the other books you have? I am much interested in your work, as I am a true Christian, through and through, and try to obey God's commands to the best of my ability."

Louisville, Ky. "Please send me a copy of your catalogue, as I am anxious to secure Judge Rutherford's latest publications. I consider him the world's authority on the true teachings of God's Word. A true knowledge of the Scriptures is now needed throughout the earth as never before."

Ilion, N. Y. "Have been listening to the radio talks of Judge Rutherford for some time and he has impressed us greatly. May we have a list of your literature, especially that relating to the present time?"

Galesburg, Kans. "I have just listened with much interest to the talk of Judge Rutherford on the subject 'Is the Bible True?' He gave the most convincing evidence that it is true that I have ever heard. If there is a possible way I should like very much to get a copy of this. I heard it today from radio station KFKB in Milford, Kansas, at ten a. m. We have just had a radio since Christmas, and of all that we get over it there is nothing we like as well as the Watch Tower programs. I do not know the price of the *Watch Tower* magazine, but if you will enter my subscription for one year and send me the bill I will pay it."

Homes Are Not City Property *By C. W. Zahnow (Ohio)*

AT OUR I. B. S. A. convention last May ten were arrested. The following clipping from the morning's paper shows the outcome:

The court of appeals in session here will hand down decisions Friday morning. One case submitted to the judges was passed right off the reel. It was that of Oscar Burke against the City of Warren, an appeal prosecuted to set aside a fine by Police Judge C. B. Perry upon Burke for alleged violation of the ordinance requiring a license to make sales of any commodity upon the streets of the city.

Burke had been arrested and fined $100 and costs and carried the case up. He made the claim that he was attempting to place a religious book in homes and not upon the streets. After the record was submitted to the court of appeals, the decision was given at once. The action of the police court was set aside as being against the weight of the evidence. It is reported that at the conclusion of the case, Burke presented each of the three judges with a copy of the book.

The following is the official decision of the Court of Appeals:

STATE OF OHIO : IN THE
: SS COURT OF APPEALS
TRUMBULL COUNTY : Seventh District

FARR, MIDDLETON AND MOCK, JJ.
(Middleton & Mock, JJ., sitting by assignment)

OSCAR BURKE :
Plaintiff in Error :
-vs-
THE CITY OF WARREN :
Defendant in Error :

OPINION

W. B. Kilpatrick, Esq.
E. S. Wertz, Esq., for Plaintiff.
P. E. Kightlinger, Esq., for Defendant.

Error:

Decided: Feb. 13th, 1931

By the Court
Mock, JJ.

Oscar Burke was found guilty in the police court of the City of Warren, under an affidavit that charged that he unlawfully went "about from place to place upon the streets of said city" to solicit orders for books without having obtained a license so to do, contrary to a given ordinance of the City. The judgment of conviction was affirmed in the Common Pleas Court and he now prosecutes error to this Court to reverse both of the judgments referred to.

The Ordinance invoked against the accused is not one of perfect clarity but we do not deem it necessary to place any interpretation on its terms. If Burke was soliciting orders for books at the time charged, the books which he sought to dispose of were of religious nature. Burke had no financial interest in the sale of them. It is agreed that under another section of the City Ordinance one soliciting orders of this character is immune from prosecution if his solicitation was in fact done for church or religious purposes. Whether the publishing house that furnished these books was conducting a business for profit is not apparent. It is, however, perfectly apparent that so far as Burke was concerned, he was engaged in a religious mission, that the work he was doing was solely of a religious nature and was for the benefit of the church with which he is affiliated. It is not therefore necessary to determine whether under this Ordinance he would have been guilty if he had been engaged in soliciting orders from which he was to profit. It is only necessary to say that the evidence clearly shows that he was entitled to immunity afforded him by the Ordinance last referred to. Because the judgment is manifestly opposed to the weight of the testimony the same is reversed.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

Farr and Middleton, JJ., concur in the finding.

The Great Escape *By Dr. William A. Ganfield*

ONE day a man had a new idea. Two men had the same idea. A lot of men had the idea, and it became a conviction. They began to teach, to write and to preach, "Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed." Thrones began to stagger, to totter, to fall. Uneasy was the head that wore a crown. Monarchies gave way to republics. Despots yielded to presidents and democracies, and a new era was ushered in. In America we have pushed the doctrine of freedom, democracy and liberty so far that some of our fellow citizens today are quite unable to give the Constitution the full respect and obedience that fundamental document deserves. All fear of the tiger of tyranny is gone, and a rather reckless indulgence in democracy has taken its place.

Resurrection of the Just and the Unjust

AMONG the most beautiful and hopeful doctrines of the Bible is that of the resurrection. Not only does it mean the awakening of the dead, but upon it rest all the blessings of the fullness of life for mankind. It means that those dear to our hearts will return with unending fellowship, gladness will replace the pangs of heaviness and sorrow, health will supplant sickness, the bloom and freshness of youth will dispel the marks of age and infirmity, abundant and everlasting life will replace the ravages of death and disease, and praises and love for the great Jehovah will repel all fear and misunderstanding.

The Bible gives several accounts of the awakening of individuals who were actually dead; and this was accomplished by the power of God. You will recall the death and the awakening of the Shunammite's son, as recorded in the fourth chapter of Second Kings; also the revival of Jairus' daughter, in the ninth chapter of Matthew; and the account of the awakening of Lazarus, as found in John the eleventh chapter.

While it is true that these individuals were temporarily revived, yet they did not receive that fullness of life and freedom from all imperfections that the Bible promises to those who will have part in the resurrection. The Greek word translated "resurrection" in our Bibles is *a-ná-sta-sis,* which means a revival to fullness of life, a raising to perfect life. While it is true that the awakening from the dead is an important step in the resurrection, yet there are additionally many imperfections, especially of mind and heart, that must be removed before perfect life will be enjoyed by the members of the human family.

In considering this subject it is important at the outset to examine Jehovah's provision for the accomplishment of this great work of revival, as well as the necessity of the resurrection. The broad application of the work of resurrection will increase our love and faith in the Creator. Finally we shall consider the blessings and responsibilities of those who will have part in the resurrection.

Necessity of the Resurrection

As we look about us on all sides we find that there is great necessity for the resurrection. We see the diseased and dying condition of our fellows. Man begins his downward course toward the grave even before he is brought into the world. David under inspiration states, in Psalm 51:5: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." We find cripples; we find the traces of anxiety and sorrow marking the faces of the people; we find the race burdened with many cares; we find many forms of slavery. No human wisdom is able to cope with the present situation.

But why are these conditions prevalent in the earth? Why does not man continue to live? In answer to these questions, we must go back to the beginning of man's deflection from the laws of his Creator, when he came under the sentence of death and all his children were brought into condemnation. Back in the garden of Eden man had life and there was given to him the opportunity to live on earth forever provided he were obedient to the will of Jehovah, his Creator. A simple test of obedience was placed upon Adam, as stated in Genesis 2:16, 17: "Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." Manifestly, the fruit of the tree was not poisonous nor imperfect; it was a creation of the Lord. The main purpose in making this statement to Adam was to try out the obedience of the first man. Obedience is the hardest lesson to learn. No creature in heaven or earth will have everlasting life unless such a one is obedient to the will of the Creator.

Over Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden was placed a caretaker, a covering cherub, whose name was originally Lucifer. The name Lucifer means the "bright shining one"; he was beautiful and knew the will of God concerning the first pair in Eden. It was his duty to guide the human race in truth and righteousness, that so mankind might bring honor and praise to Jehovah. Lucifer, however, was ambitious. Pride entered into his heart. Lucifer boasted and said in his heart, as stated in Isaiah 14:13, 14: "I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north. . . . I will be like the Most High." While God told Adam that death was the certain penalty of disobedience, the enemy came to Eve in the guise of a serpent and suggested that she eat of the fruit. Eve replied to the serpent, "We

may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden: but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die." To these words the serpent replied in subtle and haughty terms: "Ye shall not surely die: for God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." Thus one of God's favored agents betrayed his trust and brought man into disobedience and death. He became the father of lies, the Devil, in the statement, "Thou shalt not surely die."

Of course after disobeying God the first pair were stricken in their consciences and were convinced of disobedience. They knew good and also evil. This experience did not result to their benefit, but only to their injury. Let man ever keep in mind that the Creator so made him that man's chief happiness is in obedience to the will of his Maker.

Let it be remembered definitely that on account of Adam's disobedience he came under the sentence of death. God did not say that eternal torment or hell-fire was the penalty for disobedience. In concluding the sentence against Adam, the angel of Jehovah, according to Genesis 3:19, stated: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken; for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

It was after the sentence of death had been passed upon Adam and after he was an imperfect and dying individual that he begat children. Of course, these children could not have perfect vitality. Like their father Adam, they must die. The whole race of Adam thus came under condemnation; for it was impossible for Adam to transmit perfect vitality to any of his offspring, as he did not possess perfect life himself. In accordance with this statement the Bible tells us, in Romans 5:12: "Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." Also in 1 Corinthians 15:22 we read, "In Adam all die."

While we here recognize the statements of the Bible, it is held by some that when man dies a certain part of him called "the immortal soul" escapes and lives on forever. Such theory is entirely out of accord with the Bible and is based upon the lie that was told Eve in the garden of Eden and which the Devil has led mankind to believe. Such an idea is not only unscriptural but unreasonable. Such a theory would lead one to believe that a person when hit on the head with a club becomes unconscious, yet not entirely dead, but if that same person were hit just a little harder he would become more alive than ever. Such conclusion is preposterous. We have several instances of persons who have been dead, some for hours, some for days, and yet were temporarily revived. None of such ever explained where they had been in the meantime. None of them gave an account of being in heaven or in purgatory, or in the torment of hell-fire.

The Bible definitely informs us concerning the condition of the dead. In Ecclesiastes 9:5 we read: "The living know that they shall die: but the dead know not any thing." In harmony with that suggestion, in Ecclesiastes 3:19 we read: "That which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them: as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no preeminence above a beast." While it is true that man dies just as a beast, nevertheless Jehovah has made a provision for the return of man from the grave. Such provision has not been made for the animals. The New Testament is also in accord with the statements of the prophets. In John 3:13 we read, "No man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man." Also, Jesus said, "Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear [the] voice [of the Son of man] and shall come forth." (John 5:28, 29) Jesus did not say that the dead were in heaven or purgatory or in hell-fire, but he truthfully said that the dead are in the graves. Let us keep in mind that between the time of death and the time of awakening in the resurrection, the individual is absolutely unconscious. He is not aware of the things that take place, and the moment of awakening will seem connected to the last moment when the individual had consciousness.

That it is the soul that goes down to the grave and remains dead until the resurrection, there cannot be any doubt. Death brings about a reversal of the processes of creation. When man was created, it is written concerning him, in Genesis 2:7, "The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." By union of the body made of dust and

the breath which we breathe, in harmony with the power of God, man became a living, sentient creature, which is a soul. Death reverses this process. Man expires the breath of life which is the air common to all breathing creatures, and his body returns to the earth. David states, in Psalm 146:4, "His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish." In Ezekiel 18:4 we read that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die". In Psalm 89:48 we read, "What man is he that liveth, and shall not see death? shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave?"

Of course these statements may strike some as being entirely different from what they had been taught heretofore. But let all such honestly rejoice in the truth, because it always does a person much good to learn new things and put aside old doctrines when such learning improves his understanding and is in accord with that which is right. A wise man is willing to change his ideas and his course of action a dozen times a day if such changes are pleasing to Jehovah; a fool is conceited in his own ideas and will repel changes even when he recognizes such a course is right. The Scriptures are harmonious in the support of the thought that the resurrection is necessary to give man life beyond the grave. In 1 Corinthians 15:13 to 18 we read: "If there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen: and if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain. . . . Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished." The apostle here argues that without a resurrection our faith is vain, and that without a resurrection even the Christians, fallen asleep in Christ, would perish. In Psalm 16:10 we read: "Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell [the grave]." When David was at the point of death he said, according to Psalm 30, verse 3: "O Lord, thou hast brought up my soul from the grave: thou hast kept me alive, that I should not go down to the pit."

As we review the dying conditions of mankind about us, as we trace man's deflection from the laws of his Maker, and as we examine the Scriptures, we must conclude that the resurrection is necessary.

Jehovah's Provision

We are now in position to examine Jehovah's provision for the resurrection of the human family. The motive that prompted Jehovah to make this provision was love for mankind. The goodness of Jehovah overshadows all his works. The basis for the provision of the resurrection was the gift of his dear Son, who was made a ransom for sin. In John 3:16 we read: "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." But why should Jehovah give so costly a treasure? Why was it necessary for the perfect man Jesus to die? These are questions that are important in the consideration of the philosophy of the ransom. In answer to these statements we go back to the garden of Eden. Adam had been created perfect. Jehovah always creates things perfect. However, Adam was created with ability to choose that which is good and live, or to choose that which is evil and die. In the case of Adam, the penalty of disobedience was the death of a perfect man. It is written, "The wages of sin is death." Since, therefore, it was necessary for a perfect man to die in order to release Adam and his children from the grave, it was impossible for any of Adam's race to provide the ransom. The reason for this is that all of Adam's children were imperfect. Hence, the psalmist states, 'no one is able to give a ransom for his brother.' It was necessary for a perfect man to come into the world; this man must go down into death; and he must be raised from the dead in order to present the substitute for the penalty that was placed upon Adam for disobedience. The resurrection of this individual was necessary because the purchase price, the merit of a perfect man, must be presented in heaven.

The Scriptures present this view of Jehovah's provision. The Father of Jesus was not a descendant of Adam, for none of Adam's descendants could give perfect vitality to a son. Jehovah was the Father of Jesus. To this the Scriptures abundantly testify. The mother of Jesus was Mary. While here on earth, Jesus never referred to Joseph or any other member of the human family as being his Father. He always referred to Jehovah God as his Father. In John 3:17 we read: "God sent not his son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved." Again, in John 1:29, we read the words concerning Jesus at the beginning of his ministry: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." Again, in John 6:39, 40, we read the words of Jesus:

"This is the Father's will which hath sent me, that of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the last day. And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life: and I will raise him up at the last day."

Furthermore, the Scriptures testify that it was necessary for Jesus to go down into death in order to satisfy the requirements for the release of the human family. In 1 Timothy 2:5, 6, we read that 'the man Christ Jesus gave himself a ransom for all'. In Romans 5:8 we read that "God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us". Thus we see that it was necessary that nothing less than the death of the perfect man Jesus could meet the divine requirements for the liberation of the human family.

It was necessary, furthermore, that Jesus be raised out of death by the power of God to present the merit of his perfect human life as the ransom for mankind. In accordance with this we read, in John 10:17, 18, the words of Jesus: "Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again. No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again." While it is true according to the Scriptures that Jesus was resurrected a powerful spirit creature, yet thereafter he took up the value of his perfect humanity and presented it to the heavenly Father in behalf of mankind. We read in Hebrews 9:24: "Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us." Thus we realize that the provision of Jehovah for the resurrection of the human race is entirely adequate.

Broad Application of Resurrection

We are now in position to understand the application of the text found in Acts 24:15: "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust." In this text the word "just" applies to all those who have been justified in the sight of Jehovah. This includes those who, during this Christian age, have manifested faith until death in the precious blood of Jesus; who have determined to do God's will and have been begotten by the spirit of Jehovah. It also includes the prophets of old who found favor in Jehovah's sight on account of their faithfulness. According to the Scriptures (Rom. 3:28) a man is justified by faith; the blood of Jesus is necessary in this justification (Rom. 5:9); and it is God who justifies the individual.—Rom. 8:33.

By far the greater number of the human family have not been justified. This includes all the heathen who have gone down to the tomb. It includes also by far the greater number of people in the civilized lands. Jehovah has promised that there will be a resurrection of both the just and unjust. This includes all. Let us note this difference: Those who are now justified and have a knowledge of the truth are tested out at this time; they have their trial period in advance of the majority of mankind. On the other hand, the unjust will be brought forth from the tombs in the awakening, and if obedient, will receive life everlasting here upon the earth. Jehovah will help all people to live in accordance with his will who long for righteousness and who wish to cooperate with the Creator in his purposes.

On the one hand, therefore, we find that those who have been on trial during the Christian era and who will be faithful will have part in the first resurrection. In Revelation 20:6 we read: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years." The Apostle Paul also, in Hebrews 11:35, speaks of the faithful prophets as having part in a "better resurrection". On the other hand, the words of Jesus assure us that all will be awakened from the tombs. In John 5:28, 29 we read the words of the Master: "The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection [by judgment]." The latter part of this text makes a distinction between two classes: the first are the just, who enter into life in its fullness in the resurrection; the others enter into a resurrection by judgment. They will be put on trial to determine their faith and heart loyalty to the Creator. Thus we see that Jehovah has made provision for every individual to have life.

Blessings

The blessings of those who have part in the resurrection will be manifold. The obligation

will be obedience to the will of Jehovah and his arrangements. Those sharing in the first resurrection will be joint-heirs with Christ Jesus and will compose the kingly, ruling class of the kingdom. Those having part in the first resurrection, according to 2 Peter 1:3, 4, will have the divine nature, which is the highest order of spirit existence. They will be powerful creatures and will be used by Jehovah as the favored agents in accomplishing his great work in the future. The kingdom class, or those who rule, will have given up their earthly bodies of flesh and the privilege of living on earth. The divine nature gives them more power and efficiency in accomplishing the work of the Creator. In 1 Corinthians 15:50 we read that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God. In meekness and amidst much persecution these Christians are now being tested as to their devotion to the Lord. In the resurrection they will be raised in kingly glory by the power of Jehovah. In Matthew 5:3 we read: "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

A kingdom would be incomplete unless there were subjects in the domain. Even so in the Lord's arrangements, the billions of mankind will be brought forth from the tomb. They will have the privilege of knowing the Lord, of working in accordance with his will, and if completely devoted to his cause, will be given everlasting life upon the earth. In Isaiah 35, verse 10, we read that "the ransomed of the Lord shall return [to return means, of course, to come back to earth where they have been before], and come to Zion [God's organization] with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away". Concerning the heathen, including the Sodomites who were destroyed with fire, and the wayward people of Samaria, the Bible states definitely that they shall all return to earth. In Ezekiel 16:55 we read: "When thy sisters, Sodom and her daughters, shall return to their former estate [their former estate was the earth, and they will return to this planet], and Samaria and her daughters shall return to their former estate, then thou [meaning the Jews] and thy daughters shall return to your former estate."

In the kingdom, which is the principal thing for man, God will bring about the solution of man's problems. We are told that wars will cease and that each man who is obedient will have his own home and provisions. In Micah 4:3-5 we read that the nations "shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it. For all people will walk every one in the name of his god, and we will walk in the name of the Lord our God for ever and ever."

We read about the blessings and joy of the kingdom that are promised to mankind, in Revelation the twenty-first chapter, verses three to five: "I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new." Thus we see how important the words of Jesus are when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness."

In reviewing this subject, we recognize the necessity of the resurrection. As we examined the Scriptures we found that Jehovah has abundantly provided for man's revival and everlasting happiness. We have also recognized the love and justice of the heavenly Father in a resurrection of both the just and the unjust. The resulting blessings of the regenerated race of mankind evoke our acclaim and praises to the Giver of all good things.

As we witness reorganized society lifted from death to the fullness of life, we see a new race marching before our eyes. Their faces are no longer marred with the cares of sorrow and disease, but they reflect the gladness and joy which has been planted in their hearts by the Creator; no longer do we see cripples, the maimed and the halt, but people of buoyant step and stately bearing; no longer do we find nations and peoples separated by hatred and misunderstanding, but arm in arm they go united with one purpose to the praise of Jehovah and concerned for the other's welfare and happiness;

they sing as they go, and that song is untainted by malice and fear; they sing of the goodness of their Maker and of his works and power. This new race marks Jehovah's work in the earth complete. They reflect all praises and glory to his name.

Why Not Import Some Irishman?

BIG BUSINESS has sung and whistled and preached it all over the United States that there is not a man in their crowd that is honest enough to run the Muscle Shoals power plant in the interest of the American people; and no doubt they are quite right. Their record would seem to justify all this pessimism on their part. But neither they nor the rest of America should be at all dismayed.

Granting the premise that the Big Business bunch are so congenitally crooked that they can not or will not make a success of the Muscle Shoals plant, and that we cannot find anybody else in America who can do it, why not go to Ireland and get somebody who can do it?

The Irish have opened their Shannon River power plant. Foreign experts thought it would take three years to develop consumption for so great an amount of power as was thrown upon the market fifteen months ago, but now it is all being taken. Good for Ireland!

Now if Ireland has an honest man who can take a big power plant like the River Shannon project and make a success of it for the Irish people, why can we not afford to set aside all immigration restrictions and let such a man come over here? It is certainly worth trying. Such a man might teach some of our Big Business apostles something of the rudiments of honesty.

OUR NEXT NUMBER WILL CONTAIN

An interesting article on the subject "Getting Ready for Television". This discussion will give a good idea of the progress made in television to date. This marvelous discovery is but one of many proofs that we are at the dawn of the Golden Age, in which all of earth's affairs will be righteously administered through a centralized government equipped with all the apparatus necessary to keep it in touch with the farthest corners of its domain.

A reprint of "The Parable of the Water Tank", Edward Bellamy's clever satire on the absurdities of the unworkable and oppressive capitalistic system.

Something about the lust of 400 Methodist ministers for blood in 1918.

An article on "Facts About the Pullmans", which will be of general interest.

Some information about Germans waking up on the aluminum kitchen utensil problem.

A good article on Vitamins, and another on Osteopathy.

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Getting Ready for Television

EVERY few days a newspaper states that radio station so-and-so is getting ready to broadcast television programs, and the public takes it all as a matter of course without even faintly comprehending all that is taking place in the field of science and that must take place before such a marvel can occur.

Events are moving too swiftly in the television field for us to gain a very clear idea of what is happening. No doubt some of our subscribers are experts in that field. If so, they will please be patient while we try to tell our readers something about an art that is developing before our eyes with lightning-like rapidity.

Few ever stop to think about the billions of television systems that the Creator has in operation throughout the earth. That is what an eye really is. Only, instead of a presently cumbrous system of 2,500 wires, it has more than a million nerve fibers, each of which carries light impulses to the brain. The result is that we see what happens at a distance.

In motion pictures the eye is deceived. Pictures, one "still" or fixed view, then another view, and another, are presented before the eye so fast that the rapid succession of the many views seemingly forms one view and the impression of motion is obtained. The same thing happens in television, which is a series of spots of light flashing on and off, but each spot maintains its effect on the eye long enough for the brain to comprehend them as an organized picture.

Television naturally divides itself into many fields, still life in black and white, still life in colors, moving scenes in black and white, moving scenes in colors, moving scenes synchronized with sound, and combinations of these. Each of these fields presents great problems if sent over a wire, and still greater problems if sent by radio.

It was found in 1873 that selenium changes its resistance when light rays fall upon it. This discovery has stirred inventors all over the world, because it opens the door to translating light values into electric currents, the same as is done with sound, both over the telephone and over the radio.

What Television Is

Television is the transmission of a picture a dot at a time. Did you ever take a coin, place a sheet of paper over it, and rub it with the butt end of a lead pencil? Little by little you get the picture which is on the coin transferred to the paper. That is what television does.

With a point of light successive parallel lines are drawn across a picture until the whole is covered. This is done at the rate of 50,000 light points a second. Each dot is in its exact place. There cannot be an error of one hundred-thousandth part of a second in time of sending.

The lines and colors and contours cause variations in the brightness of the spots they reflect. By means of the photo-electric cell, these variations are turned into variations of electrical current. This current is amplified five quadrillion times before it is strong enough for the work required. The current is a flying picture. Every change in volume is a feature of a scene or portrait. The receiving apparatus reverses the process.

It is only four years since the picture of Mr. Hoover was televised from Washington to New York and the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company looked him in the eye as he talked with him. Europe claims to be two years ahead of America in television development.

The picture to be televised is divided into 2,500 sections, each section of which is visited by the light pencil about eighteen times a second. At the receiving end are 2,500 wires connected with that many squares of tinfoil. When the fragment of a picture reaches one square of

tinfoil it leaps from the tinfoil to a wire through neon gas, and the flash is strong or feeble according to the light or shadow on one particular part of the scene. These tiny flashes build up the picture on the screen.

Up to June, 1930, a television receiving apparatus would fill a good-sized bathroom, and required an operator to regulate the apparatus of sight and sound. To maintain it in a home one would have to pay for about 35 telephones. Since that time the television receiver is said to have been much simplified and can now be housed in a cabinet about 3 feet wide, 2 feet high and 1 foot thick.

The best that can be done so far is crude, but the public seems perfectly confident that perfection, or substantial perfection, is ahead, and those able to speak with some knowledge of what they are talking about expect that in five years the ordinary citizen's eye may be carried from his home all over the country as his ears are now.

Incidentally (and here is something for Dad to worry about), the radio receiving set and the television receiving set will probably have to be separate, because sound broadcasts employ long-wave channels, while television images travel on short waves.

The Theater First

Television programs have already been broadcast to and received by theaters. In Schenectady, in June, 1930, orchestral numbers and vaudeville acts were televised by radio for a distance of over a mile. These were reproduced in images six feet square which were readily visible to the entire audience.

At first it was thought that it would be necessary for television actors to carefully paint eyebrows and lips, and that only persons with strong faces could be used in the scenes, but it is claimed that this is no longer required. The first sight-sound dramatic production was televised in January of this year. Everything possible was done to exclude noise. The actors played in their stocking-feet.

Facsimile transmission of photographs, pictures, drawings, typewritten documents or manuscripts may now be had between important cities of England, France and Germany, and a regular service has been established between England and Germany. The Germans are also transmitting weather maps to planes in flight, and maps of emergency airports may also be transmitted to aviators while they are on the wing.

In May, 1930, John Hays Hammond announced that his engineers had made an application of television to the airplane which enables the pilot to actually visualize the scene below him on a screen placed ahead of him in the cockpit, and this regardless of fogs or storms or darkness. According to the account, the aviator sees a speck moving across a map, indicating his exact position. An arrow pointing from the speck indicates the direction in which he is flying, another arrow his altitude, and another the wind velocity.

In April, 1930, it was announced that two-way telephone television is now possible, the head and shoulders of each speaker being visible to the other. A special booth is necessary for this. Instead of the familiar mouthpiece one talks through a microphone which, however, is out of sight. The conversation seems to be addressed direct to the image, which is about like that of a person ten or twelve feet away, and the sound is adjusted to conform to that impression. In January, 1931, a two-way television-telephone social affair was arranged by the Bell Telephone Laboratories for some forty women, each of whom made use of the new device.

Some of the Problems

Distance is one of the problems that make television difficult. Although the British claim that their telephone system is the best in the world, the lines were not made for carrying electrical frequencies as high as are required for television, and thus a difficulty of mechanization is presented.

Photography is not up to the requirements. Today it is impossible to take pictures of every minute of a football game; and if the pictures cannot be taken at all, then certainly they cannot be televised. It is likewise impossible to take a film of an ordinary stage performance, because of inadequate light.

When it comes to televising by radio, there are the problems of static and fading. As one of the television experimenters puts it, "To send television images through space today is like expecting a brook to run through a populous area clear and uncontaminated."

When television goes into the homes it is expected that most of the broadcasts will be made

from films. That may be some years away yet. C. W. Horn, radio engineer, says, "The present state of development of image broadcasting I do not believe to be any nearer real television than that well known old-fashioned booklet composed of a number of drawings, each a little different from the other, is to our motion pictures today."

At first the television images were very small. Those in color, when first made, were only about the size of a postage stamp. Gradually the size has grown until now televised action can be projected on screens of the same size used for motion pictures. The faces that travel through space are also becoming clearer.

Referring to possibilities for the future the General Electric Company bulletin says: "You can put an electric eye wherever you wish and you can see through this eye just as if you were there. An airplane with a news reporter will fly to see whatever is of interest, and the whole theater audience will be with him, seeing what he sees, and yet the audience will be perfectly safe and comfortable."

The Federal Radio Commission has set aside five specific bands of frequencies in the short-wave spectrum for television experimentation. Each of these is 100 kilocycles wide, or ten times the width of the ordinary broadcast channel. One of them is shared with Canada.

Television in Colors

Three groups of photo-electric cells are used for color television, one covered with red felts, one with green and one with blue. Colored television has been by wire, but could be employed by radio if separate wave lengths were used for each color. It is still a one-way affair. It was first demonstrated at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York, June 27, 1929.

In August, 1929, a talking film was transmitted by television in London. The televising of a film was also done in Berlin. The Baird Television Development Company of London, managed by John L. Baird, a Scotsman, is playing an important part in the development of the art. Mr. Baird has shown pictures two feet by five feet. His screen is of ground glass behind which are over two thousand small bulbs. It is these bulbs which, "lighted" in turn, reproduce each an element of the visual image they together build up.

Scores of engineers are working feverishly at the television problems, in all parts of the world. They know that when it is perfected it is going to be exceedingly valuable to advertisers, who will pay most of the cost of what is broadcast.

It is claimed that for months there has been an uninterrupted two-way 24-hour-a-day television test between New York and the plants of the Television Laboratories, Inc., of California, and that these people have a tube development which makes television on a commercial scale immediately practicable. It is further said that they will make television sets for the home which will cost about $600 each. It is also said that it will be possible to broadcast but five television programs at one time and that the company is now buying up control of 51 percent of the broadcasting stations utilizing the five vital bands used in television work.

There are at present twenty-four licensed television stations, and seven under construction. Regular daily visual broadcasts were begun February 23, 1931, by the De Forest superstation, W2XCD, at Passaic, N. J., with a nation-wide television audience of more than 10,000 receivers. That looks as if television was coming, does it not? Selfridge's department store in London has opened a department for the sale of television experimental apparatus.

What of the Future?

For fifteen years radio was merely an auxiliary of navigation. Now look at it. In 1915 nobody ever imagined the present uses of radio. Twenty-five years ago Prof. Ayrton said, "The day will come when, with an electric voice, you will be able to call your friend in any part of the world." Today that is an accomplished fact. Radio telephony is a world-wide service.

In 1922 George Bernard Shaw had on the stage a play showing a scene in the British Isles in A.D. 2170. The president of the republic turned a dial and on the screen saw the dainty bedroom of the handsome Negress who was minister of health in his cabinet. He apologized for the intrusion. That was only nine years ago, and today the thing is possible. Indeed, Dr. Furse, bishop of St. Albans, recently said, jokingly, "I view with great trepidation the coming of the day when by television my morning ablutions will be reflected on the screen in New York for the entertainment of the American public." There is much yet to be done and much to be overcome. Pictures must be made larger and clearer, and receiving apparatus must be made

fool-proof, and all these things will take time, but it is certain that the time will come when living pictures, taken in broad daylight, will roam the air, accompanied with music or words or both, and in colors, ready to be picked up for the entertainment and education of man whereever he may chance to live.

Without a doubt in the world the "princes in all the earth" will have at their hand, all ready for their use, all the apparatus they will require wherewith to direct the affairs of earth, and it is all coming about in a way so simple and natural as to 'deceive, if it were possible, even the very elect'. Many men give all the credit for these marvels to the wisdom of men, not seeing the great truth that they are in very deed and in very truth the hand of God preparing the earth for the perfect administration of truth and justice and wisdom and love in the Kingdom we now announce as begun.

A Castigation of America *By Samuel Untermyer*

[From an address before the Los Angeles University Club]

"THERE comes a time when some one should undertake as a public duty this wholesome and ungrateful task.

"Ours is the veritable paradise of the demagogue and ignoramus in public life. Our standards of public service are so perverted that true statesmanship rarely dares assert itself if it runs counter to the public delusion of the moment.

"I venture to assert that on the whole a more generally untrained body of national, state and local legislators and one of lower intellectual standards is not to be found in any civilized country on earth.

"The anti-trust laws of today are, in a less sensational way, as much of a reproach to our administration of justice as the prohibition law, which has failed of its purpose and proved an overwhelming disaster. Monopolies have now accumulated and buried their tentacles so deeply into our economic life that any genuine attempt now made to enforce those laws would lead to a cataclysm in the business and financial world. The truth is that the influence of these great law-breakers, exerted on one administration after another, has proven irresistible.

"The most vicious and demoralizing effect of the now grotesque prohibition law is that it has converted law-abiding citizens by the millions into hypocrites and potential criminals. It should be wiped from the statute books with as little delay as possible if we are to rescue a vestige of our self-respect in the eyes of the world. By every rule of a moral code, a purveyor of liquor is no more a criminal than is the buyer.

"The anti-trust laws constitute another of our economic follies which we persist in retaining upon the statute books.

"The Sherman law has been on the statute books for over forty years. Spasmodic and unequal efforts at enforcement in isolated cases have served only to demonstrate that the powerful offenders against the law are stronger than the courts or the government, and so for every violator who has been prosecuted hundreds, perhaps thousands, have cropped up and are now operating and growing stronger and stronger in open defiance of the law.

"The only serious attempts at enforcement have been in the assaults on organized labor, to which the law was never intended to apply.

"The greed of the power trusts is shaking at the very foundations of government. We have the most striking instance of this desperate, unequal struggle at the moment in my own State of New York between Governor Roosevelt and the most formidable power trust on earth.

"A struggle is raging in Congress and all over the country between government and these fabulous and perilous power combinations that are spreading their poisonous tentacles all over the land, undermining and shaking the very foundations of government. The evils of the industrial trusts that have conquered us, as compared with the operations and effects of this form of legalized banditry, are 'as moonlight unto sunlight and as water unto wine'. Is their conquest to be added to the long list of America's follies? We shall see."

Improved Air Service to Boston

IT IS now possible every two hours from 9:15 a. m. to 7:15 p. m. to go from New York to Boston. The trip takes two hours and includes a stop at Hartford. There has been a service from New York to Washington every hour, on the hour, for some time.

Blood Sellers in New York

ACCORDING to the health authorities there are now 8,000 persons in New York who are trying to make a living by selling their blood for transfusion purposes. The number is three times what it was a year ago. The hard times are offered as an explanation. The blood sellers must be licensed.

Land Owners and the Red Cross

CRITICS have noticed that the large land owners of Arkansas are chiefly the ones holding the highest positions in the Red Cross organization, and that the common people now on the verge of starvation because of the unfavorable conditions under which they have worked in years past are now actually dependent for life itself upon those to whom they owe most of their miseries.

Wages Off $400 a Family in 1930

OWING to unemployment the wage bill of the United States fell off 21.5 percent in 1930, or a total for the country of $9,600,000,000. This figures out about $400 a year for every family in the country. What would your family have done if they had had $400 more to spend last year? The money would have been expended for necessities, comforts and conveniences, and business would have been good.

Inefficiency of Efficiency Experts

A WRITER in *TNT* tells of a concern paying workers $3.30 a day. Two efficiency experts were put on to study the men, one at $150 a week, the other at $90. In due time the workers were all put on piece rates which made it necessary for them to work at top speed to make $2.50 a day. The result was that in three months' time every experienced man was off the job. The efficiency experts had ruined the job for everybody.

219 Railway Directors Do It All

PRACTICALLY all the railroads in the United States are run by 219 directors, all associated with the big financial groups. These directors hold 2,298 directorships on the fifteen most important railroads in the country.

Must Curtail Wheat Production

THE Federal Farm Board has warned that wheat production must be cut 25 percent or government stabilization operations cannot continue. Meantime there are millions of hungry in the great country of China and all around the globe who need the food which America can so well supply. And there are hungry people in America too, lots of them.

Rice Growing in Northern California

THE banner rice-growing district of the United States is now in Butte county, northern California. The district contains 18,000 acres, and is fertilized and planted by airplane, the fertilizer used being ammonia sulphate. The harvest runs about 40 sacks of grain to the acre, 100 pounds to the sack. The growers have recently bought for $500,000 the irrigation system they have been using for several years.

Producing Rubber in California

FOR many years Mexico has made rubber from the guayule (gwy-oo-lay) weed. This weed has now been acclimated in California, 6,000 acres of it are growing near Salinas, and in season 15,000 pounds are gathered daily. The rubber is turned out in 200-pound blocks only four hours after harvesting. If prices are unattractive the plant can be left growing in the ground for another year.

Raton Owns Its Light Plant

RATON, New Mexico, owns its own lighting plant and is glad that it does. Last year, after paying all expenses, including interest on bonds, the city had a net profit of $35,358.68. All this money, and more too, would have gone to the Wall Street crowd if the people of Raton had been willing to heed the cries of purchased college professors and bought newspapers. The Power Trust tried to get the plant, but the people of Raton were too well posted.

West Virginia Miners Ask State Relief

WEST VIRGINIA miners have sent a deputation to the governor of their state asking for an appropriation by the state to keep them from starving. They claim that their present distress is due not only to the depressed conditions of the coal industry but to inadequate wages to those employed.

Uncle Sam Will Pay Fair Wages

A NEW law provides that on work for Uncle Sam, if the contract runs to more than $5,000, the wages paid by contractors must be the prevailing rate in the locality in which the work is done. The final determination as to what is the prevailing rate is to rest with the secretary of labor.

Noise Abatement in New York

GRADUALLY the Noise Abatement Commission is accomplishing results in New York and the city is becoming noticeably a better place in which to live. The manufacturers of auto-horns have been prevailed upon to produce a less objectionable type; the number of outdoor loud-speakers has been reduced; the vessels in the harbor are not so noisy. This is all much appreciated.

Prohibition as a Cause of Crime

IN New York city the Wickersham investigators found that 93 percent of all criminal cases were connected with the prohibition law or its attempted evasion. It has been found in both New York and Chicago that racketeering begins by collecting from beer runners and speakeasy proprietors and ends by collecting from every business that can be intimidated.

Six Dollars a Bushel for Rye

SIX dollars a bushel for rye! You mean sixty cents, do you not? No! Rye flour, when it is made into bread, sells in Chicago and Minneapolis for six dollars a bushel of its flour content. But what does the rye sell for before it is made into flour and then into bread? Oh, on the future market it is selling for 40c a bushel. That is quite a difference, between $6.00 a bushel and 40c a bushel, is it not? Yes, a difference of $5.60. Who gets the difference? Ask the man who gets it, not us.

Range for Caribou in Isle Royale

LOVERS of nature will be glad to know that the largest island in Lake Superior, Isle Royale, is to be made into a national park in which 400 caribou, 2,000 moose, and other wild animals can range perpetually through primeval forests and among some of the prettiest little lakes on the continent.

1931 a Good Year for Radio

RADIO reception this year is counted as two to five times as good as a year previous, and is still improving. The difference is due to absence of spots on the sun, and it is anticipated that radio reception will continue to improve until the spring of 1933, when it is due to begin to go the other way while the sun spots are coming back into prominence.

Europe Now Making Structural Glass

EUROPE is now making structural glass bricks and building blocks, and they have been used in the construction of a railway station and an airplane hangar. The building blocks are in vacuum form, effecting some heat and sound insulation. These blocks have recently been imported for some jobs in New York and one in the Middle West.

Old Age Pensions in Salt Lake County

IN SALT LAKE county, Utah, charity payments were $4,000 less than during the year previous. This is most unusual, in view of the general increase of 45 percent the country over. The reason assigned is that they have old age pensions in Salt Lake county, and the old age pension tends to keep people going on their own resources who would otherwise give up the fight.

Unemployment Bound to Grow

IF PRESENT most efficient methods of operation were everywhere in use 25,000 blast furnace workers could be laid off, and so could 247,000 sawmill workers, 330,000 coal miners, 119,000 boot and shoe workers, and 4,600,000 farmers and farm laborers. Present conditions are bound to force greater efficiency in all these businesses. Hours of labor must go down and wages must go up if general prosperity is to return. Otherwise, unemployment is bound to increase.

Revival of Hebrew in Palestine

ONE of the world's most interesting experiments in philology is the revival of ancient Hebrew in Palestine. The Bureau of Jewish Education now maintains nine afternoon schools where all the studies are in the original Hebrew. Songs are sung, games are played and plays are staged in the tongue of Abraham, and it will not be long now before he will be in Palestine himself to enjoy it all.

Crime Business in St. Louis

THE crime business in St. Louis is getting down to a fine art. In May the Grand National Bank was looted of $822,000 worth of bonds. After nine months the bonds were returned through a bonding company for a reward of $140,000. Neither the St. Louis police nor the district attorney knows who the robbers are or the intermediaries through whom the loot was returned. Clearly this is compounding a felony and encouraging crime.

Facts About the Hard Times

BY MEANS of a questionnaire sent out to 127 municipal officials *The Nation* has ascertained that, in spite of continued optimism at Washington, unemployment continues to increase, that pay rolls have been slashed, that private charity is unable to cope with the present emergency, that public works construction has proven inadequate to relieve the unemployment strain, and that few public men have any idea at all as to how to deal with the problems of unemployment and relief. They are at their wits' end.

The General Assembly of Pennsylvania

JUSTICE KEPHART, of Philadelphia, gives an illuminating picture of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg. He says:

Human whips are on guard to make certain that no legislation freeing the people from taxes or oppressive laws be enacted. Hypocritical crooks claiming to represent the religious and moral forces of the community are naught but sacerdotal blackmailers who represent none but senile old fossils long removed from pulpits. These grafters have driven millions of men out of the churches, and now, from the pulpit, comes the universal cry for men in the pews, but no men respond and none will so long as the church is used as a ballyhoo for grafting fakers pretending to speak with authority for the religious and moral forces of the community.

Junkers Freight Car of the Air

THERE are 28 cubic yards of space in the freight section of the Junkers special plane now building. It is calculated that three tons of freight can be carried, besides passengers. If one of these planes, when it is well loaded, hits a man's house from about a mile in the air there will be no need for wrecking crews or undertakers. Everything will disappear beneath the cellar floor.

100,000 Injured in Bathrooms

THE facts seem to show that the bathroom is one of the most dangerous things with which we come in contact. Every year 100,000 persons are overcome and drowned, after eating a heavy meal and then taking a bath too soon afterward, or by touching electric fixtures while bathing, or by going to sleep and drowning, or by being scalded, or by stepping on wet soap, or by heart shock from jumping suddenly into a tub of cold water.

The Radio Teletype

THE teletype which, a few months ago, we were told could transmit and receive messages over the telegraph wire, the service in both directions being by typewriter, has now been applied to the radio, and the sending set is said to weigh less than 20 pounds. The statement is made that with multiple variations in short-wave radio impulses, every owner of a sending and receiving apparatus can be independent of all others, and that such connections can be made as to prevent any other owner from cutting in on messages sent by another person.

Chicago Movie Censorship

IN ONE year the Chicago censorship board eliminated from motion pictures 1811 scenes of assault with guns with intent to kill, 175 scenes of assault with knives with intent to kill, 129 scenes of assault with other weapons, 231 scenes of hanging, 173 scenes of horror, as clawing out eyes and biting off ears, 757 scenes of attacks on women for immoral purposes, 929 scenes of nudity and semi-nudity, and 31 scenes of jail-breaking. And look at what they left in! In one year the Chicago censorship board made 6,470 cuts from films in the effort to eliminate much tending to incite to crime, or indecency, or obscenity, or immorality.

Man Not So Much Stronger

AT THE moment of birth 100 boys die to every 80 girls. In infancy 50 boys die to every 41 girls. At 50 years of age half the males are dead, while of the females half are still living at 57. In India, trained for the work, the women are said to carry or haul as much as two men. Woman has greater fortitude against pain, and lives on where a man gives up and dies. The women are not so weak as the men think they are.

Children of Mexican Parents Starving

MUCH of the farm and railroad and other heavy work of the South and West is done by Mexican labor, which is not overpaid for the work it does. For the past year or more work has been scarce and these poor laborers have not been able to provide food for their loved ones. The situation came to a head at El Rio school, near Oxnard, California, when a child fainted from starvation and an investigation disclosed that many of the children in the school, mainly of Mexican parentage, were in the same condition.

Spiritism over the Radio

REFERRING to the wave of astrology, necromancy, palmistry and kindred subjects which has recently been flooding the ether from multitudes of radio stations, a writer in the New York *American* says: "With prosperity, people let go of superstition, but in adversity they grasp for any straw, like the proverbial drowning man. The minute disaster comes many sensible men and women are attracted by the mysticisms of the savage. In times of stress civilization shows it has progressed very little from ancient necromancy."

Insurance Business the Next to Go

THE insurance business is to be the next to go the way of all other business. Sears, Roebuck & Company have organized a new company that will undertake the selling of automobile insurance, to be followed later by other lines. As a starter they propose to sell automobile insurance at 20 percent less than other companies, and that will be bad news to many in the insurance business. One by one all businesses necessarily gravitate toward the one ultimate business, and nothing can stop this centralizing process. In the end the Lord will own that business and operate it for the benefit of the people.

384,000 Road Hogs

WE DO not say that among the 25,000,000 automobile drivers in the United States there are only 384,000 road hogs, but there is no doubt that there are at least that many. That is the number of persons who caused automobile wrecks last year by refusing to give the right of way to the car that should have had it, or who exceeded the speed limit, or who drove on the wrong side of the road to the injury and damage and death of others.

New York Welfare Agencies Ask for Help

ONE THOUSAND representatives of welfare and relief agencies of New York city have asked the city administration to appropriate $10,000,000 to provide jobs for unemployed heads of families. The resolution, which was voted unanimously, stated that the number of idle and part-time workers in the city is equivalent to 750,000 totally unemployed. The $8,000,000 given by private citizens and corporations has been exhausted.

Power of Flowers

CINCINNATI recently had a National Flower and Garden Show. A million flowers were on display; tens of thousands of school children came to see the exhibits; not a flower was stolen. Crime among florists is almost nonexistent. Here is a good point for criminologists. A man may be helped by being put to raising flowers; he is not much helped by being locked behind iron bars and made to associate with the outcasts of society. The Biblical plan of a city of refuge for misdoers was far better than the idea of dungeons and iron bars could ever be. The city of refuge gave the misdoer a chance.

$200 Coffin for a Monkey

A LONDON dispatch states that in that metropolis a highly trained monkey named Dodo was buried in a coffin costing $200. And then the dispatch was mean enough to add, "Chicago papers, please copy." Now, isn't that mean? The only chance a Chicago racketeer has to be decent or to make any kind of showing that will really appeal to magistrates, detectives and others with whom he has associated is at his funeral, and now the Londoners want to put him in competition with their dead monkeys. How discouraging a thing like this must be to even the vice king himself!

Martial Law in Cuba

CUBA is practically under martial law most of the time of late. The president, Machado, first had his term lengthened to six years, and then was reelected for a like term. His concern supplies all food for hospitals, penitentiaries, army, navy, and has a monopoly on flour and bread. Requests have been made to him to resign. Students and newspapers consider him a menace to the well-being of the country. Troops are used to put down every expression of discontent. The troops are paid regularly and treated well. The money to pay them comes from Wall Street. These items are the gist of an article in *The Nation* on the subject.

Wholesale Management of Retail Stores

IN THE wise effort to keep from being swallowed alive by the chain stores some wholesale concerns today are hooking up with large numbers of independent grocers, teaching them how to keep their stores clean and well lighted, their windows trimmed, their stock in order, and how to advertise. These independent merchants may have uniform signs, but on each sign is the name of the proprietor. The retailer still owns his store, and the wholesaler still has his own business. Such a development is taking place in New York among the colored merchants of Harlem. There are already twenty-five members in the Colored Merchants' Association, including two model stores.

Stealing Cattle Wholesale

THE old-style cattle rustler drove his cattle away on foot and, when he was caught, argued the matter out with his gun. Times have greatly improved. By the new method twenty-five or thirty head are picked up, put on a high-powered motor truck, and the next morning are disposed of at a market that is far away. But all this is crude as compared with the beautiful hold-up job that is being done by the Power Trust. What are even twenty-five or thirty head of cattle, stolen only once in a while, as compared with taking regular monthly tribute from millions of people, charging them thirty times the cost of the current they consume, and then even having the nerve to increase the rates to the poor and lower them to the rich under the various service charge, room charge, or outlet charge schemes that have been evolved as instruments of oppression of their fellow men?

Farm Board's Loan to the Grape Growers

WE ARE not complaining about the Farm Board's loan of $20,000,000 to the grape growers of California, nor to the plan under which these growers sell their grape concentrates throughout the country with a guarantee that they will develop a 'kick' or the money will be refunded. Anybody can see that the growers of wine grapes have got to be helped or go out of business. And if the government wants to get its money back it must help them market their product, which, by the way, produces wines rating 20 percent alcohol. The government is putting up a wonderful fight on this prohibition question, yes.

Too Many Lutheran Ministers

THE Lutheran church has come out definitely and stated that there are too many Lutheran ministers. We knew it all along. Not only that, but there are too many Methodist ministers, too many Baptist ministers, too many Presbyterian ministers, too many Catholic priests, too many nuns, too much of all this kind of thing altogether. But there are not too many Christians. The Lutherans that are now being ousted from the ministry, or from the chance of getting into it, can take heart. In the ministry they would be of no use to their fellow men. They would only be a drawback. History has proved that. But as plain Christians they might be helpful to somebody.

U. S. A. Pneumonia Death Rate

REFERRING to the fact that the United States army lost 45,000 men by pneumonia in 1918, Dr. Wilbur J. Murphy, M.D., in *The Open Door* for February, 1931, said:

The high death rate is due to the serum treatment of the disease, which burdens the kidneys with a toxemia that the pneumonia patient can not survive. If the patient with pneumonia were treated by measures that open up all the avenues of elimination, and individual symptoms were overcome by rational means, the disease would spend itself and the death rate would be 3 percent instead of 45 percent. Those who uphold and recommend the absurdities of serums and vaccines, uphold vivisection; and, as these products are bad from the start, they cannot become good in any branch of this debauchery of present-day medicine. I know of no other influence than Anti-Vivisection that is shedding light upon their failures, and there is a calm and great satisfaction that the just criticisms of their departures from sound medical practice continue to fall on fertile soil.

First Work at Hoover Dam

THE first work at Hoover Dam, the laying out of a construction camp, is under way, and by midsummer work will be begun on the construction of a double-track railway line from Las Vegas, Nevada, to the site of the dam. Most of this railway, which will be a hard-worked line until the dam, 727 feet high, has been constructed, will be carved out of the side of the canyon. It will be partly tunnel almost all the way from Las Vegas to the dam. After the railway has been built, the next big job will be the construction of the four diversion tunnels which will keep the water of the river off the site of the dam until it is finally let in behind the completed structure. There are already more workmen at Las Vegas than can find work on the job.

Hurrah for John Goodhouse, Justice!

JOHN GOODHOUSE, Indian justice of the peace, in South Dakota, engaged in combat with a white neighbor. After it was all over, and he had had time to think about it, he held court, fined himself $10, which he paid, and sentenced himself to thirty days in jail, which he served. What a splendid example he sets to the magistrates of New York city! If a lot of them would sentence themselves to Sing Sing as fourth offenders the city would be better off. And they could take some of the police with them, to advantage, especially those framers of innocent women and whoever it was that strangled the witness against them, Vivian Gordon, and incidentally caused her innocent daughter to commit suicide through shame.

Clerk Hire in Washington

IT SEEMS that congressmen at Washington seem to find it very convenient to have near relatives as clerks. Thus, the daughter of one congressman, down on the records as clerk of the House, receives a salary of $3,900, but while she was getting this she was traveling in Europe. Another congressman, a millionaire, has a boy in West Point and a daughter in Vassar, each of whom is on the government's pay roll as clerk. The crooks anywhere will have to go some to beat that record. A Western congressman, a committee chairman, has on the pay roll a son, a daughter, and a nephew, and their combined salaries are $5,900. A Southern congressman has had $16,000 paid to his father, although he has never been in Washington. A further sample of some of the statesmanship at Washington lies in the fact that at the end of sessions of Congress some of these solons fire their clerks and turn over the clerk allowance to wives, daughters, sons or other relatives.

Thinking in Oregon

IT IS dangerous to read or think in Oregon. Mike Kulikoff, eighteen-year-old schoolboy, was found reading books by Lenin. They not being able to send him back to Russia, he was rushed to jail, fingerprinted, and the next day, with no lawyer present on his behalf, the judge and a physician pronounced him insane, leaving the cause of insanity blank. He was again handcuffed and was then rushed to an insane asylum fifty miles away, where he was at last reports. The boy had never been in any trouble before; he had never committed any acts of force or violence; he had always attended school regularly; and he had always lived at home. But he had been reading books not approved by some Oregon residents, and probably he had been thinking thoughts they would not approve, also. Now he is in the same ward with about fifty insane men, where he can continue thinking how crazy this world is.

Would Be Willing to Take Half

A RADIO station has turned over to us a copy of a letter from a "Reverend" who signed himself with the initials B.A., M.A. and B.D. after his name. He asks for an audience of 100 physically blind, deaf, dumb, diseased, crippled or crazy, and says: "From my body, mind and spirit I can heal every ill person in the world who will tune in and cherish a dominant desire for satisfaction or health."

It would take a page and a half of *The Golden Age* to list all the adjectives and high-sounding phrases with which he refers to his powers to heal at a distance, but it is not until you get down to the end of the letter that you realize what it is all about.

The concluding paragraph says: "I make no charge to you or to a long expectant public. However, the people are not to be denied the privilege of making gifts, one half of which can be retained by the station." Ah, there is modesty for you! There is generosity! The dominie would not take it all; the station could have half. And if they got only $5 apiece it would help a lot on the price of meal tickets in these hard times.

The Parable of the Water Tank *(From Edward Bellamy's "Equality")*

[Reprinted from *The Golden Age* No. 180, by request]

THERE was a certain very dry land, the people whereof were in sore need of water. And they did nothing but to seek after water from morning until night, and many perished because they could not find it.

Howbeit, there were certain men in that land who were more crafty and diligent than the rest, and these had gathered stores of water where others could find none, and the name of these men was called "capitalists". And it came to pass that the people of the land came unto the capitalists and prayed them that they would give them of the water they had gathered that they might drink; for their need was sore. But the capitalists answered them and said:

"Go to, ye silly people! Why should we give you of the water which we have gathered? For then should we become even as ye are, and perish with you. But behold what we will do unto you. Be ye our servants and ye shall have water."

And the people said, "Only give us to drink and we will be your servants, we and our children." And it was so.

Now the capitalists were men of understanding, and wise in their generation. They ordered the people who were their servants in bands with captains and officers, and some they put at the springs to dip, and others did they make to carry the water, and others did they cause to seek for new springs. And all the water was brought together in one place, and there did the capitalists make a great tank for to hold it, and the tank was called the "Market"; for it was there that the people, even the servants of the capitalists, came to get water. And the capitalists said unto the people:

"For every bucket of water that ye bring to us, that we may pour it into the tank, which is the Market, behold! we will give you a penny; but for every bucket that we shall draw forth to give unto you that ye may drink of it, ye and your wives and your children, ye shall give us two pennies, and the difference shall be our profit, seeing that if it were not for this profit we would not do this thing for you, but ye should all perish."

And it was good in the people's eyes; for they were dull of understanding. And they diligently brought water unto the tank for many days; and for every bucket which they did bring, the capitalists gave them every man a penny; but for every bucket that the capitalists drew forth from the tank to give again unto the people, behold! the people rendered to the capitalists two pennies.

And after many days the water tank, which was the Market, overflowed at the top, seeing that for every bucket the people poured in they received only so much as would buy again half a bucket. And because of the excess that was left of every bucket, did the tank overflow; for the people were many. But the capitalists were few, and could drink no more than others. Therefore did the tank overflow.

And when the capitalists saw that the water overflowed, they said to the people:

"See ye not the tank, which is the Market, doth overflow? Sit ye down, therefore, and be patient; for ye shall bring us no more water till the tank be empty."

But when the people no more received the pennies of the capitalists for the water they brought, they could buy no more water from the capitalists, having naught wherewith to buy. And when the capitalists saw that they had no more profit because no man bought water of them, they were troubled. And they sent forth men in the highways, the byways, and the hedges, crying, "If any thirst let him come to the tank and buy water of us; for it doth overflow." For they said among themselves, "Behold, the times are dull; we must advertise."

But the people answered, saying, "How can we buy unless ye hire us, for how else shall we have wherewithal to buy? Hire ye us, therefore, as before, and we will gladly buy water, for we thirst; and ye will have no need to advertise." But the capitalists said to the people: "Shall we hire you to bring water when the tank, which is the Market, doth already overflow? Buy ye, therefore, first water; and when the tank is empty, through your buying, we will hire you again." And so it was because the capitalists hired them no more to bring water that the people could not buy the water they had brought already; and because the people could not buy the water they had brought already, the capitalists no more hired them to bring water. And the saying went abroad, "It is a crisis."

And the thirst of the people was great; for

it was not now as it had been in the days of their fathers, when the land was open before them, for every one to seek water for himself, seeing that the capitalists had taken all the springs and the wells and the water therein, and the vessels and the buckets, so that no man might come by water save from the tank, which was the Market. And the people murmured against the capitalists, and said: "Behold the tank runneth over, and we die of thirst. Give us therefore of the water, that we perish not."

But the capitalists answered: "Not so. The water is ours. Ye shall not drink thereof unless ye buy it of us with pennies." And they confirmed it with an oath, saying, after their manner, "Business is business."

But the capitalists were disquieted that the people bought no more water, whereby they had no more any profits; and they spake one to another, saying, "It seemeth that our profits have stopped our profits; and by reason of the profits we have made, we can make no more profits. How is it that our profits are become unprofitable to us, and our gains do make us poor? Let us therefore send for the soothsayers, that they may interpret this thing unto us"; and they sent for them.

Now, the soothsayers were men learned in dark sayings, who joined themselves to the capitalists by reason of the water of the capitalists, that they might have thereof and live, they and their children. And they spake for the capitalists unto the people, and did embassies for them, seeing that the capitalists were not a folk quick of understanding, neither ready of speech.

And the capitalists demanded of the soothsayers that they should interpret this thing unto them, wherefore it was that the people bought no more water of them, although the tank was full. And certain of the soothsayers answered and said, "It is by reason of overproduction"; and some said, "It is glut." But the signification of the two words is the same. And others said, "Nay, but this thing is by reason of spots on the sun." And yet others answered, saying, "It is neither by reason of glut, nor yet of spots on the sun, that this evil hath come to pass, but because of lack of confidence."

And while the soothsayers contended among themselves, according to their manner, the men of profit did slumber and sleep; and when they awoke they said to the soothsayers: "It is enough. Ye have spoken comfortably unto us. Now go ye and speak comfortably likewise unto this people, so that they be at rest and leave us also in peace."

But the soothsayers, even the men of the dismal science (for so they were named of some), were loath to go forth to the people lest they should be stoned; for the people loved them not. And they said to the capitalists:

"Masters, it is a mystery of our craft that if men be full and thirst not, but be at rest, then shall they find comfort in our speech even as ye. Yet if they thirst and be empty, find they no comfort therein, but rather mock us; for it seemeth that unless a man be full our wisdom appeareth unto him but emptiness." But the capitalists said: "Go ye forth. Are ye not our men to do our embassies?"

And the soothsayers went forth to the people and expounded to them the mystery of overproduction, and how it was that they must needs perish of thirst because there was overmuch water, and how there could not be enough because there was too much. And likewise spoke they unto the people concerning the sunspots, and also wherefore it was that these things had come upon them by reason of a lack of confidence. And it was even as the soothsayers had said; for to the people their wisdom seemed emptiness. And the people reviled them, saying, "Go up, ye bald-heads! Will ye mock us? Doth plenty breed famine? Doth nothing come out of much?" And they took up stones to stone them.

And when the capitalists saw that the people still murmured and would not give ear to the soothsayers, and because also they feared lest the people should come upon the tank and take of the water by force, they brought forth to them certain holy men (but they were false priests), who spake unto the people that they should be quiet and trouble not the capitalists because they thirsted. And these holy men, who were false priests, testified to the people that this affliction was sent to them of God for the healing of their souls; and that if they should bear it in patience and lust not after the water, neither trouble the capitalists, it would come to pass that after they had given up the ghost they would come to a country where there should be no capitalists, but an abundance of water. Howbeit, there were certain true prophets of God also; and these had compassion on

the people, and would not prophecy for the capitalists, but rather spake constantly against them.

Now, when the capitalists saw that the people still murmured and would not be still, neither for the words of the soothsayers nor for those of the false priests, they came forth themselves unto them, and put the ends of their fingers into the water that overflowed in the tank and wet the tips thereof. And they scattered the drops from the tips of their fingers abroad upon the people who thronged the tank, and the name of the drops of water was "charity"; and they were exceedingly bitter.

And when the capitalists saw yet again that neither for the words of the soothsayers, nor for those of the holy men who were false priests, nor yet for the drops that were called "charity", would the people be still, but raged the more, and crowded upon the tank as if they would take it by force, then took they counsel together and sent men privily forth among the people. And these men sought out the mightiest among the people and all who had skill in war, and took them apart and spake craftily with them, saying,

"Come, now, why cast ye not your lot in with the capitalists? If ye will be their men and serve them against the people, that they break not in upon the tank, then ye shall have abundance of water, that ye perish not, ye and your children."

And the mighty men and they who were skilled in war hearkened unto this speech and suffered themselves to be persuaded; for their thirst constrained them. And they went within unto the capitalists and became their men; and staves and swords were put into their hands and they became a defence unto the capitalists, and smote the people when they thronged upon the tank.

And after many days the water was low in the tank; for the capitalists did make fountains and fishponds of the water thereof, and did bathe therein, they and their wives and their children, and did waste the water for their pleasure.

And when the capitalists saw that the tank was empty, they said, "The crisis is ended"; and they sent forth and hired the people that they should bring water to fill it again. And for the water that the people brought to the tank they received for every bucket a penny, but for the water which the capitalists drew forth from the tank to give again to the people they received two pennies, that they might have their profit. And after a time did the tank again overflow even as before.

And now, when many times the people had filled the tank until it overflowed and had thirsted till the water therein had been wasted by the capitalists, it came to pass that there arose in the land certain men who were called "agitators", for that they did stir up the people. And they spake to the people, saying that they should associate, and then would they have no need to be servants of the capitalists and should thirst no more for water. And in the eyes of the capitalists were the agitators pestilent fellows; and they would fain have crucified them, but durst not for fear of the people.

And the words of the agitators which they spake to the people were on this wise:

"Ye foolish people, how long will ye be deceived by a lie, and believe to your hurt that which is not? For behold all these things that have been said unto you by the capitalists and by the soothsayers are cunningly devised fables. And likewise the holy men, who say that it is the will of God that ye should always be poor and miserable and athirst, behold! they do blaspheme God and are liars, whom He will bitterly judge, though He forgive all others. How cometh it that ye may not come by the water in the tank? Is it not because ye have no money? And why have ye no money? Is it not because ye receive but one penny for every bucket that ye bring to the tank, which is the Market, but must render two pennies for every bucket ye take out, so that the capitalists may have their profit? See ye not how by this means the tank must overflow, being filled by that ye lack and made to abound out of your emptiness? See ye not also that the harder ye toil, and the more diligently ye seek and bring the water, the worse and not the better it shall be for you by reason of the profit, and that forever?"

After this manner spake the agitators for many days unto the people, and none heeded them, but it was so that after a time the people hearkened. And they answered and said unto the agitators:

"Ye say the truth. It is because of the capitalists and of their profits that we are in want, seeing that by reason of them and their profits we may by no means come by the fruit of our

labor, so that our labor is in vain; and the more we toil to fill the tank the sooner doth it overflow, and we may receive nothing because there is too much, according to the words of the soothsayers. But behold, the capitalists are hard men, and their tender mercies are cruel. Tell us if ye know any way whereby we may deliver ourselves out of our bondage unto them. But if ye know of no certain way of deliverance, we beseech you to hold your peace and let us alone, that we may forget our misery."

And the agitators answered and said, "We know a way."

And the people said, "Deceive us not; for this thing hath been from the beginning, and none hath found a way of deliverance until now, though many have sought it carefully with tears. But if ye know a way, speak unto us quickly."

Then the agitators spake unto the people of the way. And they said:

"Behold, what need have ye at all of these capitalists, that ye should yield them profits upon your labor? What great thing do they, wherefore ye render them this tribute? Lo, it is only because they do order you in bands and lead you out and in and set your tasks and afterward give you a little of the water yourselves have brought, and not they. Now, behold the way out of this bondage! Do ye for yourselves that which is done by the capitalists; namely, the ordering of your labor, and the marshalling of your bands, and the dividing of your tasks. So shall ye have no need at all of the capitalists and no more yield to them any profit, but all the fruit of your labor shall ye share as brethren, every one having the same; and so shall the tank never overflow until every man is full and would not wag the tongue for more. And afterward shall ye with the overflow make pleasant fountains and fishponds to delight yourselves withal, even as did the capitalists; but these shall be for the delight of all."

And the people answered, "How shall we go about to do this thing? For it seemeth good to us."

And the agitators answered, "Choose ye discreet men to go in and out before you and to marshall your bands and order your labor, and these men shall be as the capitalists were. But behold, they shall not be your masters as the capitalists are, but your brethren and officers who do your will; and they shall not take any profits, but every man his share like the others, that there may be no more masters and servants among you, but brethren only. And from time to time, as ye see fit, ye shall choose other discreet men in place of the first to order the labor."

And the people hearkened, and the thing was very good to them. Likewise seemed it not a hard thing. And with one voice they cried out, "So let it be as ye have said; for we will do it!"

And the capitalists heard the noise of the shouting and what the people said, and the soothsayers heard it also; and likewise the false priests and the mighty men of war, who were a defence unto the capitalists. And when they heard they trembled exceedingly, so that their knees smote together, and they said one to another, "It is the end of us!"

Howbeit, there were certain true priests of the living God who would not prophesy for the capitalists, but had compassion on the people; and when they heard the shouting of the people and what they said, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy, and gave thanks to God because of the deliverance.

And the people went and did all the things that were told them of the agitators to do. And it came to pass as the agitators had said, even according to all their words. And there was no more any thirst in that land, neither any that was an hungered, nor naked, nor cold, nor in any manner of want. And every man said unto his fellow, "My brother," and every woman said unto her companion, "My sister"; for so were they with one another as brethren and sisters which do dwell together in unity. And the blessing of God rested upon that land forever.

Nick Longworth Is Dead

NICK LONGWORTH, speaker of the House of Representatives for many years, son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, died of pneumonia. A half dozen doctors and trained nurses could not save him, but an osteopath or chiropractor would have done it without difficulty. Their success with pneumonia cases proves it beyond a doubt.

Wanton Waste and Pitiful Poverty *By J. G. Tope (Alabama)*

TODAY I visited a number of homes which were so destitute, dark and bare that words cannot describe them. No chairs to sit on; no carpets on the floors; not a window in the house; an old, dirty box for a table; beds not fit for human creatures to sleep on; and only corn bread and 'lasses to eat. This is pitiful poverty.

Tonight, in Arthur Brisbane's column, I read of the appropriation by the United States Congress of one million five hundred thousand dollars for a home for our ambassador in Berlin, and one million two hundred fifty thousand dollars for a like mansion for the United States ambassador in Argentina. This is wanton waste.

In the poverty-stricken homes which I saw today with my own eyes, there were cracks in the floors half an inch wide; leaky roofs; single unweather-stripped walls, occasionally with newspapers pasted over the cracks; children, barefooted, and with scant clothing, hovering about a ramshackle of a fireplace, continually turning around to keep warm, in the dead of winter. How could anything but gloom, fear and trepidation be written on the faces of these poor unfortunates?

In one of these homes, or shacks, or hovels, or whatever they should be called, the children were parching corn; not as we parched corn in childhood, for pleasure, but for dinner, and to appease their hunger. In many of these homes, dinner time never comes, and a meal often consists of a sweet potato baked in the open fire, and broken and eaten from the hand without seasoning.

Compare this with the thousands and tens of thousands of dollars required to furnish and equip these million-and-a-half-dollar embassies, and more thousands of dollars each year to pay for the extravagance and wanton waste in these palaces of luxury and idleness.

I have before me a newspaper clipping of recent date reporting the appropriation by the United States Congress of three hundred eighty millions of dollars of the people's money to build battleships. Everybody knows that we do not need battleships: that airplanes coming in in the last few years have made battleships obsolete; that a fifteen-hundred-dollar airplane can blow a fifteen-million-dollar battleship to smithereens in five minutes, and the airplane is gone, good as new, but the battleship is gone to the bottom of the ocean; and that a fleet of airplanes could blow all the battleships off the sea in twenty-four hours. Why, then, build battleships? Why this wanton waste? I'll tell you why. Wall Street made a bad investment in the shipbuilding industry. But Wall Street must never lose. So the men whom the people elect and send to Washington to protect their interests must appropriate three hundred eighty millions of dollars, at a critical time like this, for something we do not need, in order that the money men may make more millions. Is it any wonder we have hard times?

A lady told me today that her whole family had worked hard all summer, and had made nine and a half bales of cotton and a good crop of corn, but that the land owner came and took off all the cotton, locked up all the corn, and told them that they still owed him twenty dollars. Then she said: "We have nothing. I haven't even a decent dress, the children have no clothes or shoes, and we have nothing to eat."

Of course, the land owner expects them to find work and make their living through the winter. But there is no work.

Thus we behold in these last days, wanton waste, and pitiful poverty. Is it not time for a change in earth's governmental and social affairs? Surely the people need God's kingdom.

To Make Whoopee in Choir

A NEGRO resident of Paulsboro, N. J., having indiscreetly imbibed too much in the way of liquid refreshments, the mayor of that city has sentenced him to serve an indeterminate term in the choir of the Second Baptist Colored Church. Thus is revealed to us the happy combination by which a thirsty colored brother can get what he wants, and at the same time the village saints can be comforted and the pastor assisted, and the choir bills reduced. Why complain about the Volstead Act when it has such numerous advantages concealed within it? Why should the thirsty go mourning all their days when they can libate and be enthroned in the village choir? Echo answers, Why?

Mental Health and Sanity *By Jos. Greig*

A LADY who was a habitual patron of a certain physician in Indianapolis, one day up and asked the doctor if he would tell her really what was the matter with her. The doctor in reply asked if she wished the truth. She exclaimed, "Certainly!" "Well," said the medical man, "there is nothing wrong with you but your mind. Get it on something noble and stop worrying about yourself and do something unselfish in behalf of others and you will be on the road to perfect health."

The doctor had been reading one of the Bible Students' books on "Creation" and was carried away with its beauty and amazing purpose. He saw Jehovah was not a fiend who was going to torment the human race in endless torture, but rather had a deliverance and blessing awaiting them when he would bring them back from the grave. At once mental balance began to take place, reason became enthroned, and a cheer took the place of an uncertain dread, while the entire future became rosy with hope by reason of contact with the Word of Life.

While so-called "Christian Science" has perverted entirely the saneness of a correct understanding of Holy Writ, as have the hundreds of others of Satan's religions, it remains only for one to *prove* interpretations by exactly harmonizing them with every other inspired scripture. If they do not *all* correspond one may rest assured he has not the right thought, but rather a perversion of the great enemy of all righteousness.

Indeed Jehovah's Word neutralizes error after the same manner of Job's replies to his hypocritical friends. In every argument Job floored his incriminators with the sharp edge of truth until their fraud was exposed to all. Likewise, Christendom's whitewashed claims to Christianity will be shown up to every beholding intelligence. Moreover, since the mind controls the body, it is easy to see that clear views of the Divine Doctrine must of necessity have a salutary effect upon the entire organism, even while under the regime of Satanism.

Chiropractors recognize this principle, inasmuch as they show on their charts the mental machinery controlling the whole human system, as the central telegraph exchange. When this greater chart of life (the Bible) is everywhere sanely known, it won't be necessary to put up signs reading, "Cheer up," "Keep smiling," etc. For then, it is written, "he that is of a merry [cheerful] heart hath a continual feast." Again, it says, 'In that day they will not say, I am sick.'

Therefore, instead of arresting those who promulgate a knowledge of the great Creator and His unmatchable wisdom, they really should charge the state and nation for their services beyond the price of those "physicians of no value", as they are, in truth, man's faithful benefactors. When one goes wild and blows off like a hot engine, saying all manner of evil things, it is self-evident he bears the stamp of mental sickness.

No wonder the doctor told the lady where her trouble lay, and waited for a wise moment to break the news in an acceptable way.

In conclusion, would say it might behoove us all to eat our mental food after the rules of nature in the physical realm, the order as heretofore published in *The Golden Age,* to wit, not to mix the starches, acids and proteins, so as to make non-nutrition; for, as the authorities say, starches begin digestion with the saliva of the mouth, while the proteins need more emulsification in the stomach under the action of the gastric juice. Hence if we eat a balanced ration we experience only delightful rejuvenation of the body.

Likewise, if we have an intake of "meat in due season" from the mental table of the Lord, we feel ourselves braced in the mind to meet the issues of life. And we should be sure we are at the table of the Lord instead of the "table of devils". The mixture from that table has already made countless wrecks in the overthrow of sanity and every good impulse. At present Jehovah's table is bursting with plenty and an abundance of wholesome, luscious fruit.

Some, like the prodigal, have already felt their home-sickness for their Father's bounty, and have forsaken the husks of human traditions, and now feast with ever increasing joy at the lavish board of Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift. None can be mentally healthy without this exhilarating viand of bubbling gladness, together with the 100%-true bread of life. Praise therefore to Him who provides such mental equanimity.

That mental giant, Paul, counsels us to have our senses exercised by reason of use, that we may be able to discern between good and evil, and to think on those things which are of good report, have virtue and exalt the Most High, Maker of heaven and earth, without whom no life could subsist.

An Outline of Osteopathy *By David S. Christie (Scotland)*

IN A LONDON law court the judge asked the question, "What is osteopathy?" and while some amendment to the old saying, "as wise as a judge," would seem necessary, there is no doubt that despite the fact that osteopathy and kindred systems of manipulative treatment have been practiced in this country for a number of years, the majority of people are ignorant of the claims made on behalf of these methods of treating disease.

A recent definition of osteopathy has been given that it is "that system of the art of healing which regards the structural integrity of the body as the most important *single* factor in the maintenance of health".

Many of the methods which we today regard as scientific have had their origin in empiricism, and modern manipulative treatment is founded on the discoveries of the simple peasant "bone-setters" who treated the sprains and strains of the spinal column throughout many of the villages of Europe.

These simple people observed that not only did their treatment relieve the strained or tired backs, but in many cases they exerted a favorable influence upon disease processes in remote organs and parts.

The credit for placing their discoveries on a scientific basis must be placed to the name of Dr. Still, an American, who founded the first college of osteopathy. It was about 1871 that Dr. Still, after many failures in the treatment of disease with drugs and surgery, propounded the theory that the body, within itself, had many of the necessities for the cure of disease, and as a result of his investigations proclaimed the famous slogan, "Perfect health can be attained only if there is perfect circulation."

To understand the application of osteopathic treatment it is necessary to have some knowledge of the important part which the nervous system plays in the functioning of the body.

The human spine or backbone is composed of a series of small bones known as vertebræ placed one above the other and extending from the base of the skull to the hip bones, on which it rests. Passing through the center of the spine is the spinal cord. Between each two adjacent bones is a pad of cartilage, or gristle, which acts as a shock absorber and at the same time, with a number of strong ligaments, helps to bind the vertebræ together. Through openings between the bones of the spine pass the spinal nerves which unite the central nervous system with other structures of the body. It is upon the proper action of these nerves that health depends. When one or more of the bones of the spine becomes slightly out of position it presses upon the nerve and interferes with the passage of nerve energy over the nerve to whatever organ is controlled or regulated by the affected nerve. The organ is thrown out of harmony with the rest of the body, and is rendered weak and unable to resist disease. A simple illustration of the effect of nerve pressure can be observed in the case of the ulnar nerve. If it is pressed upon where it crosses the elbow the hand and forearm "go to sleep"; in other words, they become for the time being partially paralyzed. This is exactly what happens when a nerve is pressed upon as it emerges from the opening between the two vertebræ, with the essential difference that faulty functioning of the affected organ is not so readily traced as in the case of the arm and hand.

The Japanese knew of the effect of nerve pressure, and jiu-jitsu is the application of it to render the limbs of their opponents temporarily powerless. There is also a jiu-jitsu move whereby striking a blow with the knuckle on a certain part of the spine, the heart's action can be seriously interfered with. This blow is not part of the usual system and is strictly prohibited in Japanese wrestling matches, although the administration of a certain move can restore normal functioning.

The osteopath endeavors to discover and adjust any displacement of the spinal column by means of various manipulative moves and so restore the normal flow of nerve impulse to the various parts of the body.

No single treatment is successful in every case, be it medicine, osteopathy, suggestion, hydrotherapy, or any other, but there is no doubt that there are certain cases where manipulative treatment has restored to health where other methods have failed.

From the Korean Press

Birds' Armageddon in Korea

SINCE the beginning of last January, in a district in Southern Korea, millions of bluebirds and sparrows gathered in the air of a mountain valley for a few days. On January 8 the great war began among them at 11:00 a. m. and continued until 4:00 p. m. During their fighting thousands of dead and wounded birds fell to the ground. Sparrows are the braver soldiers, because only one fell against three bluebirds, which have red dots around their bills. They seem to get ready for the last fight; for they do not scatter away, but rather gather together in the air. Curious to say, such a fighting had happened in 1893, just before the civil war broke out in Korea. Come what may, all these are the signs of the last day!

Korean Religious Shaking

On January 18, in Soonchun, Korea, more than ten Christians separated from their churches and, in the snowy night, breaking the ice with bare feet, symbolized themselves in a cold river. Their declaration is that the so-called "churches" are drunken with man-made laws, formalism and materialism which they think are not purely Biblical, so they want to separate from them and become true saints. They are going to preach earnestly. Most of them are from the Presbyterian churches.

Unbreakable Glass Is Invented in Japan

The glass wares now in use are very easily broken, even at slight collisions sometimes. A Japanese doctor in Osaka, Japan, has invented another kind of glass which is not breakable even though it is thrown down on the ground with much force. But the weak point of the newly invented glass is that it is breakable at 130° C. with moisture, and at 250°C. without moisture. Ere long the new glass wares will be sold in the markets. Careless people, be very happy; *your* golden age, too, is at hand.

Korean Children Are the Second

The last December issue of the *Korean Students in U. S. A.* states that in Los Angeles the sagacities of the school children were tested there according to the nations and it was discovered that the Korean children came to the second place, especially in music, penmanship and industrial arts, and then in typewriting, history and English, while the Dutch children took the first place.

Praise Ye the Japanese Jurisdiction!

In the most enlightened city of Korea, Seoul, the children of school age for 1931 number 48,000, while the capacity of the class rooms opened to them will accommodate only 5,630; and even this can be done only by squeezing more pupils into the class rooms, not minding the welfare of their health; for they cannot build more class rooms, while there are plenty of rooms for the Japanese children.

Soy Beans as Fuel

Because of the pitifully low prices of the cereals in northern Manchuria there are carloads of soy beans and bean cakes left unbought and the people of the interior parts are burning 200 carloads of them daily for their fuel in their power houses, etc., though millions of their brethren are starving in the other parts of China. Is there anybody who would say they are not in need of the Kingdom?

A Cheap and Good Baking Powder *By A. Sylvester (England)*

AS AN interested reader of *The Golden Age* from its first issue, I am certain that the exposures of aluminum as kitchen ware have been timely, and must be fraught with much good to those who discard its use as I have mine. I am offering to *The Golden Age* readers a recipe for baking powder which I used in my business for quite a number of years with good success, both for baking and for boiling or steaming, the latter requiring a little less.

Quantities used per pound of flour: with white flour, one heaping dessert-spoonful; with whole meal flour, one and a half spoonfuls. This gives good results. Now the recipe: One pound rice flour, ½ pound bicarbonate soda, ¼ pound tartaric acid. Mix these well, passing through a fine sieve. This is very cheap and good.

"About the Aluminum Problem"

By Dr. von Puetensen, Official Doctor of the Palace of the Governor of Bavaria.

[Taken from *Deutsche Aerzte-Zeitung*, Berlin, Germany, December 14, 1930]

IT IS with undeniable merit that *DAZ* has presented the question of the harmfulness of aluminum cooking utensils and desires to test it thoroughly in its columns.

Beginning with its first announcement where Dr. von Halla made mention that aluminum utensils would dissolve, forming compounds of alum, thereby causing constipation (*DAZ* 95), interest in the question began to grow. An interesting essay was written by Dr. G. Touran (*DAZ* 221), where he pointed out that care must be exercised in using these utensils in the preparation of sour foods. He cautions, above all, against the using of aluminum utensils in the handling of dairy products, the preparation of sour milk in the making of cottage cheese, etc. He also warned against the effects of using aluminum cans for canning food. He writes that the French have proved that in beef canned in aluminum cans amounts of aluminum from 1 to 145 milligrams in 100 grams would be found. He considers that the amount of aluminum consumed daily in food that has been prepared in aluminum utensils is 100 milligrams.

In *DAZ* 227, chemist Robert Burstenbinder announced (after my first announcement in No. 223, "About Aluminum in Common Salt Mixtures") that aluminum hydroxid is less dangerous because water soluble, but that this water soluble aluminum hydroxid in connection with kitchen salt (Natrilliumchlorid) is much more dangerous. He demands that aluminum utensils should be used only in the kitchen, with the cooking of pure water, and be used for nothing else.

DAZ 231 brought an answer from Dr. Modelich and carries my answer to him. Dr. Modelich is of the opinion that aluminum cooking utensils are absolutely harmless, and mentions that he has never observed any direct evil effects from aluminum although he practiced his profession for eleven years at the place where aluminum was manufactured. He states that in cooking of food, aluminum in the amount of about 20 milligrams will get into the food, which he considers harmless. When cooking sour apples or sauerkraut in aluminum a slight after-taste can be noticed, as though vinegar were contained in the product. This is a sign that the foods have absorbed aluminum.

Dr. Kazil-Prag (*DAZ* 232) states that chronic aluminum poisoning is noticed frequently among aluminum workers, and describes completely the pathologic picture of these humans. It is interesting to note that they have found aluminum deposits in the spleen, marrow, liver and genital organs, and that marked cases of anemia are produced. Dr. Kazil demands that the glazed surface of aluminum utensils should be improved so that no chemical action can take place. Until then he states that we should be cautious in using reacting fluids in connection with this metal and that a warning should be sounded against their harmfulness.

In *DAZ* 237 chemist Dr. Braunn takes the stand and completely explains the effect of aluminum upon tea, coffee, vegetable salts, meat foods and spices when scalded in these utensils. He is of the opinion that quite a noticeable amount of aluminum is absorbed into the foods. He also points out that it is immaterial what amount of aluminum gets into the body, since the toxic dose is not known, and that there are people who are more susceptible to aluminum poisoning than others, just the same as with lead poisoning.

Considering the opinion of the Public Welfare Department in the *Public Health Bulletin* of 1928, page 151, and 1930, page 803, they proved this with the above-mentioned tests of aluminum hydroxid, and also state there is a possibility that other aluminum mixtures can be partly absorbed by the body. It is impossible to conclude from the action of this metal upon a dog what it will do to man, as the dog has an entirely different form of digestive juices in his stomach from that of a man. He then closed with the assertion in this bulletin that aluminum utensils used in the kitchen would give off plenty of aluminum to cause damage.

In other places proof is found that quite large amounts of aluminum get into the food. I can point to some work of Dr. Fillenberg, Eid Unter Bern (Investigating Committee of the Government of Bern, Switzerland) in the year 1928, also to an essay written by Dr. Haase of the Investigating School for gas, water and air hygiene, also the work of the Public Health Department in 1893 of Dr. Ohlmiller and Dr. Heese, 8th Edition, pages 377 to 407.

Both writers give their findings after thorough investigation of the aluminum utensils. Their decisions are as follows:

(1) Aluminum will, in general, be attacked by sour, alkaline fluids, as well as salt, at a comparatively low degree of room warmth. At boiling heat the destruction is much different, and in some cases becomes quite extensive.

(2) The destruction of the utensils would only become less following changes in the glazed surface of the metal.

(3) In the careful cleaning of the utensils there is a great loss of the material.

(4) Damage to health from the consuming of foods or drinks which have been kept in aluminum dishes is to be expected.

According to their findings it would be much better if the housewife would not take so much pains in cleaning aluminum utensils, because after cleaning them the amount of aluminum in the food is much greater.

"Cardiac Trouble" Killed Him

WE HAVE before us a copy of *The Daily Standard,* Brisbane, Australia, January 15, 1931. It gives the evidence of the physician attending Charles Alfred Intrup and one other man who died from injections of vaccine in the Brisbane General Hospital. Brisbane has evidently not forgotten what happened at Bundaberg, where so many were slain similarly, but a little time ago. The article occupies nearly three columns.

Boiled down, the evidence of the attending physician is that he knew Mr. Intrup was suffering from a somewhat enlarged heart and that certain joints were swollen and tender to the touch. He remembered that his ankles were swollen. We print the remainder of the testimony in all its shamelessness, merely remarking that when any man is murdered it is "cardiac trouble" that finally kills him; i.e., his heart stops working.

Seeing that he had numerous attacks of arthritis, it was not likely that drug treatment would prove of much avail; so he ordered the injection of a foreign protein, with the idea of producing an artificial fever raising the number of the white cells of the blood and increasing the defensive mechanism of the body.

This treatment has been in vogue since about 1914, and was generally regarded as being free from risk, although some untoward results had been recorded.

The injection taxed the organs of the body. Headache, general malaise, and severe pains in the affected part temporarily occurred.

If a reaction did not occur it was useless to continue. In other words, the worse the reaction the more hope the patient had of relief.

The substances used might be any foreign protein, one of the commonest being typhoid bacillus.

Various authorities give doses varying tremendously. Some advised commencing with 10,000,000 organisms, while others give larger. Again some men advise daily injections, while others preferred to allow a longer period to elapse between the injections. Personally he was in the habit of allowing from five to seven days between injections. He usually commenced with a dose of from 25 to 50 million bacilli and increased the doses in accordance with the patient's reactions.

With regard to Intrup, an initial of 50,000,000 bacillus coli communis vaccine was given on December 17. This was followed by a mild reaction. On December 22 a second dose of 100 million was followed by a very mild reaction, the temperature rising only to 99.4. A third dose, 250 million on December 28 produced a slightly better reaction, the temperature rising to 101 degrees. A fourth dose of 250 million on January 4, 1931, was given, and the patient died about four hours later. He had been in the habit of using this form of treatment for years, and it had never had any untoward effects in his experience.

In Intrup's case he was aware that some cardiac damage existed, but from a clinical viewpoint it was not sufficient to contra indicate the vaccine treatment.

With people suffering from gross heart disease, there was an element of risk, but there was a risk in any form of treatment. In this case the risk was deemed to be justifiable.

In his opinion the patient was quite fit to take the doses. He had treated a considerable number of patients with this treatment.

The serum was prepared by the Commonwealth serum laboratories, and supplied to the Brisbane Hospital, which uses it.

In answer to Mr. Roberts, witness said that the vaccine was perfectly normal. The serum was put in an ampoule, and the ampoule was used, and there was never any doubt in his mind. He was of the opinion that the cardiac trouble was the cause of death.

Nature's Garden of Desolation *By G. Lester Lance*

IN SOUTHERN California, extending for hundreds of miles to the south and east lies a vast sweep of arid country known as the Mojave Desert. This stretch of country, reaching to Death Valley on the north and to the Sonoran region on the south, though a desert vastness, belies the popular conception of a desert waste. It is generally believed that a desert is a level stretch of burning sands under glaring skies in a torrid country unfit for human habitation. The Mojave Desert is all this and more: it is a veritable Garden of Desolation and at the same time a land of enchantment.

This last statement may seem paradoxical and strange to those whose only knowledge of the desert has come through vague descriptions in books or from travelers, or who know it only from an auto or Pullman window as associated with alkali dust and heat. But certain it is, the desert offers an attraction to be found nowhere else in the world. There is a fascination and charm about its dreary, dreamy wastes which become an irresistible lure to those who have wandered at length across its mighty contours and broken ranges.

The desert is a land of enchantment whose fascinating moods are known only to those who have come under its mystic spell. We as a people have advanced so far from aboriginal conditions and the state of our civilization is such that we must have something of ease, wealth, and luxury if we would enjoy life at all. But there are times when the tame and easy ways of civilization pall upon the spirit! There are times when one longs for primitive conditions and pagan things! Perhaps such longings are responsible for the seductive moods and mystic spell of the desert waste places. Certain it is that he who enters the desert and dwells there for long finds an indefinable charm that cannot long be resisted.

One's first entry into the Mojave is sure to be a surprise. The fancy has pictured one thing, while the reality shows quite another thing. Instead of the level stretch of sandy country usually pictured, one finds the desert traversed by high and low mountain ranges, some smooth and rounded, while others have lofty domes and broken and splintered peaks. Sometimes they rise vertically from the desert floor like a wall of rock or barrier, and again they present only a steep but rocky grade. The mountains of the desert are usually but barren ranges of rock, old, wrinkled and worn. Look where you will across the Mojave, you will see barren, barefaced mountains encircling you with a ragged horizon. These are the watchtowers of the waste places.

Between the ranges are wide-expanding plains or valleys, which are the most arid portions of the desert. Through the valleys run the shallow channels of dry stream-beds or arroyos. The valleys make up the floor of the desert, and here one may find ancient lake-beds which cover wide areas, dry, devoid of life, and often glistening white with salt. Sloping up from the desert floor may be seen the talus from the mountains, sometimes extending many miles in length. In the valleys one may also see great benches of land called "mesas", which often reach to a high altitude. Again, the desert floor may be dotted by small groups of hills called "lomas". Unlike the mountains, the hills are not sharp-edged, but rounded and smooth, for wind, rain and sand have effaced their rough features.

Though the Mojave is attractive and fascinating, it is not beautiful and picturesque in the sense that these terms are usually applied to the face of nature. The charm and witchery of a sylvan stream, the lights and shadows of foliage, drifting clouds, falling rain: all the gentler qualities of Nature are lacking. Instead, the Mojave is stern and harsh, for it is a gaunt land of gray monotony, hot skies, and lonely desolation. The vegetation is wind-tossed and half-starved, and the whole face of Nature seems fierce and defiant. From the depths of the torn valleys to the tops of the splintered peaks you see destroying forces and constant warfare. The anatomy of the earth is bare, ribbed, or covered with scanty grasses or patches of spiny growth. All life is armed with the barb and thorn, with tooth and claw, beak and talon, or with sting and poison. The conflict is unceasing. Nowhere else in Nature can be seen such a fierce struggle for existence. But no sound of warfare is heard. Nothing moves save the fitful winds and the shifting sands. All is silent, and the awful silence of the desert is indeed impressive.

Everything that would live on the desert must undergo a terrific struggle for existence. Even man's magnificent complacency which leads him to consider himself Nature's favorite receives a rude shock when he enters the desert, for all life on the desert, without exception, is subject to its destroying forces. Intense heat, so hot as to blister and burn; hunger and thirst of the

most painful kind, which to prolong for even a comparatively short period often means death; furnace winds and sand-storms; cloud-bursts; poison, sting, and fang,—these are some of the things that make life on the desert fierce and terrible. Constant vigilance and ceaseless struggle is the price of existence. In the vegetable world only the hardiest of plants can survive. In the animal kingdom only those species that adapt themselves to desert conditions can exist.

One never forgets one's first journey into the desert. I shall not soon forget my first experience alone on the Mojave. The desert has always had fascination for me, and when I entered this Garden of Desolation it was with mingled feelings of wonder, awe, and delight. I had traveled by rail to the last outpost of civilization. With a light pack, and taking advantage of the cool morning hours, I had covered many miles since dawn, but with the approach of sunrise the coolness of the night departed. When the coppery sun flared on the eastern horizon a cauldron-like heat burst upon the desert—quivering, glaring, blinding. All day long it beat down with terrific force and the shimmering sands cast up intense waves of heat. All day long I gazed and marveled at the vast panorama spread out before me, a panorama of drifting dunes, rippled and gaunt, slowly shifting hither and yon in the wind; of twisted growth, weird and fantastic, waging a constant warfare against the elements; of barren ridges, denuded, wrinkled, and worn, whose lines, wave upon wave, melted and flowed into a vast sea of sandy waste stretching away to interminable distance. Far as the eye could reach, the sea of sand swept on and on until it reached the ragged mountains barely visible on the horizon, low-lying barriers of the desert crucible! It was never the same, though it wore the same gray mask of desolate monotony. It writhed and twisted and danced in veils of heat, constantly changing and shifting. Even the air became hushed and all vegetable growth stood without movement. No living thing moved across the heat-cursed sand. The molten sun ruled supreme in the heavens, and the desolate void took on an air of mystery and fear and death!

In the late afternoon huge clouds piled up on the horizon, and as the sun sank low they became silver-edged and golden, while those in the east gleamed like snowy mountain peaks. Then stratus clouds flared in the western sky and appeared in all colors, scarlet, carmine, and a beautiful rose, spread out like filmy bands. Here along the horizon where the strata of atmosphere is dense belong the glory and splendor of desert color. Here one finds the deep colors and spectacular effects of desert sunsets. As the sun sank below the horizon the highest cirri took up the colors, while the cumuli disappeared entirely.

Then silently stealing through the valley a dusky haze enveloped the desert waste, leaving spectral yuccas, and twisted, grotesque Joshua trees outlined against the darkening sky. This is the hour that awakens the life of the desert. Nearly all desert animals are either nocturnal in habits or else emerge from their hiding places only in the early morning or late evening hours.

The night dropped down quickly, so quickly as to be almost startling. The sky changed to a deeper hue, almost a purple, and the stars shone forth, stars that had no color and that did not twinkle but that shone as mere points of light. The wind arose and played among the vegetation. As I lay there upon my bed of sand, with my face upturned to the stars, how incomprehensible it all seemed! The great silence, the grim desolation, how appalling, mysterious, and vast! What solitude! What mystery! How lonely the night! I longed to cry out but feared the sound of my own voice! The thought even had a suggestion of insanity in it. Suddenly the silence was broken by a mournful cry, a sound full of pathos, haunting, lonely! A lone wolf answering an age-old instinct called from an ancient mesa to the rising moon!

Over the splintered peaks in the east arose the moon, yellow and misshapen. It climbed the sky, paling the stars, until it filled the torn valley with a silver light of strange unwonted beauty. The night became colder, and weird voices seemed to whisper in the wind. It was a night calculated to inspire one with feelings of deepest awe and wonder.

In all ages men have sought the desert. Some, like our Lord and the prophets "(of whom the world was not worthy) . . . wandered in deserts" to prepare themselves for a life of service and suffering. Others have gone into the desert to learn its secret or in search of the curse of white civilization—yellow gold. Some have fled to the desert to forget; others, to remember. But the spell which causes men to wander in Nature's grim Gardens of Desolation often drives to insanity. One may learn to love the

mystic moods of the desert, but unless he has inward resources of the spirit to enable him, like the prophets of old, to live in the midst of solitude and silence, the loneliness and haunting mystery of the waste places will surely drive him mad.

The vast silence and gaunt immensity brings one face to face with the naked realities and eternal rectitudes of life. In the presence of destroying forces, how trivial become the conventions and shams of life! The thin veneer of civilization is stripped from the spirit, and the soul is left naked and bare before the fundamental questions of existence. After long wandering all the world becomes a vast panorama of wind-swept, heat-cursed sands, encircled by barren ranges lost in purple and deceptive distances! The mystery of life deepens, and human history belongs, not to the present, but to the dim ages in the far distant Past! The rise and fall of nations, the loves and hates of humanity, its boasted civilization, its vaunted achievements, all seem visionary, far-off, and unreal! No other human exists save the individual, and he the solitary survivor of a desolate world crumbling to ruin, lone-wandering and lost! Nothing matters save the Present, for the Past is gone, and the Future may never be! One wanders on and on, watching, waiting, gazing into the Unknown, alone with Conscience and God!

"Wide sands, that hold my dream of dreams,
Soft evening's purple spell,
What is it that the desert knows—
Knows, and will never tell?"

About Railroad Passes

By J. F. Houghtaling (Ohio)

REGARDING this railroad pass question, which has been a subject of some comment in *The Golden Age:*

Whatever the moral aspect of the question may be, it is a fact, however, that railroads have a lawful right to give these passes to "ministers of religion", under the Interstate Commerce Act.

In their beginning, the railroads were allowed to run their business with a pretty free hand, the same as other corporations, including passes. However, with the creating of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in 1887, and the various state public service commissions from time to time, about every move we make on a railroad is governed by the Interstate Commerce Act or some state ruling, and the law which was made in regard to free passes and effective January 1, 1907, Section 1, 34-Stat. L-584, allows railroads to give free passes to the following, besides their officers, agents and employees and their families, or their remains:

Surgeons, physicians and attorneys-at-law, ministers of religion, traveling secretaries of Railroad Y. M. C. A., inmates of hospitals and charitable and eleemosynary institutions, and persons exclusively engaged in charitable and eleemosynary work; indigent, destitute and homeless persons when transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and the necessary agents employed in such transportation; inmates of National Homes or State Homes for disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Soldiers and Sailors Homes, including those about to enter and those returning after discharge; necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry, milk and fruit; employees on sleeping cars, and of telegraph and telephone companies; railway mail service employees, post office inspectors, witnesses attending legal investigation for common carriers, persons injured in wrecks, and nurses and doctors attending, newspapers on trains, etc., etc.

So you see from this that there is quite a list of those who may be privileged to ride free if the railroads so elect. This act says they "may", but does not obligate them to.

And if you look sharply, you may sometimes see so-called "sisters" handing over a pass instead of a ticket.

Have often wondered why some of our traveling representatives could not be benefited by passes under some of these provisions; but we know the Lord's servants cannot expect justice under the present rule.

Liberty to Preach in Liberia

MULTITUDES of our readers will be interested to learn of the experiences of James B. Kaikai, Bible student and lecturer, in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, west coast of Africa.

On the day that the president of Liberia was forced to resign because of charges of slavery in the republic, Mr. Kaikai put out handbills stating that he would address the community on Sunday, December 7, 1930, at the Hall of Representatives, at 4 p. m., on the subject of "Oppression: When will it end?" He invited his hearers to bring their Bibles and learn when and how oppression in Liberia and all over the world will end, and be comforted.

For what happened thereafter we are indebted to the Crozierville *Observer*, published in a city adjoining Monrovia. There were two articles in the one issue, and we give them both. We invite our readers to see that Mr. Kaikai was ordered to apologize, and to note the apology which he made. It may give backbone to some white folks living in countries farther west.

Bible Student and Lecturer Arrested and Imprisoned by the Speaker of the House

On Monday, December 8, 1930, Mr. James B. Kaikai, Bible Student and Lecturer was arrested in Monrovia by the Sergeant-Of-Arms of the House of Representatives, upon a warrant issued by the Chief Clerk of the House upon the instance of the Speaker who demanded a two-thousand-dollar bail and, as it was not forthcoming, a commitment signed by him gave Mr. Kaikai a space in the common jail house till Tuesday morning the 9th, when he was carried before the court (?) (House of Representatives) to show reasons why he should not be dealt with. And he did show reason—resulting in a majority vote of 13 to 3 excusing him.

Now, during the previous week Mr. Kaikai had received the permission of the Speaker for the use of the Hall on Sunday December 7, to deliver a lecture. After his subject, "Oppression—When will it end?" was announced to the public, it appears that the Speaker decided that such a subject should not be discussed in the Hall and, without any further notice, the Hall was not available as crowds began to gather at the appointed hour. Mr. Kaikai proceeded at once to write apologies and put them up in conspicuous places, the latter clause of which declared, "Lewis as Speaker of the House is an instrument of the DEVIL!" Which quite naturally enraged the Speaker and other members of the House. In his defence, Kaikai quoted II Corinthians 4:3, 4; John 16:11, and his argument that the Speaker was an instrument of the Devil was so logical and convincing that they begged him to depart out of their presence after making an apology which consisted in a reassurance to the Speaker that he was an instrument of the Devil.

Oppression—When Will It End?

Because Mr. James B. Kaikai expressed the opinion that the Speaker of the House was an instrument of the Devil because he did not allow him to lecture upon the above subject at the Representative Hall on December 7, he was made to spend a night in the common jail. This forces us to ask OURSELVES the question, "Oppression—When Will It End?"

The constitution of this country founded by the fathers who were fleeing from the most "grinding oppression", divides this Government into three "separate and distinct" branches, and declares that neither branch shall interfere with the duties of another branch. It provides further that libelous publications shall be dealt with by the court and jury. It would therefore appear very irregular and rather unconstitutional for the Speaker or any other member of the House or Senate to arrest a man without following the regular judicial process. The *Observer* feels that a loyal law-abiding citizen has been deprived of his rights and liberties, and that Speaker Lewis in this act has violated the constitution of the land. Of course, we must admit that by this act, right has once more triumphed over wrong, and THE PEOPLE have gained another victory over officialdom.

Under the constitution every citizen has a right "to speak, write and print on any subject", being responsible (to a jury) for the abuse of that liberty. We feel that it is one of the greatest forms of oppression to suggest methods of preventing the free interchange of ideas in a democracy. Had not Josh Billings said, "The trouble with people is not that they are ignorant; it's that they know so many things that ain't so," we would attribute this act of Speaker Lewis to ignorance. As long as we continue to elect 'selected' men who are unfit and unqualified to do any creative thinking; as we are satisfied to elect men who are not ignorant, but who know so many things that ain't so, as long as the masses are kept in ignorance,—so long will we be under oppression.

KDKA at Cresson Sanitarium

A PATIENT in the Cresson (Pa.) sanitarium writes:

"We heard the WATCHTOWER program from KDKA for the first time today, and many patients enjoyed Judge Rutherford's lecture. About 400 listened in on it. Keep it up."

Extracts from Interesting Letters

WADENA, Saskatchewan. "The broadcasts by Judge Rutherford on Sunday, January 25, came in excellently, and every word was distinct and clear and thoroughly enjoyed. By all means carry on these programs; they are truth, and just what hungry humanity needs at this present time of depression."

Winslow, B. C. "Just a line to let you know how wonderful your lectures come through electrical transcription over station KHQ, Spokane (Washington) station. These wonderful lectures are like rippling waters to a thirsty soul. Our home is always open to those that want to hear the truth. Sometimes we have a house full. God bless you in this wonderful work."

Cleveland, Ohio. "This is just a note to tell you that we certainly enjoy the WATCHTOWER programs on Sunday morning. Since listening to Judge Rutherford's lectures we have gained some real information concerning the Scriptures. After hearing your announcements last Sunday, thought perhaps these few words would show that there are some who are really interested in these Bible lectures and what the conditions of the world mean according to Bible prophecy. The reception in our home of your station [WGAR] is very good and we enjoy all your programs and surely do appreciate another station in Cleveland."

Hamden, Conn. "Is it possible to get your radio talk of a week ago, on 'Sinners in Purgatory'? It was the best exposition of the subject we have heard. Also, of what books are you the author?"

Canton, Ohio. "I am an interested listener to your broadcasts and would like to have one of your representatives call and see me some time in the near future."

Akron, Ohio. "Will you please have someone in Akron call with your books? I have tried to find out who has them here, but have been unable to do so. P.S. Please have them call as soon as possible."

Northport, Wash. "The voices coming in over the radio this fall got me interested. Under conviction, I sent to Spokane and got Judge Rutherford's books, believe now I am converted, and know I am living under another hope. Had a tobacco habit that was 30 years old, that even woke me up in the night crying for better service and more smoke. When I asked God to take my sins and *it* a great burden was rolled away and the desire all completely left me, thank God. I am very much interested in this work and am longing to know more about it. Would I commit a great crime if I were to write Judge Rutherford a letter?"

Clarksburg, W. Va. "I have been listening to Judge Rutherford's talks on Sunday mornings over WMMN. We surely have enjoyed his talks and never miss any of them. We only wish and pray that there were many more leaders ready to proclaim the Faith in the way Judge Rutherford explains it. There are so many of our so-called 'preachers', filling the pulpits today, that never think of the Scriptures. I would appreciate any reading matter that you would send me. After reading, I might be able to hand it to some of my neighbors."

Grand Forks, N. Dak. "We have been listening in on some of your radio programs from time to time. Especially are we pleased to hear Judge Rutherford talk on the Bible each Sunday morning. We think he makes the Bible very plain to us. His talk last Sunday on the resurrection was wonderful."

Prayed to the Infant Jesus

A LETTER in *The Victorian*, place of publication not shown in clipping which comes to us, contains the following letter. We wonder if some of our subscribers can tell us who this "Infant Jesus" is. It is certainly not Jesus of Nazareth. He was 33½ years of age when he died, and a man of that age cannot properly be called an infant. But now he is the Lord of glory, with all power in heaven and earth committed to him by the Father; and certainly there is nothing infantile about that. The letter says:

"Dear Father: I am enclosing offering in thanksgiving for petition granted me through the Infant Jesus during the Christmas Novena. After a bad accident to my hand and loss of one finger infection started in the middle finger. I prayed to the Infant Jesus to spare it to me. I received immediate relief and my finger was spared, thanks to the Infant Jesus and His Blessed Mother."

The Creator's Provision for the People

TO ENUMERATE the provisions of Jehovah for the people the best efforts of any creature are entirely inadequate. The Apostle James tells us that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights".—Jas. 1:17.

Jehovah has in store boundless blessings and benefits for those who love and obey Him. These benefits He will bestow upon the people during the administration of His government. In this day, when there is great distress and perplexity among the people of the earth, the Lord permits the honest seeker after truth to have a vision of some of the benefits of the kingdom. By faith the prophet of old saw these blessings and exclaimed, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits." (Ps. 103:2) To those who now wish to see righteousness among the peoples of earth it will be of great satisfaction to obtain some knowledge that these blessings are near at hand. That knowledge is now obtainable from the Scriptures in the light of present-day events. It is God's due time. Among the benefits that God's government will bestow upon the people are these: peace, security, welfare, plenty, health, strength and life. Let us consider a few of these.

PEACE: The governments of the earth that are in the League of Nations are putting forth at least an outward effort to bring about peace and security. They will not succeed even though they use their best endeavors honestly. In fact the League of Nations is a make-shift and an attempt to quiet the public demand for peace. The people want peace, and to them the League of Nations is like a straw to a drowning man. Seeing nothing else, they reach out for it. Satan induced the nations to adopt the League; and his purpose in so doing is to turn the minds of the people away from God and keep them more completely under his own wicked control. Jehovah foreknew and foretold this action and the fate of the League of Nations in these words: "Associate yourselves, O ye people, and ye shall be broken in pieces; and give ear, all ye of far countries; . . . gird yourselves, and ye shall be broken in pieces. Take counsel together, and it shall come to nought; speak the word, and it shall not stand; for God is with us."—Isa. 8:9, 10.

Neither the League of Nations nor any other human agency can usher in the Lord's kingdom, the testimony of the preachers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Through His prophet God foretells the establishment of His righteous government, exalting it above all the governments of earth, and declaring that unto it the nations shall flow. "And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the [government] of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways [the Truth], and we will walk in his paths [of righteousness]: for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—Isa. 2:3, 4.

God is love. All His laws for men can be met and obeyed by those who are unselfish. "Love worketh no ill to his neighbour: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." (Rom. 13:10) With respect to the time when His government will be in full sway in the earth God says of and concerning the people: "I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts: and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people."—Heb. 8:10.

Concerning His King, whom God has placed upon His throne, and who shall rule the world, it is written: "The government shall be upon *his* shoulder." He is the Prince of Peace, and of His government and peace there shall be no end. (Isa. 9:6, 7) Then "the battle bow shall be cut off; and he shall speak peace unto the heathen [nations]; and his dominion shall be from sea even to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth". (Zech. 9:10) That will mean to the peoples of the earth universal peace. The horrors of war will be gone forever and there will never be another war. The benefits to the people cannot be adequately described in words. When the people know and understand this truth they will sing with joy.

SECURITY: Under the present unsatisfactory governments the people in general do not feel secure in their property, in their limbs, or in their lives. The desire of man for righteousness is expressed in the Constitution, which is the original fundamental law of the United States government. The framers of that document desired righteousness, doubtless, and put forth their best endeavors to see it established in the earth. The unseen enemy exercised his wicked

influence and the ruling powers soon departed from the fundamental law, and that to such a degree that the constitution originally made can now hardly be recognized.

Great monopolies are formed by a few men who have unlimited money and great power and influence among the official element of the nation. These selfish men go into the government business, and their chief interest is to increase their power and wealth. With them the liberties, the peace, the property, and even the lives of the people are matters of secondary importance. These selfish men having to do with the government put forward as their tools the men to be elected to public office. The people go through the form of electing their representatives to the various departments of government and these are overreached by the selfish interests. Those who should properly be servants of the people are enticed and induced to enact laws contrary to the general welfare and for the benefit of the few. Under such laws the people are exploited, hoodwinked and robbed. Some citizens go into court for redress, only to find that the selfish monopoly has overreached and wrongfully influenced the courts. They soon learn that a man without great wealth and much influence has very little or no show in the courts. Well has a distinguished American lawyer said:

> Nowhere in our social fabric is the discrimination between the rich and the poor so emphasized to the average citizen as at the bar of justice. Nowhere should it be less. . . . Money secures the ablest and most adroit counsel. . . . Evidence can be gathered from every source. The poor must be content to forego all these advantages.

One of the great benefits that shall result to the people under the righteous government of God and His Christ will be the lifting of the veil of ignorance and wrong and turning on the light so that the truth may be known and that the people may fully understand that all their benefits and blessings come from Jehovah God. Concerning this it is written: "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place." (Isa. 28:17) "And he will destroy in this [government] the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations." —Isa. 25: 7.

One of the great benefits that will result to the people under the righteous government of the Lord will be that a man will be secure in his home and in his property. Then men will build houses and live in them as their own. They will not build for another to take it away from them. (Isa. 65:22) The oppressor and extortioner will not then be permitted to operate. The conditions will be favorable and equitable and everyone will have a fair opportunity. Under the righteous government of the Lord, man will not fear. "But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it."—Mic. 4:4.

WELFARE: Another great benefit that will result to the people under the Lord's government will be its administration for the general welfare of all. As an example: The radio belongs to God. He provided it for man, and brought it to light at the proper time to announce His kingdom. Now selfish interests would control the radio and use it entirely for selfish purposes. God will see to it in His due time that the people shall hear the Truth, and He will use the radio as one of the means of informing them. His "lightnings" will carry His truth and lead the peoples in the right way. Read carefully, if you will, Job 38:35 and Psalm 43:3. The Lord shall judge the people with His truth, and therefore they must know the truth; and He will use His own good way which He has provided to bring the truth to them.

All the wealth and all the power in the hand of the righteous Ruler will be used for the general welfare. Then there will be no men and women seeking employment that they might earn their bread. No heavy burdens will be laid upon anyone. Not only will the government be operated for the general welfare, but the Lord will look down with righteousness upon the earth, and truth will spring forth from amongst the people. "Truth shall spring out of the earth; and righteousness shall look down from heaven. Yea, the Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase. Righteousness shall go before him, and shall set us in the way of his steps."—Ps. 85:11-13.

The Lord's government will carry on a great reconstruction work for the general welfare of the people. He will restore the waste lands and make places that once were desolate blossom like the rose and bring forth in abundance. The people will feel secure in their property, in their

lives, and in their liberties; and all will learn to do right.

PLENTY: When Solomon was king over the Jews his reign was marked by great prosperity, contentment, and joy among the people. Palestine is a small country, and at that time there were many people in that land. God had promised Israel to bless them abundantly if they would obey Him, and under Solomon's rule He was doing it. (1 Ki. 4:1, 20) The government of Solomon foreshadowed the righteous government of God's righteous Son. Solomon's rule therefore foreshadowed the reality, that under Messiah's rule there would be great prosperity, contentment and joy among the people.

The ruler or governor brings honor upon himself, and properly so, when he looks to the general welfare of all the people. This rule is stated by the Lord. "In the multitude of people is the king's honour; but in the want of people is the destruction of the prince." (Prov. 14:28) In harmony with this, Jesus stated: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." (John 12:32) With absolute certainty we may know that under His righteous government the peoples' interests will be protected and the benefits of that government will extend to all mankind. The blessings which God promised to Israel if obedient will be multiplied to all the nations of the earth. Read Deuteronomy 15:4-10.

Under God's government the people "shall not labour in vain, nor bring forth for trouble". (Isa. 65:23) They will all enjoy the fruits of their work. Thorns and thistles have long encumbered the ground and made it difficult for man to obtain a good yield from the soil. The Lord will show man how to remove these hindrances, that crops may be raised in abundance. (Isa. 55:13) Famine has been one of the great enemies of man under Satan's rule. There will be no famines when God's government is in full sway in the earth. "Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us."—Ps. 67:6.

It is quite the rule obtaining in present evil governments that those who govern do not suffer from famine but have plenty. The prophet describes these, in these words: "And now we call the proud happy; yea, they that work wickedness are set up; yea, they that tempt God are even delivered."—Mal. 3:15.

Conditions will be entirely different when the righteous One has full sway and exercises it. Then the people will have plenty and rejoice. "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn." (Prov. 29:2) With the production and distribution of food and raiment carried on in justice and righteousness the people will be contented and happy. "And in this [government] shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined."—Isa. 25:6.

HEALTH: The health of the people is of very great importance. If all the people could have health, that would be a great benefit to them. The present governments take some steps to 'safeguard the health of the public', but in so doing the people are exploited. Many who claim to serve the sick connive at making even the well sick that they may be able to reap pecuniary gain therefrom. Foods are adulterated to such an extent that much sickness results.

Under the Lord's righteous government the people will be taught what is proper to eat and how to eat it. They will be taught proper sanitary conditions, and how to sleep and exercise, and no one will be permitted to deceive them. They will be told the truth; and knowing that they are receiving the truth, they will be encouraged and benefited and will progress rapidly. God will cure the sick that they may remain well. He says, "I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth." (Jer. 33:6) "And [then] the inhabitant shall not [any more] say, I am sick."—Isa. 33:24.

STRENGTH: Strength of mind and body will be another lasting benefit which the people will receive and enjoy under God's righteous government. There are many who are now literally blind and who are blind also to the truth. "Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened" and "the blind shall see out of obscurity". (Isa. 35:5; 29:18) God would have these precious truths told to the people now, that they may gather strength therefrom.

Those who are obedient to the law of God are assured that they will receive strength, because "the way of the Lord is strength to the upright". (Prov. 10:29) The old, sick and decrepit man will grow strong if he will hear and obey the righteous Ruler. The great interpreter of the Truth and righteousness is God's anointed One,

Christ the King. He is the messenger that will bring truth and peace to the people, at Jehovah's command. All men will be brought to an exact knowlege of the truth, and particularly the truth that Jehovah is the Most High and that Jesus Christ the Son of God gave His life that all men might have an opportunity to live. Hearing and obeying the truth, man will benefit thereby and will be restored to the days of his youth. (Job 33:25) By the mouth of all His holy prophets God declared that under the reign of His beloved Son, the King, He will fully restore to strength of human perfection all men who obey Him.—Acts 3:21-24.

Surely God's provisions for His people are multitudinous.

Big Business Broadcasts Religion

IF BIG BUSINESS were to broadcast religious services does anybody at all have any doubt what they would broadcast? Well, there need not be any doubt. The National Broadcasting Company has promised its facilities free of charge to the Federal Council of Churches and the Greater New York Federation of Churches. These facilities, operating and wire charges, are valued commercially at $1,000,000 a year. It remains to add only that the National Broadcasting Company is an adjunct and instrument of Big Business. The people may get over that network the Christ of theology, though even that is doubtful; but on no account will they get the Jesus of history. Why should the Jesus of history be precious to those who are laying up treasures on earth and calling for ever bigger navies to protect them? The people will be liberally supplied with anæsthetics instead of the truth about the kingdom of Jehovah God for which Jesus taught His followers to pray and for which, i.e., for the preaching of which, Jesus himself suffered and died.

FIVE MILLION SLAVES

It seems hard to realize that this very day there are about 5,000,000 of our brother men in slavery to their fellows. The leading article in the next issue of *The Golden Age*, No. 305, sets forth some of the details regarding this inhuman practice and shows why only fourteen out of seventy nations have agreed to the gradual abolition of slavery in all forms. There is still an extensive *trade in little girls* carried on in China and other eastern countries, and slavery in various degrees is still to be found in *Europe* and *America*, as well as in Arabia and Africa, but it is described as "voluntary" in the first two continents named. This article will give you a better appreciation of earth's need of release from present satanic governments.

BOLDNESS PAYS

So a worker tells us in an encouraging short article.

SERVICE, ADVENTURE, DANGER

Working in districts of South Africa where lions and hippopotamuses and other wild animals still make their homes is no doubt something of a "thrill". Read about it in *Golden Age* No. 305.

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Slavery in 1931 and Before

BEFORE the days of Abraham slavery was common in Arabia, and is common there to this day. Abraham himself must have been the owner of at least a thousand, counting the women and children, for he had three hundred and eighteen able to bear arms. When Abraham was circumcised "all the men of his house, born in the house, and bought with money of the stranger, were circumcised with him". (Gen. 17:27) He recognized a duty to them. At one time he seemed to think of one of these, Eliezer, as his possible heir.

The Midianites who purchased Joseph for twenty pieces of silver, and later sold him in Egypt, carried out a transaction with which they were entirely familiar, as were the Egyptians to whom he was sold.

The bondage of the Israelites in Egypt can hardly be called "slavery" in the absolute sense; because the Israelites had their own flocks and herds, and the accounts show that Moses and Aaron and the elders moved about with considerable liberty. The poor, as always, were the ones with "their lives bitter with hard bondage, in mortar, and brick, and in all manner of service in the field".—Ex. 1:14; 5:9-18.

Among the Hebrews themselves a thief was bound to work out the value of his restitution money in the service of him from whom the theft had been committed, if he was not able otherwise to raise the money required.

A Hebrew father could sell his daughter to become a maidservant, with the expectation that she would become the wife of the one to whom she was sold. To a very large extent this custom prevails throughout Asia to this day. It is not considered slavery, but, to the Oriental mind, is a method of caring for the child's future.

Like the nations around them, the Hebrews reduced some of their war captives to slavery, but all slaves went free in the year of jubilee and in the sabbatical years in between. The slavery could last but six years, unless the slave himself desired to have the term extended. The loss of an eye or tooth gave the slave his liberty at once, automatically.

Spasms of Righteousness

There are still some five million persons in the world who are in absolute slavery. These are found in nineteen areas: the Asiatic countries of China, Yemen, and the Hedjaz, and the African countries of Abyssinia, Algeria, Egypt, Eritrea, Kufra, Liberia, Morocco, South Morocco, Rio de Oro, East Sahara, West Sahara, British Somaliland, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, the Sudan and South Tripoli.

As a matter of fact, there is hardly a country that can justly escape censure on this score. This is so well known by the statesmen of the world that of the fifty-six members of the League of Nations and about fourteen other organized countries, making some seventy all together, only fourteen out of the total have agreed to the gradual abolition of slavery in all its forms, debt slavery, peonage, conscript labor, etc.

In 1923 the League of Nations organized a Temporary Slavery Commission, which spent two years studying the subject, and their findings caused the world to stir uneasily in its sleep, but when it was proposed to make the Commission a permanent one the League Assembly had no heart for it. It would drag too many skeletons out of the closet.

Japan has forty-six prefectures. In all of these there is licensed prostitution, which is white slavery. Five prefectures have circulated a petition against this form of slavery, and in seven years of agitation the number of petitioners has increased until one-fifth of the homes in these prefectures are represented, but in the other forty-one prefectures nothing has been done. Japan could hardly be expected to be enthusiastic about a League of Nations inquiry

into what she considers a purely domestic problem, when public sentiment is so little stirred by it right at home.

China a Bad Offender

China is a bad offender in the matter of slavery. Her child slaves are estimated to number at least two millions, and may be very many more than that. Recent wars and famines have greatly increased the usual numbers. A missionary of twenty years' experience thinks two millions a very conservative estimate, as the Chinese are now selling their children on a scale hitherto without a precedent. In one district four thousand little girls were sold from one community.

No person can read of what happens to the little Chinese girls without a bleeding heart. Torn from their homes at four or five years of age, they are subjected to every cruelty imaginable. Floggings, suspensions, amputation of fingers, gagging, torturing with hot irons and boiling water. All these are common.

One child slave was suspended from the ceiling by her owners and left hanging all night by one rope which bound together both wrists and both ankles. By morning the poor little limbs were mortified and all four had to be amputated. Numerous missionaries from Europe and America are in China teaching the doctrine of eternal torture. It ought to spread in such a devilishly fertile soil.

The Poor Little Mui Tsai

The little girl slaves are called Mui Tsai. Theoretically they are adopted, but this is purely an evasion. They are bought and sold right and left in every part of China, including Hongkong and Shanghai itself. The upper and middle classes buy them for small sums, work them as slaves for ten years, from five to fifteen, and then sell them at a great bargain to some man who wants a concubine, or else outright to a house of ill fame.

Theoretically the girl becomes free at the age of eighteen, but by that time she is unable to leave the life into which she has been thrust. When a Mui Tsai becomes a concubine she not infrequently goes into business as a buyer and seller of Mui Tsai herself, perhaps a shipper to other markets.

As a consequence the Mui Tsai travel in herds and are treated like cattle. They are shipped to French Cochin China, the Malay States, and British North Borneo. Some are brought into America as the wives, sisters or daughters of Chinese merchants. Once a mother sells her daughter as a Mui Tsai it is almost impossible ever to regain her. The child does not know where she lived, and could not find her old home even if given liberty.

In the city of Hongkong, which, though a Chinese city, is under the British flag, there are now about 10,000 Mui Tsai, sold by their parents either into domestic service or into prostitution. The British are much ashamed of this and have tried numerous times by proclamation and otherwise to put an end to the evil, but to no avail.

Chinese boys are enslaved, too. In Shanghai 31 boys between the ages of 12 and 15 were found confined in a blacksmith shop, where they worked long hours, day and night, and were given but two meals of rice daily. They had no beds, but were forced to take their rest on the floor. Marks on their bodies showed they had been burned with hot irons. Any lad who refused to work was handcuffed and suspended on a wall.

Elsewhere in Asia

Uncle Sam owns the Philippines, and there is peonage there, despite legislation against it. The huge estates of Malaysia rely to a large degree upon imported or contract labor. Chinese coolies out of work have been sent from Singapore to Sumatra to work fourteen to sixteen hours a day under conditions that amount to slavery in woodcutting establishments.

Arabia is one of the worst offenders, having 700,000 slaves. Slavery is carried on everywhere from Syria to the Gulf of Aden. At Jeddah there is an old-time slave market where men and women from Africa and girls from Asia are sold at auction. Every Arabian chieftain has his slaves. Many of these eventually arrive at positions of honor and distinction.

In 1926 Maharajah Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, of Nepal, at a cost of $1,400,000 set free some 52,000 slaves, while 23,000 others were voluntarily released by their owners. Nepal is on the border line between Tibet and British India and is under nominal British rule. One of the features of this emancipation is that owners shall provide work and pay for the freed slaves for a period of seven years or until the ex-slave finds employment.

In 1927 slavery was abolished in the state of Kalat, Beluchistan, a dependency of India; in 1928 it was abolished in the wild country of Upper Burma known as the Burmese Triangle. A total of 1,028 slaves were released and $75,000 was granted to their owners. This territory is nominally British, but unadministered. In 1929 slavery was abolished in Persia.

Abyssinia, Worst of All

The greatest center of slavery in the world is Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, as it is sometimes called. Here 2,000,000 of our fellow men are in bondage and without any hope of escape. The king, Ras Tafari, has prohibited their sale, but not their possession, and the traffic goes on in spite of him.

The slaves come from the western borders of Abyssinia, where it touches the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The traffic is so great and slaves are so plentiful that even the servants have their own bodily attendants. They have no rights, and every duty.

In this part of the world it is impossible for a slave to escape. Most of them are seized when young, and have no idea where they came from. Their physical type marks them. When a Chaukulla, a Sidam or an Oulamo is found wandering he must tell who is his master; if he does not tell, the person who finds him keeps him for himself.

Most of the slaves for Arabia come from this same area. As many as 10,000 of them go in a single caravan, the men chained together in rows, the women and children following. A writer reports seeing, within the past few years, the corpses of fifty who had dropped by the way, in a single day.

These slaves have to be smuggled through Italian, French or British territory and across the Red Sea to get them to the slave markets of Arabia; but in spite of police patrol boats the traffic continues, though it is not as heavy now as it once was.

Ras Tafari seems to be sincere in his efforts to abolish the traffic; but what can one man do? The so-called "Christian" priests of his country have their slaves, and so do the magistrates, and there is a tacit agreement all around not to interfere with what has been going on for centuries. The excuse is that the slaves must be given time to learn how to make their own living. The law provides that on the death of an owner his slaves become free automatically, effective seven years after that event takes place.

Do you wonder why western Abyssinia has for centuries been the gathering place of slaves? It is because the more cruel races of men, notably the Arabs, have learned that here are men of powerful frames, able to bear huge burdens, and at the same time about the most peaceable people in the world.

The Koran expressly permits Moslems to obtain slaves by conquest. During the Dark Ages, and more recently, the Moslems of the Barbary States obtained white slaves by piracy in the Mediterranean. But for the ability of the Europeans to make better rifles the Moslems would have overrun the world.

Liberia Is Bad, Too

Liberia was founded on the west coast of Africa in 1847 by American Negroes who had once themselves been slaves. One would think that these men and their descendants would have been most careful to see that nothing like slavery should ever survive or take root in their country. The very name of the country shows that it was to be a haven of liberty for all.

But alas for the frailty of fallen man! In due course of time a pawning system developed, which is merely slavery in another form. A man gets hard up for cash. He takes a child or other dependent and pawns him for an indefinite period for indentured service without compensation other than maintenance. No person pawned can redeem himself. The pawn value of men for the last ten years has been $15, and for women $30.

The pawning abuse grew until out of a population of 2,500,000 the League Commission on Slavery estimated that about one-sixth or approximately 400,000, were in bondage. The United States took a hand and wrote the Liberian Government such a sharp note that both the president and the vice-president resigned. The vice-president, indeed, was personally involved in the human pawnbroking scandals. Here is how it works.

Fernando Po is an island in the Gulf of Guinea given over to cocoa plantations. It is nearly on the equator and a white man can hardly endure it to work in the broiling sun and enervating climate. A Spanish tramp steamship calls at a Liberian port. The captain sees

a prominent Liberian official and offers him so much a head for conscript labor. The word is passed on to the native chiefs. Each must deliver his quota or be fined $50. The amount received is split up among government officials, labor agents, raiders, the constabulary and the chiefs. The head of a family gets something for pawning his son to the chief, with good chances that he will never see him again alive.

All Africa Is Affected

Slavery has persisted for so long in Africa that it seems to be almost indigenous. It is not only the whites that are involved, but the blacks equally so. For centuries the Negroes have had intertribal warfare and enslaved their captives. The whites have taken advantage of this and used the Negroes to catch one another.

In 1928 a quarter of a million domestic slaves were set free in the British protectorate of Sierra Leone, West Africa. These constituted nearly one-fifth of the inhabitants. Although formally given their liberty, these captives or children of captives for the most part remained with their masters.

Portugal periodically frees her slaves, but the conditions do not change with these paper promises and proclamations. Forced labor (slavery) was in full swing in Angola, West Africa, in 1929, only two years after Portugal's last emancipation proclamation.

The gold mines of Johannesburg, the diamond mines of Kimberley, the copper mines of the Belgian Congo, the great British estates in Kenya, and many other interests throughout Africa, including Mr. Firestone's plantations in Liberia, require more labor than is immediately available on the spot, and steps are taken to procure it.

All over South Africa are labor agents who induce boys to leave home to work in these different undertakings. At the labor camps they are herded in compounds which resemble army barracks. Wherever they go these boys must have passes to move about, and it is a criminal offense to leave. The death rate in these compounds is five to fifteen times the European death rate. Students of African affairs have declared that unless some change is made in methods of securing African labor the native population will ere long become exterminated.

Slavery is gradually disappearing in the Sudan, though it still flourishes in the oasis of Kufra, in the Libyan desert. It still exists in the form of military conscription in the French island of Madagascar, the third largest island in the world. It has been abolished in Tanganyika, where 185,000 slaves were set free since the World War, but Africa is still, in every sense of the word, the Dark Continent.

Slavery in Europe

With the exception of the monasteries and convents and prisons and asylums Europe is now without slaves, though in 1929 a youth of nineteen was brought from Durham to Kent to work as a houseboy from 6:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. at a wage of 4 shillings a week, less insurance. "Slave," by the way, is a European word. In the early Middle Ages the slaves of western Europe were chiefly Slavs or Slavonians; hence the term "slave".

The civilization of ancient Greece was built upon slavery, and eventually perished because of that fact. Her so-called "philosophers" spent so much time windjamming that they finally ran out of common sense and forgot how to do anything that was really worth while.

Slaves in Greece were denied the right to marry, but an abused slave could demand the right to be sold, and could not be killed by his master, even if he slew one of the master's family, but had to be tried by a court. He could be examined as a witness only by torture, because it was held that he would surely lie if not tortured.

In Rome the slave had originally no rights and could be put to death for the smallest misdemeanor. They were exceedingly numerous, one man in the time of Augustus having four thousand. They monopolized all the handicrafts and occupations and professions, including that of gladiators.

There were revolts, as in the days of Spartacus, 73 B.C. Before the burial of Pompeii the crater of Vesuvius was a favorite hiding place for the poor things. In the second century Roman law forbade the making of eunuchs of slaves, and stopped the sale of children and slavery for debt, yet the making of eunuchs has not entirely stopped, for there is a boy choir of eunuchs in Rome to this very day. The Devil hates to let go of humanity.

In the sixteenth century there was a wholesale trade in slaves centering at Constantinople. At that time the Black Sea was in effect a

Turkish lake, and the beautiful Circassian girls were encouraged by their mothers to look forward to the time when they would be purchased by some rich pasha. Circassian girls of aristocratic families caused themselves to be offered for sale, with the stipulation that they might be bought only by a Turk whose station and appearance pleased them.

When Russia finally stopped this slave trade many Circassian girls stabbed themselves or threw themselves into the sea rather than be diverted from the Turkish harems by so hated a power. Yet these girls knew they were to be sold on the auction block and that when they left home they could never return, even for a visit.

Convent slavery is somewhat similar. It is voluntary, at the start, but there are walls and bars to cut off retreat, and even if the girls want to return to their fathers' homes they cannot do it. Nor may they even talk with outsiders except in the presence of a spy.

In 1833 Great Britain abolished slavery in most of her colonies. One hundred million dollars was allowed the owners. The West Indies went free in 1839; India, in 1843. Sweden abolished slavery in 1846; France, in 1848; Holland, in 1859. Germany had several hundred thousand slaves in her colonies at the outbreak of the World War.

Slavery in North America

When the Spaniards first landed in the New World the first thing they did was to enslave the Indians, putting them to work in the mines. Treated with unexampled cruelty the redskins died like flies, and in 1517 the Spanish clergyman Las Casas made the suggestion that Negroes be imported into the West Indies to save the remnants of the unhappy Indians.

The African slave trade at once sprang up, and all the so-called "Christian" nations of Europe engaged in it. John Hawkins brought 300 in October, 1562, though the Portuguese had landed some in Santo Domingo half a century earlier. The first African slaves, 20 of them, sold on the North American continent, were sold in Jamestown, Virginia, by a Dutch ship of war, in exchange for provisions. The colonial government purchased them and resold them to private settlers.

In the early years of American colonies 50,000 men were exiled here from England and sold into slavery ranging from a few years to life. A man agreed with some shipowner to sell his services for a term of years to any purchaser that would would pay the passage money. The diary of John Harrower states that he 'was obliged to engage to go to Virginia for four years as a schoolmaster for bed, board, washing and five pounds during the whole time'. Many such servants, on expiration of their time, set up for themselves and founded families. White servants frequently ran away from their masters and were advertised, pursued, arrested, whipped and branded as other slaves.

When the Declaration of Independence was drawn up, declaring that "all men are created equal", about one-sixth of the community were actual slaves. Newport and Bristol, R. I., were centers from which regular raids on the African coast were made, and vast numbers of Negroes were seized and brought here into slavery.

Although slavery was forbidden by the constitutions of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the capital for the Rhode Island slave raids was largely obtained in Boston, and slavery was common in both states. The Old North Church in Boston still contains a gallery that was used by the household slaves of some of the families that furnished the capital for the raids in question.

The treatment of the slaves varied greatly, depending upon the owner's benevolence and the development of the community's conscience. In 1780, in a certain American state, a Negro who had killed a white man was confined in a cage and left there to be devoured by the elements and by insects. He was found by Saint-John Crevecoeur, and although his eyes had been destroyed he was still living when Crevecoeur saw him.

The Cause of the Civil War

The development of slavery southward was due to the invention of the cotton gin, which made cotton a profitable crop, capable of being tilled by slave labor. At this time objection to the evangelization of slaves was raised on the ground that a baptized slave might claim freedom as a Christian.

Slavery in the North gradually became unprofitable; and between 1777 and 1800 Pennsylvania and the states north of it had abolished it. Those who found it unprofitable could see many reasons why it was unchristian. At the

beginning of the Civil War there were 384,000 slave-owners in the South. Three-fourths of the whites owned no slaves at all, but defended the institution.

Owners and managers varied greatly in intelligence and temper, and treated their slaves accordingly. Occasionally the most kind-hearted and easy-going were the least successful and had to sell their holdings, thus causing the heart-rending breaking of family ties. By 1860 one-sixteenth of all slaves had been freed, and many were enjoying full citizenship.

At first a Negro could be had for $50. By 1830 they were worth $500. By 1860 a prime cotton hand was worth $1,500. In 1850, 2,000 families owned as many as 100 slaves each, and one family had about 2,500. After the Emancipation Proclamation prices went away off. At Frederick, Md., a girl of eight years of age was sold for one dollar, and a woman for fifteen dollars.

For two centuries the American people as a whole profited by the unpaid labor of the Negro, and then set him adrift, ragged, unguided and unlettered, to assume the burdens of citizenship and to be further exploited by politicians. It has been said that the back wages of the slaves were paid in the flood of white blood poured out on their account in 1861-1865.

After the war was over many Negroes returned to their former masters and begged to be taken back in return for their keep. They settled down in their old quarters and refused under any circumstances to leave. The Old Slaves Reunion, still held once a year in Alabama, is a sort of love feast of the old-time masters and their slaves who yet survive.

Other Slavery in North America

In 1928 the leasing of convicts to coal-mine owners was brought to a close in Alabama. This ended one of the most disgraceful forms of slavery ever permitted in recent years. It required a particularly brutal murder of a convict to bring about this change.

In 1929 a white slave circuit was found operating in a chain of cities reaching through Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania. The unfortunate girls on this circuit were shipped from one place to another like so many animals. Fifty murders were traced to this circuit.

Peonage still exists in some parts of the South. Negro tenant farmers are kept in debt year after year, and if they try to escape or leave they are imprisoned and fined. White landowners have a working agreement that one will not take tenants from another if those tenants are indebted.

The tenant farmer gets his annual credit of $200 in March. Of this, $50 goes for fertilizer, and $50 for feed for the livestock used in putting in his crop. Of the remaining $100, $10 goes for interest, and the balance is turned over to the tenant at the rate of $15 a month for six months. The crop is sold by the landowner, and if the tenant owner is shown as having anything coming back to him he is lucky.

In South America

In 1912 the world was stirred by hearing of the conditions of slavery on the Putumayo rubber plantations of Peru. One district won the name of "Devil's Paradise". When the free men and women of the district asserted their right to work or not, as they pleased, they were shot down remorselessly or subjected to tortures. Whole families were exterminated.

There is still slavery in South America, certain tribes in the remote parts of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia killing off the protectors of families and then taking the women off to sell to white people who own large plantations. This slave trade is even encouraged by the whites, who offer large rewards for the workers brought to them.

An even more terrible form of slavery was unearthed at Buenos Aires. It was brought out a year ago that the Zwi Migdal Society, operating under a charter issued in Buenos Aires as a mutual aid society, was in reality a huge and highly efficient white slave machine. It had branches throughout Argentina, and Poland, France and other European countries. For forty years this company was engaged in the business of importing, exploiting, buying and selling Polish Jewish women, bringing them from Poland to Argentina as white slaves. The judge's investigations showed that the 424 men who comprised the membership of this society were all engaged in the traffic in women.

Few of our readers, even after reading this article, have any adequate conception of the horrid conditions that obtain this very day in every land, and of the wretchedness that is

thereby caused to millions of innocent people. What a wonderful day it will be when all these prisoners are set free in the fullest sense of the word, and how happy every honest heart will be to have the nightmare of Satan's rule for ever at an end!

Facts About the Pullmans

THE Pullman Company have out some charmingly gotten-up little books filled with facts about the wonderful service which these rolling hotels provide. They are all well worth reading, the twelve of them. We mention a few items that appeal to us at the moment, selected here and there from the set sent to us by some unknown friend.

Pullman cars are like the robins; they go north in the summer and south in the winter, but, unlike the robins, some of them are always in the North. In the matter of car requirements the various railway lines vary enormously. One road served its Florida travel in October with an average of 24 cars, but required 105 in February. Another used 96 in August and 227 in March. A New England road got along nicely on 46 cars in March, but in August used 104.

The trucks of a Pullman car today weigh 10,000 pounds more than the first car weighed complete. The first one was lit by candles. The latest ones have a mile and a quarter of electric wires in each car. The first one had a tin washbasin; the present car has a half mile of pipes for heat, water, wires and air, besides a complete electric generating, storage and distributing plant operating lights, fans, etc. Some of the first cars had organs and hymn books. When a man bought a sleeping car ticket he was put in the same bed with a total stranger, who bought the other half of the bed.

Between the outer and inner plates of the sides of a modern Pullman car is a space of about four inches, where, along with all the concealed pipes, ducts and conduits, are over 6,000 square feet of insulating blankets (treated felt and asbestos) to hold the heat in winter and exclude it in summer.

Mrs. Pullman, if there is such a lady, is the world's greatest housekeeper. Every night she provides beds for 60,000 people, and in a year the guests number about one-fifth of the country's population. The stock of towels, sheets, pillow slips, blankets, pillows, mattresses, headrest covers, and similar items, is well over ten million pieces. More than a hundred supply depots keep the 9,700 cars supplied with these necessities. The daily journeys of the cars run to 3,306,184 miles.

One of the booklets says: "But a consideration of the Pullman washing will give the biggest kick. Remember that about 34,000,000 guests occupy Pullman guest accommodations in a year. If the linen were all to come out of the wash at once it would total 284,685,235 pieces. If this were hung diagonally across the American continent, you would have to stretch 20 lines from Key West to Nome to accommodate it."

The Pullman people feel justly proud of their safety record and say:

> The National Safety Council and the U. S. Bureau of Census accounted for nearly 96,000 fatal accidents in 1928. Automobile accidents cost over 26,000 lives; falls, 17,000; drowning, 8,500; and burns 6,500. One-fourth of fatal accidents happened to persons in their own homes. Against this, consider that in 1929 only 114 railroad passengers lost their lives, and of these only 8 were in Pullmans—drowned when a train crashed through a bridge weakened by a mountain cloud-burst. But for this no Pullman passenger would have lost his life in 1929; yet in that year half of all railroad travel mileage was covered in Pullmans, and Pullman passengers numbered just about one-third of the country's population.

The claim is made that the American sleeper rate is lower than either the first class or second class European rate. Of the European sleeper service one of the booklets says:

> In some European countries heat is from locomotive steam; in others from a coal-burning water heater at the car's end. A variety of car arrangements will be encountered on a European tour. One car has two seats for six passengers in a compartment; day-time passengers may use these until a certain hour, when they must be made down for night passengers—two lowers, two uppers. In some cars of this type no bedding is provided. Another arrangement affords three sleeping places in a room; one patron may take the entire room on three railroad and three sleeper tickets; or three strangers may find themselves in it. Yet another plan places two or three chair beds in a room; at night the chair backs are pulled forward and down, making a bed. Only the arm-rest separates the sleeping passengers. A woman demanding a berth when there is none available save in a room with a man, gets it if he assents; and vice versa.

Dabs of Paint

Corporation Farming

THE *Farmers Union Herald,* of St. Paul, Minn., states that under the chain farm system twelve men working for $4 a day will do the work of fifty-three farmers, and wants to know what is to become of the forty-one men and their families that are thus displaced.

Have You Your $2,977?

IF YOU have $2,977, then you have your share of the national wealth, which is figured in 1929 as having amounted to $361,800,000,000. In Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota and Wyoming the average citizen has more than $4,000, and in Nevada more than $6,000.

Telephone Crowd Gets More than Ever

AS A RESULT of the boost in telephone rates, made coincident with the present wave of hard times, the New York Telephone Company collected over $14,000,000 more from the public in the distress year of 1930 than in the boom year of 1929. How these Big Business men make you love them for their thoughtfulness, generosity and patriotism, don't they?

Detroit's Emergency Gardens

DETROIT has resumed its war gardens, after an interval of more than twelve years. Now the war, instead of being against the Germans, is against hunger of the poor. There will be 5,000 gardens, each 40 by 100 feet, and when necessary the plots will be tilled in advance and seeds supplied. The funds to put these gardens in working condition were provided by employees of the city.

Real Estate on Wall Street

ONE HUNDRED years ago, namely on March 17, 1831, the Bank of America bought the property where the bank is now located, at the corner of Wall and William streets, New York city. The price then paid for the 50-by-100-foot lot, together with the building upon it, was $70,000. Today real estate appraisers estimate that the value of the land alone is more than $6,000,000. The present building is the fourth one to stand on the site.

Where Christ Would Be Sent

ARTHUR BRISBANE, writing of the second advent of Christ, says:

If Christ came to earth now, preaching as He preached 1900 years ago, immigration authorities of the United States would keep Him out and advise Him to go to Russia. He told the rich man to divide his wealth among those that had nothing.

99% Lost Their Jobs at Donora

IN A CERTAIN billet mill at Donora, Pa., 99 percent of the workers have lost their jobs. It formerly took 600 men to operate the mill; now the same work is done by machinery and requires only six men to throw the necessary switches. The machine never gets hungry, never goes on strike, never wants more pay.

Jobs Gone in Five Weeks

DR. MILES H. KRUMBINE, pastor of Plymouth Church of Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, is alleged by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* to have recently said in a public address that "there is not a preacher in this or any other city who could last five weeks in his job if he spoke the convictions that are in the depths of his heart". The Millennium is at the door, sure enough.

Manganese and Maternal Love

EXPERIMENTS of Dr. Elmer V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, show that rats deprived of manganese cease to breed and have no interest in their young, but if their diet contains even so little as five one-thousandths of one percent of manganese they appear normal in every way. This discovery is expected to have far-reaching effects. It certainly emphasizes the importance of variety in diet.

Relative Poverty of Germany

IN THE United States $250,000 would seem like a relatively small fortune, but in Germany it is considered a great sum (a million marks) and the people are quite disturbed over the fact that they now have in their midst so many as 2,465 Germans who have this much property. An interesting fact is that, owing to greater employment of women, Germany now has 9,000,000 more persons working for wages than prior to the World War.

Wider Distribution or the Goose Step

ROBERT P. SCRIPPS, president of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, says that in his judgment unemployment must be solved through shorter hours of labor and a wider distribution of wealth among the workers or the alternative is the goose step, one way or another, Lenin or Mussolini, with little choice.

In the Million-Dollar Income Class

IN THE year 1920 there were 33 persons in the United States who admitted receiving incomes of $1,000,000 or more per year. Nine years later there were 504 such persons, or fifteen times as many, and the total income of those in the million-dollar income class had grown from $77,078,139 per year to $1,185,135,330 per year.

Railway Across Africa

THE first railway across Africa, from Portuguese East Africa to the Portuguese colony on the west coast at Lobito Bay, is now in operation. The road has been in process of construction, off and on, for twenty-eight years. It provides outlets for the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia.

Giant Airliners for African Route

THE giant airliners that will be in operation on the African Cape-to-Cairo route, beginning with June, accommodate thirty-eight passengers each, besides more than a ton of mail and freight. These liners are the same as those used between London and Calcutta. The trip from London to the Cape will require eleven days; the distance is 8,040 miles.

Hard Times in Canada

IT IS not only in the United States that we are having hard times. They are harder still in parts of Canada. In some localities butter went down to 10¢ a pound, and eggs to 15¢ a dozen, but even at this price the farmers could not afford to purchase or to keep for their own use. There are farmers who live in tiny shacks, with boxes or stumps for chairs, and they have been found in their homes making a meal of soup made from Canadian thistles. It was all the farmer had left wherewith to feed his family. These items are from the Ottawa *Citizen* and the Manchester *Guardian*.

Cigarette Consumption Doubled

IN 1913 there were 146,000,000 pounds of tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes; in 1929 there were 346,000,000 pounds used for the same purpose. The daily increase over sixteen years ago amounts to more than seventeen tons a day. The damage thus done has been inconceivably great.

Ice in the Antarctic

WE ARE informed by Sir Hubert Wilkins that if all the ice in the Antarctic were to melt in a day it would raise the sea levels thirty feet throughout the world, and also that if the ice already drifting could be gathered in one pile a mile square the column would reach almost to the moon.

African Game Being Decimated

MAJOR HINGSTON, of the Royal Geographical Society, maintains that in another fifty years, at present rate of slaughter, there will not be an elephant, rhinoceros or hippopotamus left alive in Africa. Hunters have recently been forbidden to hunt lions from airplanes. Few lions are bad actors.

Destruction of Jericho

JOSHUA was to utterly destroy all the cities of Canaan, and the account shows that he did so. Recent discoveries of archæologists revealed some storerooms for grain and other supplies on a slope in the interior of the city of Jericho. All their contents (wheat, thatch, wood, rope, dates, and a cake of bread) were burned to cinders. Thus the Bible account in Joshua 8:20 is abundantly confirmed.

Norwalk Pastor Promoted

A NORWALK (Connecticut) pastor has been promoted to doing something useful for his fellow men. Owing to the hard times, he could not get enough out of the collections to keep going; so he took a job on the city dump, sorting rubbish. Now he has given up the preaching altogether and is becoming a first-class rubbish sorter, and probably has overalls and a clock. It may seem a little hard just now, but it is really a lot more honorable than to harden the minds of the people against God and get them to hate Him by misrepresenting Him. The pastor is now in a cleaner and better business.

Teaching Children to Relax

A SEATTLE kindergarten teacher has introduced a ten-minute rest period into the lives of the tots in her care. They lie face down on paper mats spread on the floor, head turned to the left, right leg extended, left leg slightly bent, arms hanging limply. After a while the kids get so they like it and beneficial effects are observable. The nervous tension relaxes.

31 Hours Across Continent

THE National Air Transport has now in operation a day and night passenger and mail schedule which lands the passenger in San Francisco thirty-one hours after leaving New York. The return trip is made in 28 hours. The states of Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming are passed during the night. The rest of the trip is by daylight.

Passenger Service to South American East Coast

PASSENGER service is now maintained from Miami to the east coast of South America. The route is via Trinidad, Georgetown, Paramaribo, Cayenne, Para and Rio de Janeiro. The terminus of the route is at Santos, Brazil. The Pan-American Airways now has a 22,000-mile system in operation throughout the West Indies, South America, Central America, and Mexico.

Columbus a Planned City

COLUMBUS, Ohio, is one of the few planned cities of the United States. Its location as the capital of the state of Ohio, in the center of the state, was decided upon before a stone was laid or one stick nailed to another. The population of the city and suburbs is now rated at 335,000. It is commonly said that you can get to Columbus overnight from almost anywhere in the country, and this is almost true.

Had the Right Idea

REV. LOUIS F. MARTIN, of Kankakee, Ill., speaking before an Episcopal clergy round table in Chicago, is alleged to have said that organized Christianity is now in a "compromise with the modern world". He asserted that it was engaged in building up an institution rather than finding God, and advocated the burning of all parish registers and starting all over again. He must have gotten hold of some of Judge Rutherford's books, we think, and must have an honest heart. He is in the wrong business.

The "City of Truro" in a Museum

THE "City of Truro", the locomotive that in 1904 made the record of 102.3 miles an hour on the Great Western tracks between London and Plymouth, has been renovated and sent to the York Railway Museum. This run is one of seven well authenticated runs of over 100 miles an hour. The fastest run on record was near Jacksonville, Florida, at 120 miles an hour.

Australia's New Capital

AUSTRALIA'S new capital, Canberra, planned to be the most beautiful city in the world, had last year only 8,695 population, an increase of only 161 persons in a year. The construction of the city has cost $65,000,000. It is said to be not popular because laid out on too grand a scale, making it hard to get around. There is even talk of abandoning it.

Communist Radio Works Overtime

GERMANS are nettled and worried because the powerful radio station at Moscow is flooding all of Germany with communist lectures in German, English and other languages. When protest is made the Russian officials blandly explain that they have in their midst many Germans, English and others whom they feel it a duty to instruct and entertain.

Ultra-Violet Rays in the Hen House

FOR twelve cents an hour ultra-violet rays can be diffused among a hundred chickens. In six weeks time one hour a day of this exposure brought two cockerels up to twenty ounces each, while two others not thus treated remained behind at eleven ounces each. It won't be long now until we shall all be eating the best violet ray broilers.

Property Rights in America

IN *Commerce and Finance,* Stephen Bell, arguing for unemployment insurance in the United States, and convinced with Mr. Owen D. Young that it must inevitably come in some form soon, calls attention to the fact that the earth is the Lord's and that in America we have overdone this matter of property rights. It seems to have been quite overlooked that the Lord has any right whatever to administer things. Big Business cheerfully undertakes to administer the whole earth and everything on it, and a sorry job they have made of it all.

Mr. Edgerton's Act of God

JOHN E. EDGERTON, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, says that the current depression is an act of God. He thus fixes the responsibility for America's nation-wide mania for stock gambling, and the outcome, but meantime the Telephone Trust and the Power Trust are making more money than ever. Maybe now Mr. Edgerton will tell us who is responsible for these exceptions to the general rule. But we know without his telling us.

Billy Sunday's Confession

MANY have wondered who is really to blame for the colossal crime wave which has swept over America since the Volstead Act was passed. Now it all comes out. In an address at New Haven, Billy Sunday made the boast, "I am blamed more than any other man in America for the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment." Now if Aimee Semple McPherson will come out and make her confession we shall feel that we are getting somewhere.

Profits from Injuries to Workers

NORTH CAROLINA public officials have noted that private insurance companies collected $2,799,962 in premiums for compensation insurance for those injured in industrial accidents, while but $1,792,602 was returned to the workers in benefits. This discovery of more than a million dollars difference is liable to cause North Carolina to follow the example of Ohio and make workmen's compensation insurance a state monopoly.

Only a Few Know It

IN AN interview in Florida Henry Ford said that these really are good times, but only a few know it. That latter statement seems to be true. After all, there are only a few people in the Telephone Trust, the Power Trust and the other aggregations of capital that have the people by the throat. Mr. Ford seems to think there is plenty of work for everybody. We can but wish he would spend a few days talking to the miners of the anthracite region, thousands of whom have the distinct impression that they have had but 56 days of work in a year and that the times which Henry says are 'really good' are really bad.

Seattle's Magnificent Dam

DIABLO dam, recently completed by the city of Seattle, Washington, is 389 feet high over all, the highest arched dam in the world. Below is the Gorge plant, also owned by Seattle, and above it will be built Ruby dam, which will be 620 feet high, creating a reservoir that will back the water up 34 miles. This will be 200 feet higher than any other dam thus far built, but still will not be as high as the Hoover dam, now building in the Colorado.

Electric Rates in Cleveland

AT A TIME when the private companies were charging 15 cents a kilowatt hour, the Cleveland (Ohio) municipal plant started in with a 3-cent maximum, which it has kept ever since. Paying for itself and its extensions at these low rates, the plant has compelled competing plants to reduce their rates and is saving the people of Cleveland over a million dollars a year. At present there are more municipal plants in the United States than privately owned ones.

The Electric Carillon

THE old-style carillonneur has had his day, and that, too, just as desperate efforts are being made to revive it. By a new device small chimes similar to those on a clock are struck by tiny electric hammers, and the sounds thus made can be so magnified electrically that they can be heard for miles. Runs or thrills never before possible can be made, sounds never before heard can be created, and a new music which will utilize these sounds is forecast.

Venezuela Still Submerged in Oil

FOR thirty years Venezuela has been submerged in an oil dictatorship. An article in the San Juan (Porto Rico) *Times* shows what happens when one offends the dictator, Juan Vicente Gomez. He is loaded with irons, sometimes as many as three sets, and without trial is thrown into prison. After a few days the body is unable to bear the weight of the 30 to 100 pounds of metal attached to it, gangrene sets in, and death results. It is said that in the thirty years in which the oil crowd have kept Gomez in his chair 15,000 have thus been done to death, 5,000 are awaiting death, and 100,000 have fled the country to escape similar fates.

The World's Economic Madhouse

THE Manchester and Salford Trade Council, with 80,000 members, has just issued a manifesto against the world's present economic madhouse in which it says, in part:

As the ability of workers to consume is decreased the surplus of unused goods must increase, and the cause of all our distress will inevitably be multiplied. The more overproduction there is, the greater is the underconsumption. The more the workers produce, the less are they and their families able to consume. The harder the workers work, the more prolonged and terrible is their subsequent unemployment. Out of the surplus of riches arises semi-starvation for millions. On the authority of M. Albert Thomas, of the International Labor office, no less than 100,000,000 persons are suffering today in the world because of unemployment. Could there be a more tragic, a more absurd, a more monstrous series of contradictions?

Wheat Growers All Frightened

WHEAT growers all over the world are frightened by the surplus now piling up, and the entry into world markets of the great Russian wheat-producing machine, with which individual growers will be quite unable to compete. Argentina is trying to make a treaty with Canada and Australia for control of exports from the three countries, and American wheat experts are advocating the elimination of American-grown wheat from foreign markets. They would have America raise wheat only for domestic consumption; and only millers and authorized dealers would be permitted to purchase at the proposed fixed price of $2 a bushel. If this deal goes through, watch our farmers turn into bootleggers of wheat. All European grain-producing countries except Russia are facing agricultural bankruptcy.

Democracy Set Back 100 Years

THE press is reverberating with the address of Fred B. Smith, at Detroit, early in March, in which, referring to the vicious propaganda spread throughout the United States by the churches themselves, during the World War, he made the statement regarding the war slogan on democracy:

That was our cleverest platform utterance during the war. Democracy? Why, the war set democracy back more than a hundred years. How about the Orientals? Can you expect them to accept the religions of the Western nations when we go to them with a Bible in one hand and a sword in the other? I don't mean to cast any reflections on our missionaries, who certainly are doing the best they can. But why should Buddhists, who are pacifists, be expected to accept the religion of the bloody nations?

Reasons for Automatic Phones

IT IS comical, in these days of unemployment, to see the multitude of reasons that are advanced as to why automatic telephone installations are spreading all over the world. The telephone propaganda carefully explains that these automatic telephones are not being installed because they are labor-saving. Oh, not at all! It is just because they are more efficient, and because too many women operators get married and too many subscribers speak too many tongues, and too much of the old manual equipment had become old and inefficient, and telephone work for a woman is merely a temporary job, anyway, etc. Indeed, there are so many reasons, and they are given so glibly, that one wonders why it should have seemed at all necessary to say that they are not being installed because they save labor. But the publicity men of the Telephone Trust must do something to justify their keep, must they not?

An Easy Road to Health *By Mrs. Florence Bowers (California)*

MY HUSBAND looked like a walking dead man. We thought he was suffering from stomach ulcers. My little son had violent attacks of stomach trouble in spite of the fact that his diet was above criticism; and I had brown spots all over my body. Then we learned through *The Golden Age* that aluminum is poisonous, and immediately discarded all our aluminum and bought enamel ware.

Now, after a year, my husband is practically restored to health and gaining in weight regularly. The brown spots have entirely left my body, and my little son has never been ill a day since we discarded that terrible aluminum. This is absolute fact.

Only Five Dollars per Capita in Circulation *By W. H. Harvey (Arkansas)*

I HAVE your letter of the 4th instant quoting a newspaper clipping that reads as follows:

Washington.—Each person in the United States is the possessor of $37.30 in cash, the Treasury department estimated in announcing the amount of money in circulation. The per capita possession is $2.32 less than a year ago, when the figures were placed at $39.62.

It proceeds to say that the total amount of money in "circulation" is four billion seven hundred forty-six million dollars, a per capita circulation of $37.30.

You ask for my interpretation of it and say that you will have my reply published.

I am glad to do this and to expose this false statement. The falsity of it hangs on the word "circulation".

The Treasury department at Washington issues a monthly statement as to the amount in existence and where it is, from which these figures you quote are taken, and under the caption "Circulation" it includes all that is in the banks outside of what is in the Treasury department at Washington and the Federal Reserve banks. In other words, all the money in the thirty thousand National and State banks is regarded by them as money in "circulation".

Under our present financial laws partly embodied in the Federal Reserve Act, the banks are authorized to loan their credit, a checking account based on borrowed money, for an average of ten times as much as they can show actual money in their vaults, the "ten times" amount drawing interest. This law encourages the banks to hoard the money as an asset upon which they can loan their credit, an interest-bearing substitute for money, an amount ten times as much as the money they have hoarded.

The statement you quote counts this money hoarded in the banks as money in "circulation", when, in fact, it is not in circulation, but being used by being hoarded, taken out of circulation to substitute for it that which is bonding and mortgaging and forcing in debt the people of the nation.

The United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington has issued a statement that not to exceed five percent of the money issued to the banks is in the pockets and tills of the people and that the balance of business is done on credit, so that the actual amount of money in circulation is not to exceed $5.00 per capita; and the statement of '$37.30 per capita' is not true. The statement issued by the United States Chamber of Commerce was to encourage the banks to be liberal in extending credit to the people—loaning more money—which is tying more financial ropes around the necks of the people. A financial system that is strangling the people of the nation, bringing with it all the horrors of the present depressed condition; a nation bonded and mortgaged to the limit now sounding a tocsin, an alarm bell, calling out the fire department to put out the fire.

A Little Historical Item

THE other day, examining an old file, the following clipping came to light. This clipping, taken from a newspaper of March 16, 1918, shows the earnest desire of 400 Methodist Episcopal ministers in Philadelphia, to murder Judge Rutherford and his friends.

The use of the words "German propagandists", "American traitors," etc., was so much dust thrown in the eyes of the public. The only people for whom the Espionage Act was passed were the Bible Students, and they were almost the only ones to suffer from its so-called "enforcement".

These facts were well known by the Methodist ministers mentioned in the clipping. They were trying to goad the United States Government into murder, and would do it again if they had the chance. A murderer is a murderer because he is one at heart. Most of these miserable dogs that were murderers in 1918 are murderers now, and some of them will no doubt die as such at the hands of God.

DEATH TO TRAITORS IS CHURCH ADVICE

Philadelphia, March 15.—Death for German propagandists and American traitors was advocated today by the Philadelphia conference, Methodist Episcopal church in resolutions unanimously adopted at the 131st annual meeting being held here.

"We urge the speedy enactment of a law," the resolution stated, "which will mete out to German propagandists and traitorous Americans the full penalty of spies."

Amid cheers and patriotic enthusiasm the 400 ministers attending the conference joined in approving the resolutions.

Traffic Conditions in the U. S. A.

VISCOUNT COWDRAY, interviewed by a reporter for the London *News Chronicle,* gave a very good summary of traffic conditions as they exist in the U. S. A.; and although these conditions are familiar to most of our readers, we give place to them, thinking they will be of interest in other countries than Britain within which *The Golden Age* has readers:

"The Americans, at any rate in the South and West, are building roads at prodigious speed, and I did not see one modern road where they have not provided 'shoulders'. The 'shoulder' is a margin about 8 feet wide, covered with half an inch of gravel and soil.

"Whether the road is 20 feet wide or 40 feet, that margin is made. On it cars pull up when their drivers wish to stop for repairs, or to lunch, or admire the view. The result is that the 20-foot road remains a 20-foot road and is not reduced, by cars at a standstill, to 10 feet. The margin adds greatly to the efficiency of the road and practically nothing to the upkeep.

"Some of the new main roads near Los Angeles are divided for their whole length by three white lines into four tracks, the inner two tracks being used only when pulling out to pass a slower vehicle. The plan works admirably at night when head-lamps of strictly limited strength light up the lines and the overtaking driver knows that so long as he does not cross the centre line he is perfectly safe from all traffic coming toward him.

"Many cities adopt the 'stop' principle. One road is made dominant, and roads coming into it or crossing it become sudsidiary roads. At each of those points on the subsidiary road is a 'stop' sign, and no matter whether the driver can see that the dominant road is clear or not, he pulls up for a quarter of a second before turning into it. The plan works extraordinarily well.

"These regulations require to be understood, which is not always easy, as they vary from place to place, but my impression was that the discipline of the American drivers on the whole was high. Speeds in general are not, I think, faster than here; 45 miles is a good cruising speed, but as the roads are generally straighter than here and have no hedges, the average speed maintained is higher. On the other hand, there are in parts of the country numerous mountain roads which twist and curl to an alarming extent. The principle of the white line is adopted here very profusely, and the discipline of the drivers in keeping to their proper side enables these bends to be taken at a great rate.

"Parking facilities in the newer cities are one of the outstanding features. Towns are built in square blocks, and about one-fourth of each block near the centre of the cities appears to be a car park. Looking down from the upper room windows of the skyscrapers, you see the car park as a mass of saloon-car roofs—for every man has his car and almost every car is a saloon."

Once More into the Breach—Eugenists

By A. J. West (Denmark)

TO READ K. C. MacArthur's "An Essay on Eugenics" and Paul Saddlemire's criticism was surely interesting, for there was much good in both.

Voltaire once said, "If you wish to converse with me, define your terms"; and one could not help feeling that if some of the abstract terms used by MacArthur had been more clearly defined, there would have been less room for criticism by Saddlemire. Taken in the spirit of the writing, it seems hardly reasonable that MacArthur would mean by these terms all that Saddlemire would put into them. The attack on "family pride", "patriotism," etc., was almost ruthless.

"Family pride" is put overboard with a scripture to support the action, namely, 'Pride is an abomination in the sight of the Lord.' Inordinate self-esteem is surely abominable in the Lord's sight, but a proper exultation in an arrangement which He has made for the well-being of the human family could hardly be displeasing to Him.

Patriotism too is not an ogre. Is there any shame in loving one's country and people? It is true that by reason of sad experience patriotism and war are usually associated; under proper conditions, however, this need not be, and it is these better conditions that the eugenists long for.

Be it ever so difficult to educate people, every honest effort to educate along proper lines must be commended. Is not *The Golden Age* conducting a campaign of education?

Saddlemire says, 'Surely the eugenists would not want some of their fellow men to attempt to deprive them, their own selves, of one of the inalienable rights that God gave them.' This, however, is not a question of the individual desire, but what is best for the whole. The desire of eugenists, as the name suggests, is that people shall be well born. Surely all who live in

organized society realize that frequently the wishes of the individual must be set aside in consideration of the best interests of the community. If perchance we get an infectious disease, we submit to isolation, not because we enjoy it, but for the good of others.

The argument that "if God has not done a certain thing puny man has no right to do it" seems faulty. It reminds one of the homely lady who, spying a flapper removing the grease from her nose, remarked, "I do not agree to trying to improve upon nature, my dear!"

There are many things which the Creator has provided for man's use, including a head, but He does not use them for him. Many things God did not do to Adam which man by reason of the "present necessity" finds expedient. God did not extract Adam's teeth, yet most of us have been grateful, if not glad, of the services of a dentist at some time. A good many people believe that in due course the Lord will provide folks with new sets of real teeth, but this does not prevent them from getting fixed up with artificial ones meanwhile. Further, if we meet with an accident to a limb, and this leads to gangrene, upon competent advice we would agree to amputation of the limb, that there might be some chance of restoration to health.

'Depriving less fortunate fellow men of God-given rights,' sounds and certainly is rather hard. So are many other things in this life. God purposed that man should enjoy freedom, but it is considered proper that those who abuse that freedom be restrained. Even those found guilty of manslaughter [when committed accidentally and without malicious intent] under the law given to the Jews had to remain within certain cities until the death of the high priest. Certainly far from nice, but evidently necessary.

That sterilization of certain types of human creatures works for the good of the whole can hardly be disputed. That there is need for some control is shown from the following extract from an article on "Prevention of Venereal Diseases". It reads, "Among nine syphilitic couples there were sixty-six pregnancies; these included thirty-three abortions or still-births and thirty-three living children. Of the thirty-three living, twenty died, four during the first year of life, three suicided, two were epileptics and died at the age of forty. Thirteen are still living, of whom only two are normal. In the face of these facts should people suffering from these diseases continue raising children to further contaminate the race?"

The recent report on children by a commission appointed by President Hoover is a tragic record for the richest country on earth.

The number of abnormal cases is 10,931,000, made up as follows:

Improperly nourished	6,000,000
Defective speech	1,000,000
Weak or damaged hearts	1,000,000
Behavior problems	675,000
Mentally retarded	450,000
Tubercular	382,000
Impaired hearing	342,000
Totally deaf	18,000
Crippled	300,000
Partially blind	50,000
Wholly blind	14,000
Delinquent	200,000
Dependent	500,000

That is to say, nearly a quarter of the children of the Union suffer from some severe physical or other disability which is likely to handicap them in life.

Eugenics would surely help the race to more intelligently use the measure of life with which it is endowed, but would eugenics bring satisfaction to man? There is that in man which craves continuity of life, and that in happiness; that eugenics could never give.

Man can be fully happy only as he is in harmony with his Creator. Life in all its fullness can come only from God, the source of life. If, then, man is to realize his desire for life in happiness it must needs be that God provide the means for him to attain it. That is just why God has arranged for a kingdom on earth; and through it most assuredly the ideals of eugenists will be more than realized.

Headed for the Incline

THE king business is all over in Portugal, China, Russia, Austria, Germany, Turkey, Greece and Spain, and it won't be long before it will be all over everywhere. Next after the royalty humbug will go the ecclesiastical frauds, and the financial hierarchy will speedily follow suit. And that will bring the Millennium, or perhaps we should say it will be the Millennium.

Salvation by the Gland Route *By Dr. Herbert M. Shelton*

IN THE Loeb-Leopold trial, in Chicago, a few years ago, ex-spurt testimony figured prominently on both sides of the fence. Prosecutor Crowe asked one of the experts, Dr. Hulburt, about the function of the pineal gland, in the brain, and upon being informed that it regulated the other ductless glands, he asked if it were not a fact that the medical world knew practically nothing of the pineal body, and, also, was it not true that doubt existed about its being a gland at all. Dr. Hulburt replied in the affirmative.

Dr. Woodyatt, who had made a study of the ductless or endocrine glands, stated that little concrete and coherent knowledge about these glands existed. He added that this field had been exploited by romantic writers, charlatans, and others who were not to be regarded as scientists.

Dr. J. F. Baldwin, in his presidential address before the Ohio State Medical Association, a few years ago, declared:

"The recent recrudescence of organo-therapy opens wide the door of charlatanry, though possibly in a few particulars it may afford triumphs for the science of medicine. The continued use of thyroid extract may relieve the manifestations of myxedema, and epinephrin may be an important therapeutic adjunct, but it by no means follows that all other glands possess active principles which may be of value.

"I recently received a booklet from a much betitled Chicago physician, this booklet of thirty-odd pages being devoted to the therapeutics of a long list of diseases, the remedial agents recommended being all of them from different animal organs. A very similar booklet comes from California describing what the manufacturers call 'pleuriglandular' products. To read these wonderful booklets one would assume that the therapeutic millennium had been reached; yet any intelligent physician would dismiss the entire thing as unproven, but undoubtedly the promoters will make money by selling their preparations to the unsophisticated.

"The center of the therapeutic stage, a stage which is always suggestive of vaudeville, is at present occupied by endocrinology. Possibly it has a brilliant future before it, but if we are to judge of the future by the past it will be simply another case of a mountain laboring and a mouse the product. In a personal letter from the lamented Dr. Osler, dated August 25, 1919, he says: 'The endocrine therapy has got badly out of hand—miles ahead of physiological base.' Although this was written nearly a year ago, there are no signs that the physiology is catching up at all with the therapy, and Dr. Richard C. Cabot recently facetiously remarked: 'Whenever one wants to get mental vertigo he has only to read the books on the ductless glands, and the various ways in which one can group the symptoms attributable to various ductless glands so as to explain clinical facts. . . . I cannot do anything with the hypothesis of ductless glands.'"

If there is one thing of which those who exploit this fad are more certain than any other, it is this: *Man is a few ductless glands and a few unimportant appendages.*

Charles Evans Morris, M. D., in his "Modern Rejuvenation Methods", says: "The body depends on the ductless glands for its very existence. If they fail in any small way, the cells of certain organs are affected and trouble arises. If we can bring about normal functioning of any of these glands that have fallen down in their work we can remedy these troubles. Therefore, alert medical practice today is centered around these glands as the controlling factors in all chemistry processes of the body. Today we are satisfied that we can solve all our problems of disease and old age through the endocrine glands."

It doesn't require much to satisfy "alert medical practice". In fact, it can be satisfied for a brief spell on any kind of nonsense. They are not solving the problems of disease and old age by appeal to the ductless glands, and they never will so solve them. They are only engaged in their age-long habit of chasing will-o'-the-wisps.

Dr. Morris quotes one Bailey as saying:

"We are the creatures of these glands! Men and women and children are what they are because of these little glands. . . . We are large or small, beautiful or ugly, fat or thin, brilliant or dull, have red hair or black, curls or straight hair, freckles or peachy complexion, large teeth or small teeth, sane or insane, gay or morose, wicked or angelic, affectionate or frigid, get old early or late, successful or a failure, and a thousand more things, all because of these glands.

"Why Johnny is slow with his studies, while

Willie is at the head of his class, is merely the difference in the amount of chemical fluid produced by a little gland in the throat. Johnny's thyroid gland is below par, so he is dull and stupid, while Willie's thyroid is excellent, so he is bright and keen-witted.

"No matter whether you are normal or abnormal the endocrine glands exert such an influence on the body chemistry through their secretions that they absolutely dominate and decide what you are. That you have larger arms than normal or shorter legs than normal, that you have hair on your chest while others may have it largely on their legs or back or have none at all, that you are fat below the hips or vice versa, or that you are what you are in every respect, perfect or imperfect, is decided by these tiny glands.

"It may be taken as a definite fact that the internal secretions of these glands, with their mysterious but powerful influence upon the brain and nervous system, as well as upon all the functions of digestion, blood-making and cell-building generally, are not only the arbiters of reactions and emotions, but that they actually control character and temperament for good or ill."

Dr. Evans also quotes one Dr. Louis Berman as saying:

"Every bit of evidence points toward the glands of internal secretion as the holders of the secrets of our inmost being. They are the well-springs of life, the dynamo of the organism. In trailing their scent we appear upon the track not only of the chemistry of our bodies, but of the chemistry of our very souls.

"The most precious bit of knowledge we possess today about man is that he is the creature of his glands of internal secretion. That is, man as a distinctive organism is the product of a number of cell factories which control the parts of his make-up. These chemical factories consist of cells which act upon the other cells of the body and so start and determine the countless processes we call Life. Life, body and soul emerge from the activities of the magic ooze of their silent chemistry."

All the gland-hounds seem to be agreed that man is the product of his ductless glands. "You made me what I am today" should be sung to the endocrine system. "The glands make the man (or the woman)," but WHO OR WHAT MAKES THE GLANDS? Who created these creators?

It is easy enough to tell us that these glands control the parts of man's body make-up, but why not tell us what controls the glands? What causes Johnny's thyroid to be below par and what keeps Willie's thyroid in excellent condition? Why do Jack's glands cover his chest with hair while Mary's glands cover her legs with hair?

Small teeth and large teeth may be the result of glandular activity or lack of activity, but they can certainly be produced at will by diet and other factors. Does this mean, then, that the diet affects the glands, and through these the bones? If so, shall we say man's glands are what he eats?

After all, glands are merely parts of the body, fed by its blood stream, controlled by its nervous system, and produce their secretions from the materials brought to them by the blood. They are played upon by all the factors of life that affect the other parts of the body. The body is a unit, both in structure and function. As greatly important as are these glands to the rest of the body, they are of no greater value to the body than the body is to the glands. The glands did not create the body, but are parts of the body and were created with it. They are as dependent upon the rest of the body as the rest of the body is dependent upon them.

When they become disordered it is not without cause; and that cause does not spend its whole force upon the glands. Much of the troubles attributed to glandular derangement are merely concomitant and successive effects of the same causes, acting on other tissues, which are responsible for the glandular derangement. And there are always other troubles which precede the development of glandular derangement.

Treating glands, as these men do, as though the glands were at fault, as though there were no cause for their troubles, is hopelessly ridiculous. Dr. Evans desires to treat them by various forms of radiation and thereby force them to behave in a normal manner. He does not discuss the causes of glandular derangement, and ways and means of correcting these.

If we assume that Johnny is dull and stupid because his thyroid gland is not up to par, the question arises, Why is this thyroid not up to par? How can the impairing causes be dis-

covered and removed or corrected? But these questions are wholly foreign to the *gland-hounds. Their only question is: How can we force the thyroid to increase its activity, and do it in such a manner that we can collect fat fees therefrom?*

To merely stimulate the thyroid gland (by any means whatsoever), and all the while ignore the causes of its impairment, is a foolish procedure. Perhaps it is as much as can be expected from orthodox medical men, for these have not evolved out of their ancient superstitions about "cure".

The discovery of a part of the function of the ductless glands, which were formerly declared to be useless survivals (rudimentary organs) of man's hypothetical "pre-human" state, and of their great importance to the body, opened wide the flood-gates of commercialism and fakery. Every commercialist in the medical profession, and all the manufacturing drug houses, and many others not included in this category are exploiting this field for all there is in it. And it must be confessed that there is much money to be made from it.

A booklet about the glands recently arrived at the offices of *The Golden Age*, and was passed on to me for my comments. This booklet, by Clayton E. Wheeler, A.B., M.D., of Los Angeles and San Francisco, and entitled *Health and Vitality from Normal Gland Activity,* is a cleverly written piece of advertising matter. The moral of this book is "Come unto Dr. Wheeler and be saved".

Dr. Wheeler makes the usual exaggerated claims about the ductless glands, greatly overstresses their functions in the body and tells us that many of his results in a long string of diseases medical men are in the habit of regarding as incurable are "nothing short of amazing".

By goat-gland transplantation, gamma ray treatment and other means which he hides under the statement that he supplies "the proper revitalization and reconstructive material to the defective part, or gland," Dr. Wheeler rejuvenates old soaks and sensualists and accomplishes a lot of other impossibles. His book carries a number of testimonials of the wonders his work has accomplished. These read like the ones we have always been used to reading in the patent medicine almanacs, only, they are a little more exaggerated.

The doctor makes the obviously false statement that "it is an accepted fact that this sort of imbalance (unbalanced body chemistry due to the defective glands) is fundamentally responsible for all diseases". Not only is this not an "accepted fact", but it is a fact patent to all that the defective gland action is itself an effect of still more fundamental cause.

It is just here that the greatest fault lies with all this tinkering and meddling with the glands of the body. They treat the glands instead of removing the causes of their trouble. They blame the glands for the body's troubles, instead of seeing the glandular trouble as a part of the general bodily derangement. It is obviously foolish to blame an organ for its own derangement or for the derangement of the other organs of the body.

The glands are parts of the body and depend upon the blood for their nutrition and upon the nerves for their functional power. They can become deranged only through some abnormal condition existing within the body; that is, they are deranged by enervation and toxemia.

Stimulation and over-stimulation of these glands due to toxins in the blood produce the same effects upon them as the same amount of stimulation does upon other organs of the body. Enervation has the same inhibiting effect.

I am taking the liberty to quote the following from one of my own books with reference to the present practice of endocrinology:

"The facts and theories upon which the practice is based are contained in the following propositions:

"(1) The endocrine glands secrete substances that are essential to normal metabolism and function.

"(2) Through some derangement of a gland, either functional or structural, the gland's secretion is either of poor quality, or is insufficient or excessive in amount and produces certain functional and structural derangements in the body, depending upon the gland deranged and the nature of its derangement.

"(3) By means of various chemical, mechanical, or electrical agencies or by food, etc., and by glandular extracts from animals, the endocrine secretions can be modified or normalized: The action of the glands is either stimulated or inhibited.

"The agent most commonly used for these purposes is powdered glands from animals. (These are used to take the place of the normal secretions.)

"The weak link in this chain lies in the fact that it does not go deep enough. It treats the deranged gland as though it were the primary cause. No attention is given to the reason for the glandular derangement.

"The question is a pertinent one: Why are the glands deranged? Can the reason for their derangement be found and removed? The practice of stimulating or inhibiting the gland deranged cannot give more than temporary relief.

"As long as the cause or occasion for the glandular derangement is present the derangement will persist. If the interfering element be removed the gland will again become normal in its activities, provided it has not been irreparably damaged. And this is one reason we object to stimulating or inhibiting them; it hastens their destruction and at the same time leaves the cause untouched, so that the glands reach a point where a return to normal is impossible. An intelligent practice will not allow degenerative changes to reach such a point."

This system of patch work and tinkering often gives temporary relief, as does surgical interference, but it is invariably followed by worse consequences. Such methods are not curative in any sense of the word.

The same causes which usually impair health and lower the resistance of the body or any of its organs in any manner are also the causes of the destruction and deterioration of the ductless glands. They are parts of the body and are injured by whatever injures the body.

The prime necessity, therefore, in maintaining the glands in health is to maintain the blood in perfect condition, and the nervous system in a normal state. We can do this by the same methods of living that insure the general health of the body. The glands call for no new or added factor. We do not require to concern ourselves about the ductless glands. The same factors maintain health now as before these glands were discovered; and the factors which maintain health are just as important, just as simple, and just as effective now as then. Proper diet, pure water, pure air, exercise, right mental influences, rest, sleep, and freedom from devitalizing habits, are still the requisites of health.

Nutrition plays a profoundly important part in the health and activity of the endocrine glands as of the rest of the body. Actual experiments, for instance, have shown that an excess of meat acts very detrimentally upon the thyroid gland, and upon others also. All excess of starch foods has been found to injuriously affect these glands, while they rapidly deteriorate under the influence of a diet too rich in protein.

Fruit has been found extremely beneficial in its action upon the various glands. Exercise is essential, if the blood is to be kept pure and the circulation vigorous. Rest and sleep are especially beneficial to them.

We should bear in mind that the requirements of health are the same now, with all our knowledge, real or assumed, of the functions of the organs of the body, as they were when man knew nothing of his body at all. Our increasing knowledge of the body does not change the fundamental needs of the body.

Of course, if we assume that disease is an entity, a destructive process, which can be cured and which must be cured, and if we assume that each so-called 'disease' is a specific disease, requiring specific treatment, and that cures come from without, then we would quite naturally assume that our knowledge of the ductless glands will lead to some marvelous new cure.

So far, however, gland treatments of all kinds, drugs, gland extracts, electrical and radiation treatments of the glands, have each and all been dismal failures.

Seems to Be Getting the Idea

A SUBSCRIBER sends us, from some paper not marked, a sermon on dogs, preached by Dr. E. O. Heath, pastor of the First Methodist Church. The most we care to say about this sermon at this time is that Dr. Heath seems to be getting the right idea, and if he will continue his studies on this subject he will suddenly have a great awakening when he runs across Isaiah 56:10, 11.

"The Bible has scarcely a kind word to say for the dog. The one animal which has been for centuries a synonym for intelligence, fidelity and affection is mentioned in the Bible only in terms which indicate aversion and contempt. There are 41 verses in the Bible in which the word dog occurs, and in not a single one of them, save in the kindly words of Jesus, where He refers to the dogs coming and licking the sores of Lazarus, is a good word spoken for the dog. The reason for this is that the Bible view is the oriental view, where dogs are repulsive scavengers, eating anything, even human bodies, and lapping human blood."

Vitamins and Their Importance to Health

By David S. Christie (Scotland)

THE discovery of "vitamins" and their importance as an essential factor in promoting health and well-being is not so recent a discovery as most people imagine, although the subject is receiving a great deal of publicity and much research is being conducted with regard to these accessory food factors.

In 1909 the cause of the Eastern disease known as "beri-beri" was traced to the use of "milled" rice, i.e., rice which had been polished by the removal of its husk and outer layers. Beri-beri is a form of neuritis with loss of muscular power, emaciation and exhaustion, and a disease which has been one of the scourges of the tropics. In the Federated Malay States it was estimated that 45,000 deaths occurred from the disease over a period of thirty years.

Fowls and pigeons fed on polished rice alone quickly showed signs of the disease, but if the *polishings* of the rice were added to their food they quickly recovered. Some observers were of the opinion that it was the absence of phosphates from the rice which was responsible for the disease, but further investigations proved otherwise. It was due to the loss of a substance which is present as a mere trace in the husks; a substance of which there are no more than 10 grains in a ton of rice.

Dr. Funk was able to segregate this substance, and gave the name of "vitamin" to it. We are told that a pigeon fed on polished rice alone will, after three or four weeks, show signs of disease, but if, when death seems imminent, a minute dose of vitamin be given, the bird quickly recovers. The results of the discovery were also applied to the treatment of beri-beri, and the change from polished to unpolished rice practically stamped out the disease in the Philippines. In certain colonies the use of unpolished rice was made compulsory by law.

The practical value of the discovery of the vitamin was also evident in the treatment of deficiency diseases such as scurvy, rickets, etc., and marvelous results were secured.

So far there have been many ideas but no conclusive theory as to what really constitutes the vitamin. The word literally translated means "life element", and to explain some of the theories put forward would call for a scientific treatise. Suffice it to say that vitamins are found to the greatest extent in those foods which are exposed to direct contact with the sun. The transformation of the sunlight into chemical energy takes place in these vegetable cells which contain chlorophyl (the element which gives the green color to fruits and vegetables). What are known as protein, starches and fats are different forms of sun energy transformed into chemical energy, and these foodstuffs contain nothing more than sun energy when we consume them as flesh foods.

It is a surprising fact that greater application has not been made of the discovery of these essential elements in food, as the majority of people still seem to be making their staple diet of the so-called "nourishing" foods, and not utilizing the natural foods, the regular use of which can effect an immense improvement in health.

Without becoming in any way a "faddist" or "crank" it is possible to include in one's daily diet sufficient of the natural, uncooked, vitamin-containing foods to keep the body in health.

The undernoted table shows the foods which contain the vitamins to the largest extent, and also points out the disease conditions which arise from a lack of these essential elements.

Name of Vitamin	Foods Containing	Diseases Resulting from Deficiency
Fat Soluble A	Cream, butter, yolk of egg, cod liver oil, green leafy vegetables (such as spinach, lettuce, cabbage, etc.)	Stunted growth of the young; rickets; emaciation and weakness.
Water Soluble B	Skimmed milk (not in cream), nuts, green leafy vegetables, fruits, germ of cereals, yeast. Small quantities in flesh foods.	Stunted growth; emaciation; weakness; beri-beri; pellagra; rickets; anemia; loss of appetite.
Water Soluble C	Green leafy vegetables, fruits, germ and husks of cereals, skimmed milk.	Rickets, decay of teeth, scurvy, anemia, etc.

It will be seen from a study of the above table that the most essential foods are the green leafy vegetables and fruits and that their liberal daily use in an uncooked or conservatively cooked state with the substitution of wholemeal bread for the white demineralized product, will do much to counteract the effect of the ordinary diet and also to improve the health of the majority of people who live under 'highly civilized' conditions.

"The Social Management of American Forests"

THIS little book, by Robert Marshall, Ph. D., of the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, New York, contains but 36 pages, but these pages are packed full of information for anybody who is interested in the future of the American continent.

The following Summary, taken from the last page of the book, is an excellent review of its contents. Every statement in this Summary is abundantly proven in the book, and the authorities therefor are cited. A treeless continent would be an unhabitable continent, and at present we are headed that way.

Forests are essential for the highest social welfare. They are necessary as sources of raw material, as regulators of streamflow, as protectors of soil and as environments for recreation and æsthetic pleasure. In the United States the forests have been owned both privately and publicly. Private forest ownership has generally resulted in the devastation or decimation of the forest's productivity, in deficiently controlled runoff, in disastrous soil erosion and in the ruination of the forest beauty. It has been responsible for a large army of poorly paid, unstable workers. It has resulted in the extermination of extensive communities. It threatens to the great consuming public the sharpest sort of famine in one of its most important natural resources. In extenuation for all this it can only be said that it has supplied relatively cheap wood and has yielded a small profit to some operators.

On the other hand, public ownership has resulted in a perpetuation of the timber supply where it has operated, in the protection of streamflow, in the prevention of soil erosion and in the preservation of some of the most stupendous outdoor beauty existing anywhere. It promises to the consumer a perpetual supply of a vitally important natural resource; to the worker a permanent job and to the communities in which it functions a stable existence. Its only drawback lies in the fact that it has incurred annually a small financial deficit. This contrast in the efficacy of public and private ownership clearly dictates the desirability of socializing the bulk of our forest resources.

Unfortunately, however, public opinion is so conservative that before socialization can be carried out most of the forest lands will be devastated or at least their productivity will be seriously depleted. Consequently, until public ownership of the large tracts of timberland is possible some form of federal regulation must be exerted to stop private forest devastation.

There is a temptation to dwell on some of the facts which support the above Summary. How does it make you feel, for instance, to know that in 1792 New York state sold about a million and a half acres of forest land for six cents an acre and a few years ago bought some of it back at $540 an acre? Looks as if somebody had been shortsighted somewhere, does it not?

How does it make you feel that in America today there is four times as much wood removed from the forest or destroyed annually as is returned by new growth? And do you know that in about 40 percent of the acreage cut over by private timber operators the land is left in an utterly devastated condition, with no provision whatever made for any future growth of timber?

Do you know that in America we use seven times as much wood as is used elsewhere throughout the world, in proportion to the population, and that this can be kept up for but a short time longer? And do you know that in fire protection the private operators have proven themselves to be about thirty times as careless and incompetent as the government in its own timber operations now extended over a period of twenty-five years?

Discussing Government "Cooperation" the little book says, amusingly:

The fact remains that private owners have voluntarily placed under forest management of any sort only from 1 to 5 percent of all their forest land. The principle of cooperation has brought out several beautifully illustrated conservation magazines. It has resulted in many eloquent talks before school children, women's organizations and rotary clubs. It has produced a great many lachrymose promises and wild assertions, but it has not resulted in any appreciable practice of forestry.

A Week-End in South Africa

By P. J. de Jager

INEXPRESSIBLY grand is the privilege of being a witness in the interests of the kingdom of God at this time! What happy experiences are frequently thrown in with this privilege of service. In the course of 1930 such has been my portion over and over again.

During the last few days, however, they have been of an exceptional and unexpectedly varied and interesting nature. I shall relate some of them in brief, as well as some authentic information gathered concerning the wild life in the midst of which I am sitting as I write.

After a day and a half of successful preaching of the Kingdom on the trains I have been boarding to reach this far-off spot near the northeastern bounds of the Union of South Africa, as well as at the station where I had to wait for many hours for a connection, viz., at Komatipoort, having disposed of forty-two books and booklets both in English and in Afrikaans, with some further prospects as a result of the above canvasses, I arrived at Mica-siding to visit a young man who recently accepted the truth and desired immersion as well as personal contact with a representative of the Society.

With his father he is living in a neatly arranged "camp" of three huts, besides a "kitchen", to carry on mining operations in the immediate vicinity. The surrounding country is very sparsely inhabited, by both Europeans and natives. It is considerably infested with lions and game, the rivers with hippopotamuses and crocodiles. Only this morning, while I was having an open air bath and a shave in the "bathroom" of the camp on the edge of a wooded valley, or "kloof", I stood watching small buck grazing and basking in the morning sun, about 300 to 350 yards away.

The previous day, from a hill about 400 yards away, we observed water buck peacefully grazing about 1000 yards from us. Today we walked to a neighboring farm (about five miles away), and when we returned we came up to this kind of buck as close as fifty yards. That happened after a baptismal ceremony in the Olifants river (i.e., Elephant river) which teems with "hippos" and "crocs". The crocodiles do not readily show themselves. We used a pool safe and secure from their possible interference. About two hours after the ceremony, however, we watched three or four "hippos" alternately lifting and hiding their huge heads in the river about a half a mile farther up. About twelve to fourteen are known to make that portion of the river their permanent abode.

In the morning a lion had been seen passing about 100 yards from the spot where the immersion had taken place. Such experiences in the midst of nature practically untouched by human hands, after having been down two Mica mines the night before, and having traveled two days ago by train through the Kruger National Park, watching game of different varieties close to us quietly "snoozing" or peacefully enjoying their pasture as though they were totally unconscious of any intrusion into their natural haunts, crowned a week-end of quiet adventure with prospects of more tomorrow, the beginning of another week.

Urgent activity in the service of the truth in the midst of all this has only served to make my heart more appreciative of the things Jehovah has made for man's enjoyment and which man may enjoy even under the present imperfect and incomplete conditions prevalent upon this old earth of ours. One cannot help wondering whether some spots on earth will not be left forever untouched by human hands to delight the heart of man with a beauty singularly their own, in contrast to the loveliness of those spots cultivated and beautified by human science and art.

During this week-end more than ever has it been impressed on my mind that man's wanton destruction of animal life in his so-called 'hunters' sporting spirit' has served indeed to bring estrangement between him and the lower creatures. The natural tendency of the beasts of the field is to respect man as their superior and, when not injured and wantonly slaughtered, to allow him to come up quite close to them and admire their various shapes and frequently graceful forms.

Even the lion proves not to be the traditionally dangerous brute, as far as man is concerned, that he is reputed to be. According to the brother I am visiting, and a neighbor, the lion will consistently clear the way for man when faced by him and challenged with a bold and confident voice. He will even allow himself to be chased from his freshly caught prey when charged with sufficient confidence by his earthly "king", in spite of his snarls and protests against such treatment.

It is man's ill treatment of these animals that

causes them to dread him and frequently to consciously take vengeance on him. Those who avoid needless slaughter and sympathetically observe these dumb creatures and prefer to protect them rather than hurt them find them to be, on the whole, their respectful and confident neighbors, no doubt having pleasure in man's approach and proximity.

A creature characteristic of the low veld of the Transvaal is the so-called "honeybird". It is very fond of honey. It has learned that man is an adept at robbing bees. Therefore when the bird detects the presence of this suitable ally it frequently begins a conversation in bird language. If the invitation is accepted the bird flits from tree to tree, on and on to the hive, keeping up an almost continual chatter of delight, interspersed with lapses of apparent soliloquy as it leads him on to the supply of surpassing sweetness so agreeable to its taste.

Truth and Man

Less than a week after the above brief article was written I am seated hundreds of miles away in the midst of a thickly populated region of the Transvaal where human handiwork is everywhere in evidence alongside of and upon the direct outcome of God's great works of nature, miles and miles of waste lands rehabilitated, viewed about an hour or two ago from a high hill where nature still reigns supreme. Another zealous servant of God has asked for a visit. He lives with his family on one of the plots under the biggest irrigation scheme to date undertaken by the Government of the Union, the Hartebeestpoortdam system.

Thousands of the poor of the country have been settled on these plots; but with the adversities of nature and the imperfect efforts of men at rehabilitation of those who have become practically destitute, mostly through circumstances beyond their control, these people are far from having a happy time of it. God's kingdom it is that will bring the desired deliverance. Yet this scheme has put a vast extent of waste lands under cultivation; and this morning we had an excellent view of the extent of the settlements. The beautifully green wheat fields in patches serve as a lovely reminder of what is in store for poor groaning humanity in the immediate future.

Neither has our gracious Jehovah God left them without a zealous witness about this deliverance now so near at hand. Numbers of *The Harp* and *Deliverance* and of the booklets, many of them in Afrikaans, are circulating in a stretch of country about thirty miles in length and fifteen in breadth, through the efforts of this worker. He is one of the poor of this world, rich in faith. He has his plot more or less in the very center of these rehabilitated fields. He sets down every Saturday at least as the time especially reserved for his witness work, and will not permit anything to interfere. An effort to get him into trouble with the authorities supervising the settlements, for his persistent preaching of this gospel of the Kingdom, was met with a determined stand for his privilege and duty in obedience to God's command.

In a year's time he has just managed to get around the above stretch of country, including a little town of a few hundred population. He does this work on a push bike (bicycle) and on foot. He has just begun to cover that field a second time and finds the people more appreciative of the books this time than before. To meet this worker does one's heart good. He has a love for God and his fellow men, in spite of nasty affronts from some of the "goats" abroad here as elsewhere, that "consumes" him. His joy is abounding. He has a hard struggle to provide for his family and to pay his regular installments for his plot. Yet the resounding refrain of his life is to sing forth the praises of our God. Is it mere chance that he is settled practically in the heart of this settlement of many thousands of the poor of the land that have so much need of this message of cheer and comfort? "God moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform."

An Appreciative Saint

AN APPRECIATIVE saint, a member of a Catholic church in a Western city, writes us of how things are going in the congregation:

Father Ennis was very discouraged Sunday. He was $120 short in incoming money, so he had to take it from the bank, from funds which he had laid aside for a new church, to help pay current expenses. Gee, he is sore! But he has $60,000 in the bank, and the churches are half empty. We have plenty of room and there is no need for a larger church.

What Shall I Do that I May Inherit Eternal Life?

SOONER or later every man who will gain eternal life must get a knowledge of the only true God, give God the first place in his heart, obey God's commands to the best of his ability, get a knowledge of Jesus Christ, God's Son, accept Jesus as the 'bread from heaven', the Savior of us all, hear and listen to His voice, become one of His sheep, do the work Jesus gives him to do, give earthly possessions a secondary place in his heart, and show love and mercy toward all men.

When God was alone, that is to say, when He had not yet deigned to bring into existence either the visible things of creation, of which we ourselves are a part, or the invisible things, which we know to be in existence, He was in perfect poise, perfect balance, and therefore perfect in happiness. The admission of others into the scheme of things of which He is the Author and the Center has cost Him something.

Suppose, for instance, that Lucifer had never been created and that man had never made his appearance. The peace of heaven would never have been disturbed, and the earth in all its beauty could have gone whirling through space forever, an object of admiration on the part of any who might come close enough to it to see it, and without any rebels or ingrates to mar it.

It is apparent, therefore, that Creation has cost God something. But for the promises He has made, and the word that has gone out of His mouth, everything could be wiped out, and all could be as it was before any of these things came into existence. But with His word at stake, and with the interests of Jesus, His own dear Son, and that of other dear sons, at stake, perfect happiness must wait.

Meantime, how deeply we all are indebted to His grace! One bright day of sunshine is a gift beyond all estimation; yet think how many of them we have and what it would mean to us if they were cut off. If we had but a day, how we would value it! how we would cherish it! how we would love the Author of it! Ah, if we had but a day, and some of us have but that, how different we would all be!

God does not need anything from us. There is little we can bring to Him, even in our best of moods: some praise, perhaps, some adoration, some witnessing to the honor of His name; but He needs us not. "God that made the world, and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath, and all things."—Acts 17:24, 25.

The One Changeless Friend

There was a time when Jesus was not; there was a time when the holy angels were not; and there was a very recent time when man was not; but there never was a time when God was not. Others may come and go, but God is our one changeless friend.

Take a short view of life, if you wish. When you came into the world you were an object of tender love and solicitude by your father and mother. They hoped you would live and grow up and become a good man or woman, but they knew the time would come when they would leave you, and perhaps they are both now sleeping in their tiny houses beneath the sod.

Or it may be that you left them, for such is the way of youth, and they did the same thing before your day. The point is that here is a tie that is dear and tender, one of the most tender ties of which we can conceive, but it is not a permanent one. It lasts a few years, sometimes a quarter of a century, sometimes a little longer, sometimes a great deal less, but at length it ceases. There is a separation. But it is not so with God.

When one has come into the relationship of a son of God, he may, if he will, retain that sonship for ever and ever, and the relationship between himself and his Father will grow more dear every year and every century, without any end to it anywhere.

How the heavenly Father loves His sons! He counted *all* Israel such. "When Israel was a child, then I loved him, and called my son out of Egypt." (Hos. 11:1) Jesus was truly such. "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased."—Matt. 3:17.

What a blessing it is to Jews and Gentiles who have been admitted into the divine family to be able to come and say to the Most High God over heaven and earth, "Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name," and to know in advance that if they, being naturally evil, naturally imperfect, know how to give good gifts unto their children, how much more would their "Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him".—Matt. 6:9; 7:11.

Who is there that has tasted of the joys of 'citizenship in heaven' that would not gladly confess the name of the Savior of men? What a joy it is to think of the home-coming implied in the promise that "whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven"!—Matt. 10:32.

Many people are proud of their relatives. Some are not, and some have no reason to be; but what a blessing comes to him who becomes a member of the divine family! "Whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother." And it will be a permanent relationship.

The kingdom in which God's people are privileged to participate is God's kingdom. "Then [that means right now, in our day] shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father." It is very apparent that their shining forth is not their own shining, but is the truth, God's truth, shining out through them. Is there any joy comparable to extending God's truth to others? There is none.

The Father is pleased to let His children into His secrets. He even did this while the apostles were still walking with Jesus. On one occasion, when Peter gave expression to the great truth that Jesus is the Son of God, Jesus said to him, "Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven."—Matt. 16:17.

The Father has provided caretakers for those who are really His children. They always have access to His presence. "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven."—Matt. 18:10.

Except as their own faithlessness or worthlessness should make them not worth bothering with, God makes provision for the everlasting salvation of those who are members of His family. "Even so, it is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish."—Matt. 18:14.

The Father enters into a partnership agreement with His children, so that, "If two of you [who are really His children] shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven."—Matt. 18:19.

The Father will sometime have positions of honor to award to those who shall be most faithful. Who will have these positions is not known in advance, but it shows the Father's interest in His whole family. Of this item Jesus said, "To sit on my right hand, and on my left, is not mine to give, but it shall be given to them for whom it is prepared of my Father."—Matt. 20:23.

The Father has forgiveness for the sons who make mistakes (and we all make them), but we must do our part. "And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have ought against any; that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses. But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses."—Mark 11:25, 26.

The Father has special favors for those members of His family who honestly feel that they do not know so very much, and are therefore more ready to learn. We remember Jesus' words on this point: "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes: even so, Father; for so it seemed good in thy sight."—Luke 10:21.

The Father really seeks the worship of those who are honestly members of His family. We can understand how this is when we reflect that some who were once members of that family have broken away. We refer to him who once was Lucifer, and to those who seceded with him. "The hour cometh," said Jesus, "and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him."—John 4:23.

The Father makes His abiding place in the heart of the one who really tries to be a true Christian. "If a man love me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." (John 14:23) Can you imagine any guests you would love to have in your heart that could at all compare with these?

The Father of the divine family is the God of that family and of all, as is His right, and that includes His first and best loved Son and all the other sons who are admitted into membership. Jesus said to His disciples, "I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to *my God*, and your God."—John 20:17.

The Father puts in the heart of His adopted children the desire to think of Him as their Father. "For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father."—Rom. 8:15.

It is our Father's will that we should be delivered from Satan's rule, Satan's way of doing things. This deliverance is coming to those of God's family through our Lord Jesus Christ, "who gave himself for our sins, that he might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God and our Father".—Gal. 1:4.

It is our Father's will that we should be His heirs. "And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father. Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God through Christ."—Gal. 4:6, 7.

Though some of His sons are yet in humble tenements of flesh, it is nevertheless His provision for them that even here and now they live a heavenly life. "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ."—Eph. 1:3.

While these are yet here, looking like other men, and not seeming to be greatly different from others, they nevertheless have admission into the presence of God. "For through him we both have access by one spirit unto the Father."—Eph. 2:18.

Not only does the Father love those who have been admitted into His family, but He manifests that love by bestowing the blessings of comfort in our troubles and hope of a happy ultimate outcome. The apostle refers to Him as "God, even our Father, which hath loved us, and hath given us everlasting consolation and good hope through grace".—2 Thess. 2:16.

It occasionally happens that the Lord has to chastise some who are of His family; but this is not because He does not love them, but because He does. "My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him: for whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth. If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons; for what son is he whom the father chasteneth not? But if ye be without chastisement, whereof all are partakers, then are ye [spurious], and not sons. Furthermore, we have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence: shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? For they verily for a few days chastened us after their own pleasure; but he for our profit, that we might be partakers of his holiness."—Heb. 12:5-10.

It is possible for men to be right here in this world and to have a good knowledge of our great God and Father. The Apostle John wrote to some, "I write unto you, little children, because ye have known the Father." (1 John 2:13) But no man can be in accord with Satan's wicked rule, and his wicked way of doing things, and either know God or love Him. "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world [Satan's organization] passeth away [and it is passing, and you can see it pass nowadays], and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." (1 John 2:15-17) That is to say, such a one will eventually have everlasting life.

The heavenly Father is not ashamed to admit the sonship of those who are really sons. "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God."—1 John 3:1.

It is still true that "the Lord loveth the righteous" (Ps. 146:8); and it is still true that "he loveth him that followeth after righteousness" (Prov. 15:9) even though that one is not able to wholly come up to his conceptions of it. It is still true that God is able to cast all our sins behind His back and that He does do so.

It is still true that the people of God are an honorable people. Really, they are the only honorable people in the world. That is not because of inherent merits of their own, but because of their standing with God. It is that which makes them really honorable. Since thou wast precious in my sight, thou hast been honourable, and I have loved thee."—Isa. 43:4.

The people of God are loved with a love that is everlasting. There is no fickleness, no termination to the blessed relationship. "Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love; therefore with lovingkindness have I drawn thee."—Jer. 31:3.

We all well know that "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whoso-

ever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life". (John 3:16) We have all heard the text times without end. But somehow the meaning of it tends to slip away unless we repeat it from time to time.

Suppose that one assured you over and over that he loved you. You would no doubt be deeply impressed. You would know that he would hardly say the same thing hundreds of times without meaning it. But if he backed that up by the most expensive gift at his command you would rub your eyes and say to yourself, Now I know that all that was said to me on this theme is true. That is what God has done. "God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."—Rom. 5:8.

The richness of God's mercy and the depth of His love are revealed in the fact that they are bestowed not upon the strong and the worthy, for there are none such in His sight among the sons of men. But "God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ". (Eph. 2:4, 5) We were as good as dead, and that without any hope whatever of a resurrection. A less loving God, a less loving Creator would have let us all go on and die and stay dead, and would have considered He was well rid of us. When you come to think of all the selfishness and meanness and brutality and faithlessness and hypocrisy that there is in the world, it shows transcendent love on the part of the Creator that He would have anything to do with man at all.

It is an inspiration to us poor humans to read John's description of God's love. "He that loveth not, knoweth not God; for God is love. In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him. Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins. And we have known and believed the love that God hath to us. God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. We love him because he first loved us."—1 John 4:8-10, 16, 19.

If you really love others you like to think about them, to recall the things they have said and done. Do you know it is that way with the great God in His attitude toward those who are really His children? Speaking of this very day the prophet says: "Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name. And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him."—Mal. 3:16, 17.

Does not that story of the lost sheep touch your heart? "All we like sheep have gone astray," the prophet says. Now see the heavenly Father's attitude toward the lost human family. Jesus tells us about it. "What man of you, having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them [in this instance, the human family], doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost, until he find it? And when he hath found it, he layeth it on his shoulders, rejoicing. And when he cometh home, he calleth together his friends and neighbours, saying unto them, Rejoice with me; for I have found my sheep which was lost. I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance."—Luke 15:4-7.

Do you know that if you have cast in your lot on the side of your Father, and your best friend, He is as much for you as you are for the realization of His promises; that is to say, He really wants you to make good, to make your calling and election sure? See how the apostle puts it: "If God be for us, who can be against us? He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?"—Rom. 8:31, 32.

Have you ever stopped to think that if God is on your side, all your foes of every sort amount to nothing? The apostle goes on and says, "Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? Shall God that justifieth? Who is he that shall condemn? Shall Christ that died, yea, rather, that was raised from the dead, who is at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us? Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or anguish, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us. For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor things present, nor things to come, nor powers, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creation, shall

be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."—Rom. 8:33-35, 37-39, *R. V.*, margin.

Have you ever stopped to reflect that God, by His own methods, is reconciling the world to himself, and that He is not imputing their trespasses to them? That is the way the apostle puts it. He addresses himself to those who are already the people of God, not the nominal people, but the actual ones, and says: "All things are of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation; to wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them: and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation."—2 Cor. 5:18, 19.

There is a text on this subject that is often neglected. It is one that needs to be brought to the fore. It is that "the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance". (Rom. 2:4) The apostle does not say that it is the fear of God, the dread of God, the horror of judgment at His hands, that works the change. It is the deep-seated assurance of His love that brings it about.

That is the message we have for you today. It is the message regarding the prodigal son all over again. It makes no difference whether you are "church members" or not. That has nothing to do with it. The whole question is, Do you love the Lord your God with all your heart, mind, soul and strength?

Hear what the Lord says to His professed people: "If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."—2 Chron. 7:14.

Is not the present time a good time to seek the Lord while He may be found? "In the day of adversity, consider." And this is a day of adversity to many. "Thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee. But thou, O Lord, art a God full of compassion, and gracious; longsuffering, and plenteous in mercy and truth."—Ps. 86:5, 15.

Do you wish an everlasting friend, one "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases"? "The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy. He will not always chide; neither will he keep his anger for ever. He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities. For as the heaven is high above the earth, so great is his mercy toward them that fear him. As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us. Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. For he knoweth our frame; he remembereth that we are dust. But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him, and his righteousness unto children's children."—Ps. 103:8-14, 17.

Do you not feel like casting in your lot with the people of God? All you have to do is to do it. You don't have to join anything. Let your whole heart go out to the Lord. It will be in safe-keeping, and it will return you a joy such as nothing else in life can give.

"O for such love I would make some return.
My humble offering I'm sure he'll not spurn.
Lord, here I give my poor life unto Thee;
Through it may praises resound unto Thee."

Usual Mishaps Follow the Blessing

IF YOU want an exciting life, with a good chance of an early and thrilling death, take an airplane flight with the pope's blessing on it before you start. Unconsciously the Liverpool *Catholic Herald* gives us three characteristic headlines of such an item in its issue of March 7. The first headline is "The Pope Blesses Girl's Flight". Naturally that would come first, before the hard luck. The next headline prepares the way for the hard luck story that follows, and reads, "Mishaps on Trip to Capetown". The third headline gets down to a place where the common man can see what it is all about, with the information "A Forced Landing". The article itself conveyed the news that "the weather was bad at the time, and a Reuter message stated that Miss Reynolds would not continue her journey until there was an improvement". Everything seemed to work out in the usual way. Meantime we are glad the young lady was not killed, as many have been under similar circumstances.

Extracts from Interesting Letters

CONIMICUT, R. I. "I would like to have a copy of Judge Rutherford's lecture that was broadcast by electrical transcription over WLSI on April 5. I will pay whatever it may cost. He certainly makes it plain. I would like to make several copies of his lectures to show to people who think that by paying the clergy they will have their sins forgiven. I will certainly buy many of Judge Rutherford's books as soon as I can afford them."

Youngstown, Ohio. "We wish to express our appreciation of the WATCHTOWER programs which we receive every Sunday morning from your studio WKBN. The simplicity and logic of Judge Rutherford's talks have induced us to get all his books. They certainly are in harmony with God's Word, the Bible.

Hollywood, Calif. "Have just listened to Judge Rutherford on my radio and would like a list of his books, and the prices. This talk was very helpful, and a thing much needed in these days."

Calgary, Alberta. "This morning I tuned in on your station and listened to a short lecture by Judge Rutherford, which I considered very good and right to the point. I wish to thank your station, KHQ, and Judge Rutherford, for presenting a Bible subject so entertainingly. You may be sure I will be listening to your next program."

Waterbury, Conn. "Please send me the list of books published by Judge Rutherford and broadcast through WMCA, New York. Kindly send cost also."

Burnet, Texas. "I am a widow, confined to my home by the illness of a daughter. I have been listening in to your talks every Sunday morning, WFAA, Dallas, and get new thoughts concerning the Bible. I am sure your book on 'Government' would be interesting and valuable. I think it our duty to inform ourselves as to what to expect."

Cleveland, Ohio. "I just listened to your broadcast over WGAR by Judge Rutherford. I congratulate you upon your message of comfort, for it is truly a message of comfort to any who has laid away a loved one."

In Golden Age No. 306

A STORY about the last of the "dark ages", in which the superintendent of a corrective institution put girls in straight-jackets and handcuffs, sealed their mouths with adhesive tape, and had their bodies lashed with whips. No, this was not in India or China, nor in the year 1200, but in the land of liberty and enlightenment known as the United States, and in the year 1931.

There is also a good article telling about a deluge of truth from the skies and a trip through the air. Then there is a good word for the management of Standard Oil; an article on how big business at Racine keeps the community chest full; reflections on attempts at calendar improvement; some information about the human body. There is, further, an article as to what is the Methodist hell, and we think you will enjoy it—that is, the article.

Finally, there is the radio lecture on an up-to-date Scripture topic, making the next number of *The Golden Age* complete.

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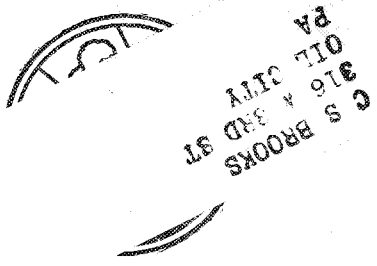
A JOURNAL OF FACT HOPE AND COURAGE



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The Skies Pouring Down Righteousness

"Drop down, ye heavens, from above, and let the skies pour down righteousness; let the earth open, and let them bring forth salvation, and let righteousness spring up together; I the Lord have created it." (Isa. 45:8) "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."—Isa. 11:9.

THE Lord our God has been very generous in the way in which He has spread the waters over the face of the beautiful planet upon which we dwell. The average depth of these waters is about two miles; in places it runs to seven miles. The above scriptures reveal God's purpose to sometime pour down the truth from the heavens and to saturate the atmosphere of the earth with it miles deep, "as the waters cover the sea."

Many of us have been so engrossed with the beautiful figures of speech with which the Scriptures abound that we have measurably lost sight of the fact that, in addition to being provided for the enjoyment of those who have large imaginations, they contain repeated and plainly stated announcements of the things which God purposes to do in the earth, which things we see now being done.

Before the discovery of the radio, who would have supposed that there would ever come a time in our day when Jesus' words to His disciples would be fulfilled, "Whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the housetops"? (Luke 12:3) Yet this is exactly what the radio does. The message of truth is spoken in the "darkness" or seclusion of the studio; it is spoken in the ear (in the microphone) in the closets and it is proclaimed upon the housetops by the antennae which today, quivering with the message of the truth, are literally attached to the housetops of millions of homes in every corner of the world.

Prior to the discovery of the radio, who would have supposed that the skies would literally pour down righteousness, literally deluging a community with the message of the Kingdom, and literally causing the judgment of Babylon, the Devil's organization, to reach unto heaven and be "lifted up even to the skies"?—Jer. 51:9.

A Visit to WHK

This is not much of a story. It merely tells a little, and a very little at that, about one of the more than 200 radio stations now weekly broadcasting the electrical transcriptions of Judge Rutherford, every one of which is filled to the full with "righteousness", truth, on the most important subjects that can engage the attention of men, the great truths of the Scriptures, the gospel of the Kingdom, stated so kindly and yet so plainly and so forcefully that all who listen may readily appreciate and accept, each who will, God's precious gift of truth which thus comes to them out of the skies.

It so happens that the WHK radio station manager was on the way to the one-day service convention planned for Massillon, April 12, and a convenient opportunity was provided for learning something of what was going on there. More of this later in this article, but now we give attention to the more important general aspects of what, not only this station, but hundreds of other stations are collectively doing to fulfil the scriptures which appear at the head of this article.

One of the myriad duties entrusted to the manager of a radio station is to constantly check up radio reception of his own station and other stations wherever he happens to be; so a conscientious and capable manager is seldom away from a receiving set for any considerable length of time. The manager of WHK has his auto equipped with a good receiving set, and as he drives about from one place to another, fulfilling his engagements, he gives constant attention to this phase of his work from sunrise to midnight.

Like many other intelligent up-to-date business men, M. A. Howlett, manager of WHK, is a great admirer of Judge Rutherford and listens regularly to his lectures, which at his station go on at 7:10 o'clock Sunday evening. WATCHTOWER features are on from 8:50 to 11:00 Sunday morning and from 2:00 to 3:00 Sunday afternoon, and from 6:30 to 7:30 Sunday night; from 7:30 to 8:00 on the mornings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and from 7:00 to 8:00 o'clock on Thursday evening, every week.

On the morning of Sunday, April 12, Mr. Howlett took five of us out in the service work at Massillon, and we all took a hand in it and placed twenty-two books and booklets, besides having the following wonderful experience in fulfilment of the scriptures heretofore cited:

The Inundation from Above

At 9:45 a.m., having then been out in the work about an hour, we gathered in the car, turned the dial to WJAY, Cleveland, and as though the speaker were in the car, in came the opening announcement:

This is the WATCHTOWER program, featuring on this occasion Judge Rutherford in an electrical transcription of his celebrated lecture on "The Resurrection of the Dead". Judge Rutherford stands as a towering figure in the world today by reason of his masterful defense of the Bible as the Word of God. The bringing back of the dead is one of the two great and vital truths taught in the Bible. You are now about to hear something you have never heard before.

The lecture followed, and we heard it all, every word, but toward its close the dial was turned to bring in WAIU, Columbus, when we heard Judge Rutherford's clear and lucid lecture concluded. As the concluding announcement was given, the dial was switched again, this time to WGAR, Cleveland, and we heard the opening announcement. A quick turn of the dial to WKRC, Cincinnati, and another to WORC, Worcester, Mass., revealed the fact that all three of these stations were making the same announcement simultaneously, and a moment later Judge Rutherford's kindly voice was saying:

The word "resurrection" means standing up again to life. If the dead are to live again it follows that they are now dead and not alive anywhere. The resurrection of the dead is so plainly taught in the Bible that there can be no doubt about it.

To know that those now dead and in the grave will be awakened and brought back brings hope and consolation to those who mourn the loss of their beloved dead. No one could know this without having proof from a reliable source. The Bible contains that proof. The books published and now being distributed amongst the people show exactly where in the Bible to find these proof texts. The whole question is there made plain and easily understood by all.

It is the privilege of those who understand the Bible to comfort others who desire consolation. The Scriptures use the word "sleep" to describe death because sleep denotes a state of unconsciousness from which there is an awakening. Hence it is written, in 1 Thessalonians 4:13, 14 and 17: "But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord."

Babylon Getting It, and How!

Occasionally we shifted from one station to another; and as we made one of these shifts we heard something that perhaps Babylon did not like to have told so plainly, but it is the truth nevertheless:

Many good parents have lost their children at the hand of the enemy death. Such children are not in heaven now, nor in purgatory, but are in the grave, which in poetic phrase is described by the prophet as the "land of the enemy". Such record appears in Jeremiah 31:15-17: "Rachel weeping for her children refused to be comforted, because they were not. Thus saith the Lord, Refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears; for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the Lord; and they shall come again from the land of the enemy. And there is hope in thine end, saith the Lord, that thy children shall come again to their own border." This promise is emphatic that the dead shall be awakened.

The clergy have told sorrowing parents that their babe was in heaven with the angels and enjoying bliss. If that were true, then the parents should not sorrow for them at all. The statement is wholly false, as shown by the Scriptures, because the babe is in the "land of the enemy", which is death, and in God's due time will be brought back and united with its parents. For many centuries Satan has beclouded the issue concerning the resurrection of the dead, and has done this by having his agents teach the people that the dead are alive, in heaven, purgatory or hell. Not wishing to make themselves unpopular by saying babes are in hell, the clergy have put them in heaven, and that without any Scriptural authority.

We rejoiced as we realized to the full that Babylon's punishment was reaching unto heaven and was "lifted up even to the skies". We could imagine in our minds' eyes the destroying wind of truth that was sweeping over Massillon. We could imagine the Lord of hosts filling the streets of Massillon with men as with caterpillars. As a matter of fact there were about 250 Bible Students there, and as we shifted our radio car from one point to another we must have seen nearly a score of them. Meantime, wherever we went Judge Rutherford's lectures on the resurrection continued:

As stated in Psalm 16:10 and Acts 2:34, Jesus died and went to hell. God raised Him up out of that condition. He was the first one resurrected from the dead, and His resurrection is complete proof of the resurrection of the other dead. In order to meet the argument of those who denied the resurrection of the dead in the days of the apostles, these words appear at 1 Corinthians 15:12-18 and verses 20 to 22: "Now if Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead? But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen. And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain. Yea, and we are found false witnesses of God; because we have testified of God that he raised up Christ: whom he raised not up, if so be that the dead rise not. For if the dead rise not, then is not Christ raised: and if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins. Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished. But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

In brief, the plain teaching of the Bible is this: Death befell man because of the violation of God's law; all mankind inherited the effect of that condemnation; God promised to redeem man from death and to bring him out of the grave, where the dead are; He sent Jesus Christ to earth, who died and was raised out of death and thereby provided the ransom price, in order that all who believe should not perish, but might live; and this is a guarantee of the resurrection of the dead. At the time of the death and resurrection of Jesus men had been dying for 4,000 years and had gone into the grave. Not one of them had received a knowledge of God's provision for salvation. After the resurrection of Jesus this message, recorded in 1 Timothy 2:3-6 was given to the people: "This is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time."

Ohio and Massachusetts

As we listened we realized that although we were listening to an electrical transcription that was coming to us at the same time, now a little from Cleveland (WGAR), and then from Cincinnati (WKRC), and from Worcester (WORC), and although it was the actual voice of Judge Rutherford that we heard, yet it was really God himself by this means uttering His voice of truth and causing the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth, making lightning with rain, and bringing forth the wind out of His treasures. (Jer. 51:16) With inescapable logic the message continued:

How could it be possible for all to have a knowledge of the truth, when billions of them are dead and unconscious? The Bible answer is that they must be awakened out of death and be brought back to life and be offered an opportunity to receive such knowledge. Therefore Jesus, in John 5:28, says that in God's due time all in their graves shall hear His voice and come forth. There would be no reason for the death and resurrection of Jesus unless such would result beneficially to fallen man. No benefit could result to any man without knowledge; and the dead have no knowledge. Therefore God has provided for their awakening out of death in order to get the knowledge.

In the resurrection there will be two separate and distinct classes. The everlasting home of the first class will be in heaven, while the everlasting home of the other class will be on the earth. Those of the first class will be composed of the faithful followers of Christ Jesus during the period of time that God is selecting His church. The other class are those who, during the reign of Christ, receive a knowledge of the truth and prove faithful to the Lord and live on earth. Paul the apostle of Jesus Christ, and one of the inspired writers of the New Testament, is of the first class. As one of the inspired writers of the Bible, he shows that in order for a creature to go to heaven he must be a faithful follower of Christ, suffer with Him, and be made perfect in the resurrection. In Philippians 3:7, 8, 10 and 11 it is written: "But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Yea, doubtless, and I count all things but loss, for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord: for whom I have suffered the loss of all things, and do count them but dung, that I may win Christ. That I may know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death; if by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead."

This emphatic statement of the Scriptures should for ever put to silence the false claim of the clergy that a man may upon his deathbed repent and go straight to heaven. In order for one to go to heaven and be with the Lord he must be tried and prove faithful. To such Jesus said: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." The apostle knew he would not go to heaven at death, and that he must remain dead until the second coming of Christ. Therefore the record, at 2 Timothy 4:6-8, is: "For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." This is further conclusive proof that the statement made by the clergy, that the good go immediately to heaven, is false. If the good go to heaven immediately at death, then why should there be any resurrection of them at all?

The Trembling and Sorrowful Land

We tried to think of how this would affect those who were really Babylonians, i.e., who were really trying to bolster up the Devil's organization in this evil day. We thought how very true that from their point of view "the land shall tremble and sorrow; for every purpose of Jehovah shall be performed against Babylon, to make the land of Babylon a desolation without an inhabitant". We thought how true it is that "the mighty men of Babylon have forborn to fight; they have remained in their holds, their might hath failed; they became as women".

We saw her victims dressed up in spring finery parading to "church", and we thought how much better the people were being fed who were staying at home and using their radio, and what a blessing we were getting in the car. About this time we shifted to WKBN Youngstown, and on came Judge Rutherford's mellow voice with his message of truth that

Christ Jesus was the first one to be resurrected from the dead. Prior to that Lazarus was awakened by Jesus out of death for the very purpose of illustrating the manner of the resurrection during His reign. Lazarus afterwards died, and in due time will be completely resurrected. In proof that Jesus was the first, it is written, in Colossians 1:18: 'He is the firstborn from the dead, that in all things He might have the preeminence.' In 1 Corinthians 15:20 it is stated that Christ was the first one raised from the dead. The promise by the Lord to His faithful followers, as set forth in Revelation 3:21, shows that only the faithful will be with Christ in heavenly glory. To such He said: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne." Such attain the resurrection of Christ, and this is called "the first resurrection". And in Revelation 20:6 it is written: 'Blessed and holy are they that have part in the first resurrection.'

Billions of human creatures have died, and are now sleeping silently in the dust of the earth, totally ignorant of any provision God has graciously made to give them everlasting life. It is God's will that they must have a knowledge of the truth. They all died as sinners; therefore they must all be awakened out of death to receive this knowledge. In support of this statement it is written, in Acts 24:15: "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust." And in Acts 17:31 the record is that God has appointed a day or due time in which He will judge all mankind in righteousness by Jesus Christ, and that the resurrection of Jesus is a guarantee thereof. That is the time when the dead will receive the truth. That blessed time is during the period of the 1,000-year reign of Christ. In further support of this it is written, in 2 Timothy 4:1: "The Lord Jesus Christ shall judge the living and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom."

New York Was There

We let the Youngstown station go on and finish telling what they had to say and then we switched to Buffalo, WMAK, and undeterred by the distance in between, Judge Rutherford continued telling us, where we sat in a comfortable car out on a hilltop on the outskirts, that

These scriptures establish two great vital truths which the people should now learn, to wit: The second coming of Christ Jesus and His kingdom, and the bringing back of the dead that they may have an opportunity to live. Nothing could be of greater importance to the people than these truths. Anyone who would prevent them from obtaining these truths would thereby prove to be the enemy of the people. We know that Satan is the enemy of God and of man, and endeavors to keep the people in ignorance. If you find that the clergymen oppose the people's learning the truth as set forth in the Bible, concerning the second coming of Christ and His kingdom, and the resurrection and restitution of mankind, you may know at once that these are the enemies of men whether they know it or not.

On the other hand, anyone who would put himself out to bring to you the truth and help you to understand the Bible, thereby proves to be your friend. At this time there are men and women calling at the homes of the people and exhibiting to them books

which explain every one of these questions as contained in the Bible. They are not doing this for money, nor to induce anyone to join an organization, but they are doing it to aid the people to get a knowledge of God's provision for them. The clergymen are the ones that oppose their work.

Buffalo had no sooner closed than Mansfield, Ohio, WJW, opened up and we had the opportunity to hear the blessed good news of the resurrection all over again, terminating with the comforting assurance that

Jehovah is man's everlasting Friend. Some of His blessings for man in the resurrection will be these: Peace, prosperity, plenty, happiness and health, and life everlasting in joy. Read the book *Reconciliation* and get a clear knowledge of God's gracious provision to be given to man in the resurrection.

Mississippi and Pennsylvania

We shifted our position and ran over to the other side of town, when faintly we heard the voice of Judge Rutherford from down in Meridian, Miss., WCOC, coming in once more to Massillon. Five minutes later the powerful KDKA, Pittsburgh, came roaring into the car and we heard the closing announcement:

In the talk to which you have just listened you heard Judge Rutherford mention the book *Reconciliation*. This is one of the books by this noted author which have a combined circulation of over eighty million copies. It gives complete and unimpeachable proofs in support of the Bible truth regarding the resurrection of the dead. The book *Reconciliation* and its two companion books, *The Harp of God* and *Government*, today stand as the only explanation of the resurrection acceptable to critical, intelligent men and women. Write the Watchtower, 117 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y., for further information. Remember: Judge Rutherford a week from now, same hour.

After listening to these ten stations we thought we had been monkeying enough with the radio, so we got out and went about our witnessing work. Mr. Howlett himself placed ten of the 22 pieces of literature that remained behind us to continue the work which the radio had been doing.

In the interim we had heard WHK, of Cleveland, giving in Polish, Rumanian and Slovak the same message which Judge Rutherford had been giving in English during the hours from 9:45 to 11:00 a.m. in which we were privileged to listen in to the message of truth in English.

We could faintly imagine how, as a result of a witness such as was given in Massillon and such as is being duplicated all over Ohio and all over the United States and all over the world, it won't be long before "one post shall run to meet another, and one messenger to meet another, to show the king of Babylon that his city is taken at one end". (Jer. 51:31) And the "sea is come up upon Babylon: she is covered with the multitude of the waves thereof". We don't pretend to say that we know what this "sea" means; that is Judge Rutherford's job, and it is up to him; but it fits the situation that it might refer in this place to the flood of truth that is being poured out from the skies "as the waters cover the sea". How happy it makes all who have any part in it, no tongue can tell.

We Go Back to WHK

Don't ask for a technical description of WHK. It is just one of more than 200 stations that are broadcasting the messages of the Kingdom; but it is one of the important stations and is being signally blessed. It is a commercial station, an important outlet for the Columbia chain programs intimately connected with the civic life of the great city. On September 1 it will be housed in the colossal new terminal building, in quarters and with furnishings not surpassed by any radio station in the world. In the new quarters it will be adjacent to and associated with some of the most important and influential business institutions of the city. An expert staff of thirty keeps everything in smooth running order.

At the convention in Massillon a colporteur just returned from Columbus, Ga., spoke feelingly in her testimony of the excellent results she had placing literature in Columbus because of the clear way in which WHK served the territory in which she had been working. Many other testimonies referred to the service which WHK is rendering. Several mentioned approvingly the "forum", informal Sunday afternoon discussion, featuring various aspects of present truth.

Does not this help one to realize what a marvelous work the radio is doing in the spread of the truth? Those who know much about the actual door-to-door service work fully realize the stupendous influence these radio lectures are exerting and how they are preparing the way for the "locusts" and "caterpillars" to do their work of leaving Judge Rutherford's books and booklets in the homes of the people.

The Other Side of the World

An appeal to Manager Howlett brought the loan of some letters from abroad reporting the great satisfaction WHK has, at different times, given to radio fans in the Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand and other places in the Pacific Ocean, and the Bermudas in the Atlantic Ocean. We give extracts from a few of these letters, believing they will be appreciated by many of our readers:

Le Bon's Bay, Banks Peninsula, New Zealand. "Just a few lines about the test transmission of your new 5,000-watt station. It may surprise you to know that your station is received here in New Zealand, and greater still will be your surprise when you read of its performance. I tuned in on WHK this evening at 8:10, one hour before sunset. Volume then was loud enough to be heard all over the house (12 rooms); but it increased rapidly until 9:00 p.m. (4:00 p.m. your time), when each item could be heard plainly 'two miles' away from the loud-speaker. Tonal quality leaves nothing to be desired, and I can honestly say that WHK is the first station I have heard on the 200-550 meter band that does not fade. This may seem strange, but it is positively true. For the whole fifty minutes that I listened there was not the slightest variation in transmission. You can imagine what a thrill it is to be listening to a station over eight thousand miles away coming in just like a local and with no interference whatever. Not one word of the announcer was missed."

Lowburn Ferry, Near Cromwell, Otago, New Zealand. "You might be interested to learn I picked up your station at 25 minutes past nine on January 8. Upon looking up an atlas I find Cleveland is 41° 28′ North and 81° 40′ West. Lowburn Ferry is 45° 28′ South and 169° 12′ East. U.S.A. is ahead of New Zealand time. Cleveland is ahead of New Zealand 88 degrees and four minutes. . . . I calculated the distance as 6,053 miles. The following are the portions of the program I heard. [We omit these] [*Later*] A report from Quebec that it is coming in fine. Reports from Manitoba and Three Rivers. It seems very wonderful that I should hear your voice 6,000 miles away in a fraction of a second, yet it takes a letter a matter of weeks. I live 150 miles away from Dunedin, the base of Commander Byrd's Polar Expedition. It is the middle of summer here now; peaches and tomatoes are ripening, lambs fattening, etc. The tourist season is in full swing. Some very fine American cars are on the road. I was given a ride on a Chrysler 75 the other day."

Wallaceville, Upper Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand. "No doubt you will be interested to hear that your broadcasting station WHK was heard here on the eighth of January from 8:00 p.m till about 9:30 p.m., New Zealand time, testing out your transmitter. We received your station with great volume on the loud-speaker, and could clearly hear every word spoken, anywhere in the house. You were reading out messages from all over the U. S. A. telling how your station was being received, notably one from Galveston, Tex., Montreal, California, etc. Your early morning sessions are heard here in the evenings, as we are about fifteen hours ahead of you."

A Trip Through the Skies

Mr. Howlett fixed it up with the National Air Transport, Inc., for the visitor to return to New York by airplane as a guest of the two institutions. One's first trip in an airplane is the experience of a lifetime, and in the planes of the National Air Transport a wholly enjoyable one. The day was perfect, a gentle breeze from the west, not a cloud in the sky. We had two pilots, and a mate to look after the comfort of the six men and one woman who went as passengers. At 1:35 p.m. the plane left the ground so gently that only close observation could detect the time of departure. In a few moments we were up 9,000 feet, with a panorama beneath of such exquisite beauty as none have ever seen except those who have been similarly privileged. The visitor had many times said he would never go up in an airplane except in connection with the Lord's work, and it was just this kind of occasion which took him up, but it was wholly enjoyable, a blessing in every sense of the word. Much of the time was spent in writing, with conditions every way as favorable as anywhere, and much more favorable than would be possible on any railroad train.

At 9,000 feet no people could be discerned with the unaided eye; roads were about an inch and a half wide; autos three-quarters of an inch long, the cutest little things crawling around that one could possibly imagine. Houses, the big ones, were about three inches square. One could easily put a good-sized village in an ordinary suitcase. The Allegheny river was about four inches wide; the Susquehanna, more than a foot. The Allegheny mountains have deceived us; they are flat, or nearly so. At Sunbury we counted thirty-five islands in the river to the south, at Shamokin a row of sixty-nine potholes where the coal had been taken out from underneath, with many more potholes in the hills to the southeast of Tamaqua. At one point

were seven reservoirs for supplying the coal cities with water. One of these was only an inch and a half across. It took eleven r utes to cross the anthracite coal belt all the way from Shamokin to Tamaqua. But don't try it i.. an auto: you'll never make it! The Kleinhans truck farm at Easton (eighty acres) is the shape of a piece of pie and about that size.

The trip across New Jersey, including the landing, was made in twenty-nine minutes. Four-thirty p.m. saw us on the landing field in Newark Airport, and 6:00 p.m. at the Bethel table giving thanks to God for another day in the service of the King of kings, who daily loads us with benefits and deliberately and intentionally makes His people, His true people, the happiest individuals that walk the face of the earth.

The Richman Brothers Factory

AT THE Richman Brothers clothing factory in Cleveland, Ohio, largest clothing factory in the world, every one of the four thousand employees, from the janitor to the president, is a stockholder in the institution. Those who have used these clothes speak exceedingly well of them.

A gentleman who made a trip through this great factory says of the splendid arrangements made here to care for the comfort and happiness of employees:

Before we realized it, lunch time arrived, and we were escorted to the factory dining room where we were seated with the three Richman brothers and other company executives. Here we were served a luncheon that would do credit to any first class metropolitan hotel. Meanwhile, we watched with fascination while several thousand employes passed in orderly rows, between long steam tables, cafeteria fashion, to their regular places at tables which seemed to be without number. Never had we beheld so many people seated at one time in one dining room. The food, prepared in the company kitchens, was excellent, yet we were told that the average cost of a complete luncheon was about 24 cents. The company operates this huge restaurant, with an annual deficit of about twenty thousand dollars . . . an investment in the health and contentment of its employees.

Soon we heard the strains of a popular dance number, rendered by the Richman orchestra, and we adjourned to the dance floor occupying one wing of the first floor. Here we were thrilled by the unusual spectacle of a noontime factory dance, and the evident enjoyment of the hundreds who glided gracefully over the polished floor to the rhythm of the music.

A Lesson from Hebrew Grammar

[Reprinted from the *Youth's Companion*]

A MAN of high character but ordinary education was addressing a roomful of school children, and he said to them: "All of you know the verb which says, 'I am, thou art, he is'; and all of you know that verbs in English, French, German, Italian and Latin run in that way: I love, thou lovest, he loves; or I walk, thou walkest, he walks. But do you know that that is a very bad way for a verb to run? Do you know that the old Hebrew people arranged their verbs the other way around: 'He is, thou art, I am'?"

Then he added: "That is the way to look at life. Say to yourself, looking up to God, 'He is'; then look at your neighbor and say, 'You are'; last of all think of yourself and say, 'I am.' First God, then your neighbor, then yourself. That is the way to think and to live."

One who heard this story was so struck by the thought that he could not rest until he found a Hebrew scholar able to tell him whether it was really true that Hebrew words are conjugated in this way. "Yes," said the scholar, "the Hebrew verb is conjugated as you say. Why do you ask?" So the other told him what the man had said to the school children.

"Well, well!" exclaimed the scholar, with radiant face. "I have been studying Hebrew forty years, and never once has it occurred to me that Hebrew verbs have that wonderful and beautiful significance!"

He sat for some moments, saying: "He is, thou art, I am. How beautiful! Yes, to be sure: He is, you are, I am. Wonderful, wonderful!"

Training the Girls in Alabama

ALABAMA has a training school for girls, and according to reports which have strayed into the northern papers they ought to be pretty well trained by the time the school gets through with them, that is, if there is anything left of them, which seems doubtful.

After numerous reports had been widely circulated that girls were whipped, starved and allowed to die without medical attention, an investigation was undertaken, and it came out early in the hearings that girls had been put in strait-jackets and handcuffed and had their mouths sealed with adhesive tape while their bodies were lashed with whips. That is going some. If the British have done anything worse than that in India we have not heard of it.

Public Ownership in Virginia, Minnesota

SEVENTEEN years ago the electric light and power plant of Virginia, Minnesota, was owned by private parties. The rate charged was 11.34 cents a kilowatt hour. The citizens decided to take advantage of a clause in the franchise which permitted the city to purchase the property.

Many citizens objected. They claimed that the plant was old junk, dilapidated, worn out, and would have to be rebuilt entirely. Nevertheless the consulting engineers advised the purchase at the large price of $550,000. Now note the result.

The plant has been wholly paid for out of earnings; it has been wholly rebuilt; new and larger water mains have been laid; a complete new distribution system has been built; the gas plant in its entirety has been constructed; the heating plant has been rebuilt, and the plant is now worth $1,846,820.51.

But wait! You have not heard the most interesting thing about it. The rates to the people have been gradually reduced until now the rate is 2 cents a kilowatt hour. Compare that rate with the rates you are paying every month to the Big Business Burglars, and you will know why it pays them to buy newspapers and college professors.

German Imperial Railroad Company

How It Looks After Its Personnel

[Translated from the Esperanto edition of *The Railroader*, by H. W. Kline.]

THE German imperial railroad company arranged the following distribution of drink and food during extreme heat and cold:

Drink

(a) Summer. ¼ liter of black coffee, ¼ liter of tea; one bottle of mineral water or lemonade, as desired. Condition is that temperature of warmth must be 23 degrees Centigrade in the shade at 10 o'clock in the morning.

(b) Winter. ¼ liter of black coffee, ¼ liter of tea; plate of bouillon or plate of any other kind of soup, as desired. Condition is that weather must be a minimum of 10 degrees cold or cold and wet weather.

These drinks are received not only by the executive personnel, but also by all others who must strenuously work under the sun's rays in the summer (or at fires, for example, in the repair shops, as blacksmiths, etc.) and during extreme cold in the winter.

Food

Customary warm food, or bread spread with something, with one of the above mentioned drinks. Condition:

(a) Increase of the regular working time by a minimum of three hours. (Valid only for the train crews.)

(b) Extraordinary sharp, cold weather of more than 20 degrees C. (Valid for the train crews and for the supervisory forces in stations, where the supervision is difficult.)

(c) Hard labor in extraordinary occasions. (Valid only for the persons who are affected at such times.)

From *Der Deutsche Eisenbahner*. Translated by Joza Zupanic, of Beograd, Yugoslavia, for *La Fervojisto* (*The Railroader*).

Remarks by the translator: This is the way things look in Germany concerning the newly arranged distribution of extra pay. It would be very interesting to know a little something in this connection about other railroads. We in Yugoslavia do not have anything like this among railroaders.

Seconds on the Dial

Influx of Cheap Chinese Eggs

EGGS may be bought in China for 3c a dozen, American money. As a consequence a vast industry has grown up in which, last year, 60,000,000 dozen eggs were brought in, resulting in a loss to American poultry growers during the year of something like $200,000,000.

Excessive Oil Importations

EXCESSIVE oil importations, principally from South American fields, are making hard traveling for some 300,000 oil wells in the United States, and many oil companies are near the end of their rope. The worst of it is that the South American fields are owned by American business men.

General Motors Executives

THE General Motors executives have been taken care of very nicely, thank you. They have had their salaries, big ones, too, and besides that they have had 5 percent of the net profits annually, with the result that eighty of them have become millionaires. In other words, they have come to be included in the little group of 4 percent of the people who own 80 percent of the wealth.

The Federal Deficit

THE federal deficit is put at about $800,000,000, which is the largest in history. It is about the same as the annual bill for the army and navy, which is $750,000,000. This annual bill for the army and navy, by the way, is an increase of 161 percent over the pre-war figures. The official declaration of the Kellogg Peace Pact, that war is illegal, seems not to have come too soon.

Movements of Wages

IN MARCH, 1930, one hundred and forty-two concerns reported wage movements to the United States department of labor; eighty-two percent of such movements were upward to better wages; eighteen percent were downward to less wages. In March, 1931, the tables were almost reversed. Three hundred and ninety-eight concerns reported; eighty-five and one-half percent of such movements were downward, and only fourteen and one-half percent were upward. The wages downward averaged ten percent and affected 43,500 employees.

A Plucky Blind Stenographer

A BLIND London girl, Violet Harper, learned to write shorthand by the Braille method, at the rate of one hundred words a minute, and reads and transcribes her notes at the rate of sixty words a minute. She has been appointed to a clerkship in a British government office.

The Taxicab Business

IT GIVES one a start to be told that the taxicabs of the country now carry more passengers every year than do the railroads, and that their revenues are five-eighths of the passenger revenues of the railroads. In New York city last year 380,000,000 passengers rode in the city's 20,000 taxicabs.

Development of Odorless Polecats

A ROCHESTER (New York) man has discovered a means of breeding odorless skunks. The new animals are without stripes and have been deprived of some of their fragrance. Now won't it be wonderful if by some device a class of preachers can be developed that will tell the truth about this "hell" business? What a wonderful world this is getting to be!

Keeping Exteriors of Buildings Clean

NEW YORK has a big business in cleaning the exteriors of buildings. Various methods are used, sand blast, abrasion by carborundum wheels, washing with live steam, muriatic acid and hydrochloric acid, and impregnation of the stone with paraffin wax. In the cleaning process many ornaments and other parts have to be removed and replaced, to keep the streets safe for pedestrians beneath.

Coal Tar Dyes Make Serums Harmless

THE newspapers are telling us of some great discoveries at Washington University, St. Louis. The account is so naive that we give it just as it appears, merely remarking that another way to avoid the serum sickness is to avoid the serum itself:

> The scientists at Washington University found that by combining organic compounds, which they call "diazotised amines", with the active substances in diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins they could eliminate serum sickness. The "diazotised amines" are similar to substances used in making many coal tar dyes.

No More Ice-Covered Planes

THE Goodrich Rubber Company has invented satisfactory overshoes for airplanes. When passing through freezing clouds these overshoes are inflated and deflated by a motor-driven air pump in the cockpit of the plane. The ice breaks up and disappears, carried away by the wind. Thus one of the greatest enemies of the airplane is subdued. Hitherto many an aviator has lost his life because the wings of his plane became overloaded with ice.

Accidents in Sports

MORE persons are injured in playing golf than while traveling on railroads, and more than twice as many are injured while playing baseball as are injured in street-car accidents. There are more persons injured while dancing than are injured in subway accidents. These figures have been collected by the Aetna Life Insurance Company. More accidents occur in the building-construction industry than in any other branch of work.

1,000 Workless Ministers in Southern California

IT IS estimated that at least 1,000 ministers are without work in the southern part of the state of California. The presbytery of Los Angeles has 108 churches and 324 ministers, and it is claimed that if every Methodist minister should vacate his pulpit the vacancy could be filled in a day. It won't be long now before all the rest of the churches will close and all the ministers will be at work at some honest kind of labor. After they get used to it they will like it.

How the Unemployed Live

IN PHILADELPHIA a check-up was made of fifty families in which the head of the family is unemployed. Here is how they manage to live. In twenty-six of these homes there is some member of the family still working, and bringing in $5 a week or more; the whole family lives on this. Of the 24 families left, half were supported by relatives and neighbors. The rest were being taken care of by churches, relief agencies and former employers. Today, in Philadelphia, men who formerly made $60 to $75 a week as expert mechanics are now collecting junk at 2c a pound.

Monolithic Structures Withstand Earthquakes

AT THE time of the San Francisco earthquake it was found that the monolithic concrete structures stood the shocks best of all. Now the same thing has been found true at Managua, these structures having suffered but little in the shocks which razed the city. The Managua losses are put at $20,000,000, of which only $2,000,000 was covered by insurance. Managua lies in the midst of the most insecure land surface of the world.

Facts About Seasickness

IT HAS been found that deaf mutes are immune to seasickness, as are also very young children in whom the semicircular canals of the internal ear are not fully developed. Our sense of balance is provided by fluids in the canals mentioned, and seasickness is an involuntary and natural result of the disturbance set up in these fluids, so the doctors say. But now why is it that if you eat half a dozen Brazil nuts you won't be seasick, anyway?

The Supply of Xenon

YOU have all seen the xenon signs which have as their base the rarest of the noble gases found in the earth's atmosphere. Do not be alarmed with the thought that the supply of xenon may soon be exhausted. Dr. Humphreys, of the United States weather bureau, says there is enough of it that, loaded on freight cars, 19 tons to the car, the train would reach forty times around the earth and, traveling at twenty miles an hour, would be six years passing a given point.

Still Waters Run Deep

EDUCATORS have just discovered anew that it is not the child that has the most to say that is most intelligent. It often happens that the child that is less glib is more capable than the talkative one. However, one may not assume that all still waters are deep. The shallowest puddles are often and usually perfectly calm. In other words, neither talkativeness nor silence can be taken as a sign of intelligence. Some people are talkative to cover up their absence of thought, and some are silent because they have nothing to set their vocal organs in operation.

The War of the Future

THE war of the future is described by John Galsworthy, novelist. He says:

There will be no chivalry, honor or glory in a future war; no distinction of age or sex, or between the sick or healthy, will be shown. There will be no immunity for culture. There will be nothing but flying, invisible shapes, raining death and desolation. The country that indulges in war will become a shadow of its former self and slink down into the pit of the past. This is no cry of alarm, but common sense.

Executives Got Nearly Half

IT SEEMS that since 1911 the stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company have received dividends amounting to $40,000,000, and that seems like a considerable sum of money. But besides this, and without the knowledge or approval of the stockholders, $36,000,000 more was drawn off in bonuses to the executives. The oft-repeated claims of the Big Business crowd, that they have no honest men in their ranks, none who can really be trusted by the people, seem quite well substantiated by the facts.

No Money to Bury Her Babe

ONE of the saddest cases of poverty of which we have heard was that of a Cincinnati mother whose babe died on the day of its birth. She had no money to provide a funeral, and kept the little body in the house eleven days, washing it every day and nestling it in her arms at night, trying in vain to think of some way to give it a burial, until finally the police took the body away. Even after turning it over to the officers she begged that she might be allowed to hold it once more.

Big Fellows Reducing Pay Rolls

THREE of the largest industries in the United States are the Ford industries, the Steel Trust, and the Telephone Trust. All three of these have turned over thousands of their employees to be fed by the public in the bread lines. They continue to have millions of dollars for stockholders. When business picks up the men who are now in the bread lines, being fed at public expense, will be brought back to work for indigent Big Business. But as soon as they have piled up sufficient surplus for Big Business they will go back again to the public bread lines.

The World's Tea Trade

CHINA now supplies only 8 percent of the world's tea trade, as compared with 73 percent from India and Ceylon. The people of Australia are the greatest tea drinkers in the world, consuming 8.15 pounds of tea per head per year. New Zealand and the Irish Free State are a close second, Britain next, then Newfoundland, Canada and Holland. The United States is away down on the list, using only ¾ of a pound of tea per inhabitant per year.

Ford Company Profits

THE Ford Company profits in the last two years were $126,000,000. In the two preceding years the loss was $115,000,000 due to the shift from Model T to Model A, with heavy expenditures for plant and tools; in 1925 and 1926 the profits were $190,000,000; and in the two preceding years, $197,000,000. For the two years ending February 28, 1923, they were $177,000,000. Of the total assets of $782,000,000 which the company now has, nearly one-half is cash. The Ford family own all the stock.

Behold What Hypocrites We Are!

THE Prohibition Enforcement Bureau has ruled that there is nothing wrong with the sale of non-intoxicating fruit juices which may develop a wine alcoholic content in the home afterward. With this ruling in their possession, salesmen of grape juice are traveling all over the country urging Prohibition Enforcement officials and others to stock up with their wares, assuring them that in a few weeks it will turn into Burgundy or port or whatever is wanted, and that they will service it free of charge.

Juries Are Sometimes Fooled

A BROOKLYN jury convicted a fellow citizen of first-degree robbery, despite the fact that six other witnesses corroborated his alibi. At the last minute he was saved from going to prison for twenty years when another, arrested for another crime, admitted his guilt for the crime charged against the convicted man. The detective who caused the innocent man's arrest and conviction admitted afterwards that he had all along felt doubt of his guilt. Seems too bad, does it not, that an innocent man should have to go through all that, and without any redress?

Daniel Willard on Starvation

DANIEL WILLARD, president of the B. & O. Railroad, in an address at the University of Pennsylvania, defended the theory of capitalism, claiming that it is the best yet developed but admitted that it has the very serious defect of not providing employment for millions who are now willing to work, and that if he were so situated he would steal before he would starve. Here is an honest admission by one of the world's great men that poverty is a direct incitement to crime. He who labors to put an end to poverty labors to put an end to crime. He who is indifferent on the subject is responsible for crime. God's kingdom, which will put an end to poverty, will put an end to crime.

Concentration of Wealth

IN 1920 the incomes of wealthy men in the United States, men having incomes of $1,000,000 or more, totaled $77,078,130. Nine years later this sum had increased to $1,185,135,330, or more than fifteen times as much; so much for the ultrarich. But in 1920 the incomes of men of $5,000 or less income totaled $15,274,217,215, while in 1929 these incomes, as shown by the income tax returns to the United States treasury department, had dropped to a total of $8,282,000,000. In other words, the big fellows in the last ten years have multiplied their incomes by fifteen, while the smaller business and professional men have had their incomes cut in two.

The Crisp County Demonstration

TIRED of the excessive rates charged by the Georgia Power Company, Crisp county, Georgia, built its own power plant and cut the rates 25 percent. In the effort to hold its customers the Georgia Power Company made a cut of 35 percent in the Crisp county rates, effective for Crisp county only. Then the State of Georgia brought action against them to compel them to show cause why the rates they were offering should not be made state-wide, and the Power Company in sudden fright petitioned for the privilege of charging in Crisp county the same rates as Crisp county itself is extending to its citizens. Meantime the Power Company has lost almost all its Crisp county customers, and deserved to lose them. And it may have to reduce its rates 25 percent all over the state, and deserves to.

In Union County, Kentucky

AN ADVERTISEMENT in the Sturgis, (Ky.) *News* tells us that in Union county this past winter hundreds of men, women and children have begged for their food, and at times have eaten from garbage cans. Honest, upright, hard-working men have stood in line, with tears streaming down their cheeks, holding sacks wherein to carry food to their loved ones. The farmers of Chenango county, New York, have been making a special effort to aid the hard-hit farmers of Union county, Kentucky. Contributions from the Power Trust, the Steel Trust, the Telephone Trust, Henry Ford, and others that are finding this country rich and prosperous, will not be rejected in Union county.

Several Ministers Get in Wrong

THE ministers seem to be having a hard time of it. A Newark (N. J.) dominie helped hold up a garage, a lunch wagon and a chicken market, and now is wondering how the bishop will take it. But the chances are that the bishop is holding up widows and orphans by some crooked stock scheme. Then a Missouri pastor shot and killed an evangelist of whom he was jealous. And a Chicago ecclesiastic framed up a bookseller and must pay $5,000 for malicious prosecution. If he could get the bookseller to sell him a certain obscene book the dominie was to get part of the fine that would follow; but the fine did not just happen to land where he thought it would.

Enemies of the People

THE more units there are in an electric power and lighting system, the more efficiently the system can be run. One plant after another can be closed, and the load it formerly carried can be shifted to a central station where the added cost will be negligible. So the cities of Burden and Dexter, Kansas, sold out to the city of Winfield, which has a municipally owned plant; and do you know that the Kansas branch of the Power Trust, namely, the Kansas Gas and Electric Company, was so mean that it brought an injunction against the city of Winfield to restrain the people from getting the benefits they desired? Winfield Municipal, by the way, turns over to the city something like $125,000 a year as a result of owning and operating all its own utilities.

The Cunard Company

THE Cunard Company still has plenty of money, but it won't have if its profits continue to fall off the next few years the way they have for the last two years. The net profits for 1929 were $4,048,195, but last year they were only $93,005. The loss of almost 98 percent of the previous year's profits is a good indication of the depressed condition of trade all over the world. It is noted that the demand for third cabin passage continues to increase while the more expensive and more profitable suites of rooms go almost empty. There is relatively little freight moving anywhere.

Would You Believe It?

WOULD you believe it that in a Michigan city the Power Trust had accumulated so much surplus, had so fully paid off all its debts and had made such low rates that it did not care to reduce them further, with the result that it deliberately refunded to all its customers 10 percent of their total net bills for the entire year? Why, no! Of course you would not believe it. The thing is impossible and preposterous on the face of it. But that is just what was done at Wyandotte, Michigan. The only difference is that Wyandotte is not on a Power Trust hookup, but its plant is municipally owned; and that is all the difference in the world.

Dorothy Beckman, of Otto, New York

THE QUEST tells us of Dorothy Beckman, eight years old, of Otto, New York. Diagnosed by two medical doctors and a medical specialist as having bulbar paralysis, and given up to die in two hours; two chiropractors came and stayed with the child three days and nights and effected a complete cure. When it became apparent that the child would recover, the home was quarantined by the health officer, in the expectation that the chiropractors could thus be kept away and the child would die as the diagnosis said she should of right do. But the chiropractors came anyway, and were used to save the child, though they faced a term in jail for doing so. What is this thing that has got us by the throat, anyway?

The South's Awful Murder Rate

CHICAGO is bad, with a murder rate of 14.4 per 100,000 population, and Detroit is bad, with a murder rate of 13.3 per 100,000; but the South is very much worse. The rates in Augusta, Jacksonville, Macon, Miami, Mobile, Nashville and Savannah are all over 30 per 100,000; Birmingham and Shreveport are over 40; and Atlanta, Lexington and Memphis are over 50; Memphis is the worst of all. The rate in Moscow from 1924 to 1928 was but 4.9 per 100,000, which does not make the Russians seem like such bad people after all.

The Dirigible LZ 129

THE dirigible LZ 129, now being built at Friedrichshafen, Germany, will be the largest dirigible yet constructed. It will be 812 feet long, and 145 feet high from the bottom of the control gondola to the top of the shell. It will use Diesel engines, burning crude oil, and be supported by helium gas, of which it will carry 7,070,000 cubic feet. In 1933 this ship will be in service across the Atlantic, and is expected to make the eastbound trip in forty-two hours, the westbound in sixty-three. Fares will be around $800 to $1,000. There will be accommodations for fifty passengers and a crew of thirty-five. In a pinch, twenty-five or thirty additional passengers can be carried.

Nineteen Years More of Liberty

WHEN economic liberty has passed in America, all real liberty is at an end. Some would say that has happened already and that it is already high time that the copper statue on Bedloe's Island should be dressed in black and placed in a reclining position with its arms folded; but not so, say others. The Columbia Social Science Research Council is not so pessimistic. It gives America nineteen years more to go. It will not be until that time, which will be the year 1950, that eighty percent of the nation's industry, transportation, mining, power, etc., will be in the hands of her 200 greatest corporations. During the past eighteen years, by the way, the assets of these 200 corporations have grown more than twice as fast as the assets of all other corporations in their class.

In Eulogy of the Cow

(By Malcolm R. Patterson, former governor of Tennessee. Reprinted from the *Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal*)

BLIND Homer sang of Trojan wars and heroes; Virgil, of men and arms; Horace, of love and Falernian wine; Dante, of the infernal regions; and Milton, of Paradise; but if I had the genius of all these old masters combined, a harp with a thousand strings, and the world for an audience, I would sing with all my heart and soul of a cow—proclaim her virtues—and perpetuate her name to the remotest generations. If I were a sculptor and had the power to chisel my thoughts in marble, I would search the quarries of the earth for the purest, whitest stone, and somewhere, in an enchanted wood, where the skies are bluest, and the waters purest, and the birds sing sweetest far into the soft and mellow moonlight nights, I would begin a work of love and duty.

I would bid the cold marble speak for me, as I plied the chisel to its sides until the rough, hard surface took the shape I wished, and at last a cow stood revealed, wide and kind eyes, in a posture of patient waiting to give the rich contents of her swelling udder, and bless the receivers with joy and health and strength.

I would make a base on which this spirit of my dreams would stand, and around its rim I would carve the figures of dear little babes, their hands and expectant faces raised toward their best friend in all the animal world, the friend that never fails them; the one that puts the firm pink flesh upon their tender frames, the one that brings dimples and smiles like the touch of angels' wings, when the sweet life-giving milk trickles in a velvet sugar stream down their tiny throats, until the bottle falls away and sleep comes to caress and hold them still in its protecting arms.

The cow is an uncrowned queen without a scepter, and her kingdom is all the land between the seas. Her motto is service, and she always gives more than she receives.

When the children are well, she makes them better, and they grow and flourish with her constant benefactions. When they are sick and wasted, she raises them up and starts them right again. Her milk is the one perfect food for young and old. It holds every element to sustain and strengthen life. The cow works for all humanity without a complaint, and was never known to strike for higher wages. All she wants in exchange for the myriad blessings that she confers is enough to eat and a place to lie down at night. The cow is a lady among all the four-footed creatures—a lady that doesn't need fine clothes, or powder, or lip stick to set off her infinite beauty.

She is a thorough democrat in her habits and opinions. She gives to men and women and children of all races and creeds; is kind to all and favors none above the rest. She is dainty, too, in her tastes. She would rather die before she would feed on flesh. Her feed is clover, grain and succulent things of the vegetable world, grass, with which God carpets the earth in living green as it springs fresh from the heart of nature.

The cow is domestic. She loves home. She knows the place where she lives, and is faithful to it.

If she must wander away for feed, when the shadows begin to lengthen in the evening, she will be standing at the gate, asking for admission, and a chance to yield her rich burden which she has stored in daylight hours. The cow is the poor man's chief reliance, his tried and trusted friend. She is true to him when all the world is cold. The cow does not seek strange society, or run after the rich, as some of her two-legged sisters do. That is not her ambition. She has higher and different conceptions of life.

Her concern is to help all humanity, and the man who lives in a cabin with seven tow-headed children to bring him joy, and poverty is as much the recipient of her bounty as the rich man with three automobiles, two dogs and four servants, without one child to disturb his sleep or bring a smile of joy to his starving soul. I believe that a cow loves the poor man best, for he needs her most.

If all the cows in the world should die or dry up tomorrow, it would bring untold calamity upon mankind. We could get along better without railroads, banks or the cotton crop, for without the cow the race would sicken, decay and finally perish. May we honor and praise her as she deserves. I hope that as we advance in knowledge, when we cease to be cruel and selfish, we will quit murdering and eating cows that have given us strength and comfort and saved our babies' lives. When this happy day comes, I should like to see a large fund collected to build an "old cows' home", surrounded by luscious

pastures and running water, where these old and tried friends could pass their remaining days and die in peace.

In the fullness of age and the thought of duty well done, as they bow their knees in reverence for the last time, and settle down for the last repose, may they pass easily and naturally into a better and fairer land, where the grass is forever green, and neither flies nor tiger men can molest them or make them afraid.

Discounting Doctor and Dental Bills *By a Subscriber (Pennsylvania)*

SOME three years ago my husband was having considerable trouble with his stomach and very bad spells of nausea and headache. About that time we began reading the *Golden Age* articles on aluminum poisoning and its ill effects on the human system, and at once decided to discard our aluminum cooking ware; everything went save the percolator. As a consequence, the headaches grew less and less frequent and less severe. In April, 1929, I finally found an all-glass percolator (Silex is the trade name) and out went my last piece of aluminum; and no more headaches or nausea till June of 1930.

Sometime previously we had finished all our jellies that had been made in the agate preserving kettle, and all that remained were a few glasses of grape jelly that had been cooked in aluminum. These I hated to throw out, thinking that we might use them in small quantities and "get away with it". We were using this made-in-aluminum jelly about one week in June, 1930, and at but one meal in the day, when my husband had another spell of nausea and headache, the worst one yet, and it almost laid him out. I recognized the symptoms at once and immediately threw out the remainder of the jelly, and neither nausea nor headache has returned during the last six months! Aluminum is fine for making chairs, automobile bodies and airplane motors, but not for cooking utensils.

In the same connection, I also had an interesting experience at the dentist's on the occasion of my last annual visit. The year previous he had commented on how rapidly my teeth were "breaking down" and the tissue was softening; he told me my gums did not look as healthy as usual, and that I ought to come back to him in six months, not wait until the year had passed. After reading the first article on the aluminum poisoning and of its dire effects on the mouth and teeth, I immediately thought of what he had told me.

When I returned to the dentist for a couple of minor fillings, one of the first things he said was, "Why, Mrs. C——, what have you done to your teeth?" His look of amazement and surprise rather startled me, and I quickly plied the question, "Why, what is wrong?" I thought he seemed to be spending an extra amount of energy on the teeth when he was preparing them for the fillings, and wondered what could be wrong. He remarked, "Nothing is wrong, but what have you done to your teeth, they are so hard again, and your gums look so healthy, too? I recall telling you I was worried about the condition of your mouth a year ago."

He paused for my answer, and when I told him I was eating the same way as usual, and cleaning with the same kind of powder as heretofore, but that I had simply thrown out my aluminum cooking utensils, he smiled and replied he would like to believe that was all I had done. Of course, he is of the old school, and it takes time to change their habit of thinking. I know my teeth are stronger this year than last, and on my next visit in February I hope to have the dentist fully convinced.

The Uses of Chromium

TODAY chromium is used to produce a hard and tough alloy that will not rust. Razor blades, door knobs, coffee pots, cutlery, waffle irons, locomotive axles, driving rods, automobile parts, battleship armor and towers for skyscrapers are some of the things now made in part of chromium or chromium alloys.

Common Salt *By H. J. North (Estonia)*

"Salt is good."—Mark 9:50.

FOR some years I have read with much interest the various articles in *The Golden Age*, respecting the way to health, and have gleaned therefrom many thoughts and ideas, which I have, to the best of my ability, tried to put in practice.

Not having seen in *The Golden Age* any article on "Common Salt", and having recently read a book with that title by Gumpel, I wish to express my opinion thereon, with the hope that it will be beneficial to many of your readers.

Salt is one of the commonest of earth's provisions for man and beast. In the sea it is found in abundance, and in many places there are vast deposits of this essential mineral. Salt, when mined from the earth, is, generally speaking, pure common salt, chemically called sodium chloride. It is this salt that is so vital to man and the human organism, and of which I write.

Strict vegetarians claim that all the salts necessary for health and strength are to be found in fruits and vegetables, and that other salts are not to be added. My experience with this diet taught me that it is insufficient to sustain the health of a vigorous colporteur, and with a return to a meat diet I had greater vigor and strength to carry on. Why is this? Why do strict vegetarians, in the main, look so pale, unhealthy and undernourished? I am convinced that it is due to the low percentage of common salt in their diet compared with that of a diet containing meat.

Strict vegetarians state that the addition of this salt is unnecessary, and some go to the extent of stating that it is injurious to the human body. This is a grave and serious error, and has led many of them to an early grave. Heart failure, syncope and strokes are due to a lack of common salt in the system, particularly in the blood. I believe that such diseases as cancer, influenza, anæmia, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid, cholera, etc., are not contracted by any who have a sufficiency of common salt in their system, which keeps them immune.

Now let me state what I believe to be the proofs of these assertions. Common salt in solution has the wonderful ability of passing through animal membrane and tissue, and can be, and is, transferred from any part of the body to another part where it is needed, by this means and by the blood. The reader can test this for himself. Take a good watertight leather bag and pour in water. The water will remain there indefinitely; but sprinkle a little salt in the water, and very soon it will begin to drip through the bag. After a fall of snow in London, salt is scattered in the streets. This results in salt water solution, which quickly penetrates the soles of boots and shoes, in this case causing many to suffer a severe chill, because salt and snow is a common freezing mixture.

The blood is composed mainly of red corpuscles and serum, the former floating freely in the latter. In order that the red corpuscles may be preserved and function properly, this serum must contain at least 0.2 percent of common salt. The serum will retain 0.5 percent, and any surplus is easily dispersed by means of the kidneys. In fact the kidneys cannot function and pass off waste without the aid of common salt.

In order that the blood may contain the minimum amount of this salt (0.2 percent) for its preservation, it will draw salt from other parts of the body and thus leave these parts deficient in salt and they become inefficient. For instance, taking salt from the nerves, heart, brain or muscles causes them to become water-saturated, flabby and diseased.

Should the serum lack sufficient common salt, the red corpuscles are destroyed. These corpuscles are in shape something like a dumb-bell, and can be seen with the aid of a microscope. When salt is lacking in the blood the red corpuscles absorb water, swell into globular shape and finally burst, and if sufficient are destroyed, the person becomes anæmic and subject to all kinds of diseases.

When the red corpuscles are thus destroyed they throw their contents, hæmoglobin and potassium salts into the serum. The effect of free potassium salts in the blood is instantly poisonous upon the heart, and if the heart is inefficient through lack of salt, then heart failure follows.

It is not pleasant to see the obstinacy of strict vegetarians who absorb large quantities of potassium salts through eating fruits and vegetables and cereals only, and refuse the very thing necessary to turn the potassium salts into health and strength. Without the agency of common salt, these potassium salts cannot build up the body, but may poison it.

Anyone may observe the effect of salt. Take

a drop of your blood, and note through a microscope the above described shape of the red corpuscles. Now add a drop of water, and you will see them swell to the bursting point. If now two or three grains of salt are added, then you will observe that they discharge the water and return to their original shape. If the salt is not added they will burst.

Another serious effect of swollen or burst red corpuscles is that they cannot absorb oxygen from the air in the lungs, which oxygen is so vital to health and vitality. Neither can they so easily pass through the channels (veins, etc.), and so cause bad circulation, and extra force and pressure is required from the heart to force it. The red corpuscles can be kept functioning in a healthy state only if there is sufficient common salt in the serum of the blood.

It appears therefore that common salt must be supplied to the blood and that it is of first importance. Water supplied to a human body deficient in salt acts deleteriously, causing damage and disease. A body deficient in salt must have either water extracted or salt supplied in order to preserve the necessary minimum of 0.2 percent in the blood.

Common salt plays a most important part in the process of digestion. Food is digested by three juices, the saliva, the gastric juice and the bile. Saliva flows in the mouth and mingles with the food when chewed and enters with it into the stomach, where the gastric juice acts upon it. The bile then carries on the work, especially upon the fats in the intestines.

That digestion should be good, the gastric juice must contain salt and hydrochloric acid. This acid obtains its chlorine constituent from common salt, and is secreted by the blood. A body deficient in common salt cannot supply this chlorine to form the hydrochloric acid, and another acid is formed, called lactic acid, which is injurious to digestion.

The bile is secreted by the liver and normally contains a large proportion of common salt, and is necessary for digestion. Without hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice, and salt in the bile, putrefaction takes place, and large quantities of food cannot be assimilated by the body. A great deal could be said upon this subject, but this article must necessarily be abbreviated.

Salt can be supplied *naturally* in two ways. The first and most important is surely by means of the digestive tract; the second, by salt baths. Cooking and eating food with the addition of salt as usual to suit the taste, is one means of supplying salt to the body, but not the best. Its action is limited because of chemical combination in the stomach. To insure noninterference, it should be taken in solution with water, not at meal times. Drinking at meals can be limited or stopped and substituted by salt water solutions at night and in the morning.

The solution of a half or three-quarters of a teaspoonful of common salt in a tumbler of water will be found very pleasant to the taste after a short trial. The object is to insure that the body has as nearly as possible the 0.5 percent of common salt in the solution in the serum of the blood. Care should be taken to see that not too much liquid (water in various beverages) is drunk without supplying sufficient salt to counteract the watering of the tissues of the body, nerves, muscles, brain, heart, etc.

The second means of supplying salt to the body is by means of salt baths of sea water strength (2½ pounds of salt to every 10 gallons of water). Most people feel limp and languid after a "good *hot* bath". But everyone who takes a "good *hot* bath" with the above proportion of salt therein will feel invigorated, refreshed, and perfectly cleansed, although one may remain in the bath for half an hour or even an hour. One will feel the opposite of languid!

Why is this? The explanation is simple, when the wonderful quality of salt of passing through animal tissue and membrane is remembered. When one takes a bath without salt, the common salt inside the body is *ex*tracted because of its affinity for water, and water goes *in*, thus watering and desalting the system at the same time. Naturally the body feels the loss, and one feels, and is, languid.

When, however, a strong salt water bath is taken, the result is reversed: salt goes *in* and water is *ex*tracted. This explains the benefit many patients receive at watering places where brine baths are taken. Everyone can have the benefits of brine baths and salt waters in their own home, as soon as they will, with the very minimun of cost.

The argument in favor of salt is so simple, and the results so quickly appreciated in my own case and in that of many friends, that I cannot refrain from writing about it. I wish to learn more, and should like other persons' opinions. I am truly thankful for my health and

vigor, due to an unbiased trial, and hope others will receive similar vitality and glow of health.

There are very many other remarkable things regarding salt that I would like to write about, both in preventing and curing diseases, but this article is long enough for its present purpose of showing a way to health and happiness. Common salt is one of God's greatest gifts to man, though, like many of His gifts, it is despised by many.

As to Dextrose in Honey—A Correction *By Roy A. Ryan (Missouri)*

IN *The Golden Age* of March 4, 1931, page 372, appeared an item, "Glucose Deal Goes Through," dealing with the recent ruling by the secretary of agriculture permitting the use of corn sugar (dextrose) as an ingredient in the packing of any article of food without declaring the fact on the label.

While I do not fully approve of the ruling, it appears that you overstated the facts when you said, "Hereafter maple syrup and honey can contain half glucose, which is nothing but starch treated with hydrochloric acid, and nobody will be any the wiser."

Here is the ruling as taken from the *American Bee Journal* of February, 1931:

"Corn sugar (dextrose) when sold in packages, must be labeled as such; when sold in bulk must be declared as such; but the use of pure, refined corn sugar as an ingredient in the packing, preparation or processing of any article of food in which sugar is a recognized element need not be declared upon the label of any such product.

"Nothing in this ruling shall be construed to permit the adulteration or imitation of any natural product, such as honey, by the addition of any sugar or other ingredient whatever.

"(Signed) ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture."

The corn sugar bill as originally presented to Congress, if passed, would have permitted the adulteration of natural products, but Congress kept turning it down even when it was modified, and finally the corn sugar interest turned to the secretary of agriculture and succeeded in getting him to pass the present ruling.

I hope that you will see fit to correct your statement concerning the adulteration of honey; for if the people are led to believe that honey can lawfully be adulterated it will naturally make many people reluctant about buying a product so easily subject to adulteration, creating a greater prejudice against the buying of honey than already exists. As it is, you will hear many people say that "most of the honey you buy in the stores is adulterated", but they make that statement because of their lack of knowledge concerning honey.

I am a honey producer, therefore interested in honey, and I have never yet seen or tasted any honey that was sold as such that I had any reason to believe was adulterated. But many people think that all honey is about alike. They become accustomed to eating one or two flavors or varieties of honey, and then if they get honey from another locality that is made from a different flower and is of a different flavor and texture, they instantly jump to the conclusion that it is adulterated or "manufactured"; while as a matter of fact there are about as many varieties and flavors of honey as there are varieties of apples. The flavor and texture of honey depends on what kind of flower the nectar is taken from; also the weather helps determine the quality. In this locality (northeast Missouri), white clover in the spring, and Spanish needle in the fall of the year, are the main nectar-producing flowers.

What New Martinsville Gained

ON APRIL 22, 1929, the town of New Martinsville, W. Va., purchased and took over the electric system for the town from a private corporation. The company's rate for the first 25 kilowatt hours was 8c, and that for the second 25 kilowatt hours, 9c, an average of 8½c for the first 50 kilowatt hours. The town reduced this rate to 7c, which meant crossing off about $5,000 a year from the bills of its customers. Meantime, in the short time the plant has been operated by the municipality, the street illumination has been improved and the plant has made a clear profit of $36,000.

Identifying the Insane

By John A. Mackaye (Pennsylvania)

IN NEARLY all hospitals for the insane there are one or more patients whose identity is unknown when they are admitted. Either they refuse to talk or they have forgotten their names and addresses, and so are entered on the books as "John Doe No. 1", "John Doe No. 2," and so on. I have known as many as six "John Does" to be at one time in one such institution where I worked. Trying to find out from them the facts concerning themselves takes ingenuity.

Nobody can be legally kept in such institutions until he or she has been certified as insane; and so, when the police of a neighboring city sent a man to Benvenue, where I worked, he was at first confined for a day or two in what was called "The Home". He was locked up and, as he was a powerfully built chap, who did not want to stay, he was put in a strait-jacket and the arms of the jacket tied to the bed. It was my duty to unloose him at intervals to feed and care for him, and I was detailed to come from the asylum to do this. One afternoon I had him up (still jacketed) and, before putting him back to bed and tying him in, I put a lighted cigar in his mouth to see if he used tobacco. He seemed to enjoy the smoke. Close by was an inmate shaving himself; and, remembering the antics that monkeys go through when they see their reflections in a mirror, I took the mirror the man was using and held it in front of the smoking John Doe. He smiled at his reflection; and pointing to the glass I asked, "Who is this?" He instantly said, "John Blasko."

Then I pointed to him and asked: "This John Blasko, too?"

"Sure," was the answer.

I then asked all about John Blasko, whether he had children, as to his wife, where he lived; and he answered coherently. With the information I went to the office; and when they had communicated with the adjoining county, from which he had said John Blasko came, the man's wife came, identified him, and finally took him home.

On another occasion I was on night watch, in the receiving ward, where we had a youth of about eighteen, who to all intents was dumb, so far as we knew, and who was also listed as John Doe. It was a hot August night, and all the windows were open, although the bars were still there. I was sitting at a table in the dim light, reading, and occasionally the inmates went noiselessly past me to the water cooler, to get a drink and then return to bed. Without looking up I sensed that one of them, on his way back to bed, had stopped and was leaning against the wall opposite me. Without looking up I ordered him to get to bed; and then, as I looked up, I saw it was the voiceless John Doe. To my amazement he did not move, but said, most distinctly: "I smell fire." Now fire in such a place is something that every worker dreads; and so I asked sharply, "Where?" and was on my feet and going toward him almost without yet realizing that the dumb John Doe had awakened.

"In my room," he said, and started toward the little room where, with three others, he slept. I was there before he was, and, to my relief, soon found that the smoke, from the burning straw at the stables, was coming in through the window and that there was no fire in the asylum building. But I kept up the conversation with him, and before morning had found out who he was.

The next day he was assigned to the dining room to help lay the dishes, wash them, and tidy up; and inside of a month he was able to go home. But for that chance smell of fire he might have been there yet.

Another time the police brought in a young man who was most unsteady on his feet. They had no name for him, as he would not talk, and they said he was "It". So while he was officially booked as John Doe, he was known among the attendants and the other inmates as "It".

After we got him bathed and put him in overalls he was put in a chair, and he immediately let his head and body fall forward until the crown of his head was touching the floor. This was his favorite position for three days; and, while he could have been strapped to the chair in an upright position, he was allowed to assume this funny posture which he seemed to prefer. He could remain in this position for hours. We had to feed him, and he had an enormous appetite. The explanation for this came on the third day, when he took an epileptic fit. This was the explanation of the riddle: As soon as he came out of the fit, we started to clean him out, and stopped feeding him until he was able to stand and sit upright. Then, for the first time, he spoke, when he began to get real hungry, by asking why he did not get something to eat when the others did.

An attendant told him: "You're in training for a prize fight."

"I'll get something to eat soon or I'll lick Jack Dempsey," he retorted.

So he got something to eat, but was put on a diet; for most epileptics are gluttonous. He soon disclosed his name and his relatives, who were informed of his whereabouts and came to visit him. He had simply been getting over a series of fits when the police got him and thought he was insane.

Another John Doe, who turned out to be a victim of too much synthetic "hootch", would not eat. Before forcibly feeding any such inmate it is usual, if they are otherwise physically all right, to let them go hungry for at least a week to be sure they are actually not wishing to eat. Food was offered the "hootch hound"; but he would always go away from it, without tasting it. The attendant got the idea that he believed the food was poisoned. So the attendant prepared a bowl of food for himself and, after everybody was served, began to eat from his own bowl, letting the hootch victim see him. When he had taken about half a dozen spoonfuls gustily, in sight of the patient, he was called away, by prearrangement. He hastily put the bowl on the table and went out; and the hootch man grabbed the bowl and finished the last morsel in jig time. He saw that it did not hurt the attendant, and thought it was something special. This proved he was hungry; and it was easy to get him to eat, after that. When he had eaten for several days he began to see that there were no sinister plots against him, and finally told who he was and in what bank he had his money.

But not all the John Does are so easily overcome and their identity established; and sometimes men who are perfectly sane will be taken into poorhouses and asylums and give misinformation. In more than one such instance men have, to my knowledge, died and been buried as friendless, only to have relatives finally locate them and go to the expense of having them dug up from the potter's field to be taken to the family plot. There are so many folks with grievances against their relatives. They claim to have been cheated, or mistreated, or to be misunderstood. So they cast off their relatives and go into retirement in such places.

But the time is at hand when all such bad relations between people, all such lapses from whatever cause, will be removed, under the beneficent reign of the Messiah. Then instead of insanity and dourness and terror there will be a universal love that will do away with all necessity for John Does, barred windows, straitjackets, and tricks to get hungry men to eat.

There is no place like the interior of an asylum for the insane to see that selfishness run to seed is insanity. The insane man or woman always wants his or her own way. They do not care how others are affected, so long as they can do as they please. For such as can be cured there is nothing that acts more quickly than regularity; for irregularity has, in almost every instance, been the primary cause of their unbalance.

How Wars Are Arranged *By Mark Twain*

"THE loud little handful—as usual—will shout for war. The pulpit will—warily and cautiously—object—at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war, and will say, earnestly and indignantly, 'It is unjust and dishonorable, and there is no necessity for it.'

"Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded; but it will not last long; those others will outshout them, and presently the anti-war audiences will thin out and lose popularity.

"Before long you will see this curious thing: the speakers stoned from the platform and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but do not dare to say so. And now the whole nation—pulpit and all—will take up the war cry, and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth; and presently such mouths will cease to open.

"Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing falsities, and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutations of them; and thus he will by and by convince himself that the war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception."

What Is the Methodist Hell?

THERE is confusion in the minds of some of the readers of the Grand Rapids *Herald* as to what is the Methodist hell. This may be said to be principally due to the letter of Rev. A. T. Cartland, Lowell, Mich., which letter appeared in the *Herald* of December 28, and said, in part:

"Doubtless here and there may be found a preacher who believes in a hell of literal fire, where the wicked suffer torment; but such men are a long ways from being representative of the Christian ministry of today. For 32 years I have been a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and have never believed or preached such a doctrine. My father before me, a Methodist minister 'of the old school', did not hold or preach it. Among my associates and friends in the ministry I do not know a single man who, to my knowledge, believes or teaches a hell of literal fire and torment. I have heard a good many sermons by ministers of my own and other denominations, but I have never yet heard any man preach a hell of literal fire. In my library are a goodly number of volumes of sermons by representative ministers of the great Christian denominations—Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal clergymen of England and America; but I have not discovered in any of these volumes a single sermon that teaches the doctrine of a hell of literal fire. I would not know where to look for such a sermon preached in the last one hundred years. I think that Mr. Rutherford and the I.B.S.A. are guilty of a gross injustice in broadcasting such a charge against the Christian ministers of our day."

We presume Rev. Cartland has heard of Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall, of Philadelphia, now 88 years of age, a Methodist minister and evangelist for the past 63 years. It is said of Dr. Munhall that he has induced 200,000 persons to hit the sawdust trail, that this is probably more than can be credited to any other evangelist, and that he is an admirer of Billy Sunday and Aimee Semple McPherson. Surely Rev. Cartland has heard of Dr. Munhall. Surely he knows of Billy Sunday and Aimee Semple McPherson, and knows full well that they preach hell-fire and brimstone.

The reason why we bring this matter up is because The United Press had an interview with Dr. Munhall, on the occasion of the recent meeting of the Evangelists' Association at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. Dr. Munhall is dean of that association, and it would be a discourtesy to Rev. Cartland to intimate that he did not know of the Evangelists' Association, and did not respect it. Well, the United Press quotes Dr. Munhall on the "hell" question, and here it is:

"The preachers who don't stick to the Bible are nothing but perjurers," he said today. "When they were ordained they took an oath to preach the Scriptures, and if they don't believe in the Bible as it was written they should quit the ministry." "Do you think evangelism is on the decline?" he was asked. "It is," he replied. "Church pews are empty all over the country. The church heads have decided to let these young ministers preach their fool notions and the people have decided there is no use being saved. I am an old-time Methodist. I know my Bible from cover to cover. These modernist ministers can't fool me. The Holy Word says there is a hell, and a hell there is. I preach it—fire, brimstone and eternal torment for the wicked. If there is no hell, then what is there to be saved from? I ask you."

We can leave Judge Rutherford out of this. All he did in his lecture "Is Hell Hot?" was to prove from the Scriptures that the Bible hell is not hot, and anybody who is interested can prove this for himself in five minutes by looking up the marginal readings of the following five texts in his own Bible at home. See Psalm 49:15; 55:15; 86:13; Isaiah 14:9; Jonah 2:2; 1 Corinthians 15:55; Revelation 20:13.

The thing we should like to see done is to have Reverend Cartland or Reverend Munhall or somebody qualified tell us all just what the Methodist church does stand for on the "hell" question. It would seem that Reverend Cartland has never heard of one of the leading lights of the Methodist ministry or that Reverend Munhall has a poor opinion of Reverend Cartland's theology, or both.

Is it possible that both these men, who differ so markedly in their views, are in error, and that both are trying to hang on to a hell which the above marginal citations show exists only in their imaginations? We think such is the case, and that Judge Rutherford is right on this question, just right, because his position is Scriptural, and unanswerable, Scripturally.

Dr. Cartland mentions the Presbyterian belief on this subject. Well, it was a president of the famous Presbyterian institution, Princeton University, that gave us this gem:

"After you shall have worn out the age of the sun, moon and stars in your dolorous groans and lamentations, without rest day and night, or one minute's ease, you shall yet have no hope of ever being delivered. After you have worn out a thousand more such ages,

you shall have no hope, but shall know that you are not one whit nearer to the end of your torments; but that still there are the same groans, the same shrieks, the same doleful cries incessantly to be made by you. . . . Your bodies, which shall have been burning all this while in those glowing flames, shall not have been consumed, but will remain to roast through eternity."

This celebrated divine also expressed most eloquently the peculiar idea that the happiness of the saved would be increased by the sufferings of the lost.

"The sight of the torments which they suffer," said Dr. Edwards, "will exalt the happiness of the saints forever; for it will make them more sensible of it; it will give them a more lively relish of it.

"Parents will see their children, children their parents, wives their husbands and husbands their wives, in ineffable agony, and prize their own felicity the more; a sense of the opposite misery in all cases greatly increases the relish of any joy."

The Roman Catholic view of this subject remains unchanged, as witness the following extract from a sermon by Rev. J. M. J. Quinn, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, November 23, 1930:

"At the close of the ecclesiastical year the church desires to impress upon us the fact that there is a hell. Those who say that this business of the fear of the Lord is not the Lord's way of requesting service and love because God would never coerce love, have not apparently read God's own words. If God were asked by a soul up for judgment if there is a hell, He might answer, 'What do you think I died on the cross for? Wasn't it because I loved you and wanted to save you from hell's fires and eternal punishment? You wouldn't fear a just judge, if you were innocent.' Christ said that it would be better to go into heaven with but one eye than go to hell with both eyes. God said, 'Depart from me, ye sinners, into everlasting hell.'"

Let us have the *authoritative* Methodist view. Is hell hot or not?

Some Facts About the Body

ONE-FOURTH of all our muscles are in our neck and face. If one-third of our skin is destroyed by fire, acid or other accident, we die. To balance our head on our spine we use twenty muscles. To balance our spine when walking we use 144. In walking, each leg rests half the time. We tire standing because neither leg gets rested. With every step we take, about 300 muscles are used. Our body temperature is regulated and remains constant at 99 degrees. We average about one square yard of skin surface and about ninety square yards of lung surface. Normally we take one breath for every four heart beats. If you stay quietly in bed you save your heart 20,000 beats a day. Your heart beats 40,000,000 times a year. It drives the blood through the arteries at the average rate of thirty feet a second. When you sit quiet it pumps about five pints of blood a minute. When you run uphill it pumps seven times as much, or thirty-five pints. The motor mechanism with which we walk weighs about eighty pounds. Sixty is muscle and 20 is bones. It is impossible to commit suicide by holding the breath, because as soon as consciousness is lost breathing automatically begins again. About fifty percent of our body is carbon. The average muscle is 25 percent efficient. The trained muscle is only 40 percent efficient. We have 2,000,000 tiny pores of sweat glands. There are 500 to the square inch on most of our body, and 2,000 to the square inch in the palms of our hands and soles of our feet. A 160-pound man has about eight pounds (or four quarts) of blood. He can lose up to one and a half quarts at a time and recover.

Makes a Difference Who Smokes *By W. E. Higgins (Ohio)*

READERS of *The Golden Age* will be interested to know how a young woman of the German Catholic church here lost her job. She is a stenographer.

When she went to mass she left her purse in the seat. It was turned over to her pastor, who also happened to be her employer. He found 1½ packages of cigarettes in her purse and asked her, "Do you think St. Mary would smoke these things? and do you not think you ought to be ashamed of yourself?" She retorted, "Do you think Jesus Christ would smoke cigars and drive a big Buick sedan?" And she lost her job.

Moral: "Turn the other cheek."

Boldness Pays *By L. C. Ross (Georgia)*

DURING four years in the pioneer colporteur field, I have had only four experiences of police interference: one in Colorado, one in Pennsylvania, one in Georgia, and the main one in South Carolina. Mrs. Ross and I were sent to Orangeburg county, S. C., by the Society. We had been warned that we would probably be arrested there, so we took the bull by the horns.

The officials had previously arrested two colporteurs. I went first to the police station and asked for the chief. He was at home. I found out where his home was and started to canvass the block he lived in, just in a matter-of-course way. He came to the door in person and I canvassed him, telling him firmly but kindly what our work was. I then offered him a combination of books for cash. He acted as if he had never heard of them before. I finished his block and another block, and nothing happened. The next forenoon I worked the business district. He and three of his officers stood and watched me, but said not one word. I had previously hired a lawyer and told him I would not pay a fine under any condition, but would fight the case to the bitter end. We were not molested, and left the territory of our own accord.

In Pennsylvania I told the burgess that the only way he or the preachers on his town council could make me stop going from door to door was to throw me in jail, and then I would go at it again every time I regained my freedom. He took me at my word, and said, "Go ahead." We completed the territory with no more trouble.

If you call the Devil's bluff boldly the chances are ten to one he will "get behind you". I have not even been put in jail, and I talked mighty straight in all four cases. I have never meant to be unkind, but am outspoken and call a spade a spade. Now do not mistake this as a boast or as braggadocio, for I will confess that after the flesh I am a rank coward. But I took the Lord at His word. (Heb. 13:5, 6) If we are doing the Lord's work in His appointed way, we do not have to be brave. Just take God at His word. He said, "I am with you, saith the Lord of hosts." (Hag. 2:4) In the February 15 *Watch Tower* (paragraphs 28 and 29) is the best advice in this world as to just how to meet opposition in all cases.

I would like to call to your attention that if you turn and run from a cur, in nearly every case it will bite you; if you face it boldy it will drop its tail between its legs and scurry off. The same principle will apply to the Devil and his crowd; for the Lord has said, "The fear of man bringeth a snare."—Prov. 29:25.

Again I state that without the help of God's organization I could not go at all, for my flesh surely rebels daily at the rebuffs. I would not go from door to door with anything but the "truth" for $50.00 a day just to make a living. But since God has shown me His will and my part in the covenant with Him, I thank Him for the great privilege of being able to go and take the rebuffs, and pray daily for strength to push a broken body to the limit, which is unto death in any form it may come.

Anyone can get along in the pioneer field who enters in "the love of the truth" and whose purpose is to sing praises to Jehovah's name, and sings those praises at least two-thirds of the time one would have to give to any part of Satan's organization.

The White Hope *By A. J. West (Denmark)*

THERE was a review of a book (*Problems of the 20th Century*, by David Davies) in the *Fortnightly Review*, and speaking of the peace pacts it says:

Like prohibition in America, they look well on the Statute Book of civilization; but under them the preparation for war goes on as lustily as the supply of drink in the United States. The United States originated the Kellogg Pact; Mr. Kellogg's countrymen are spending more on armaments than any other country. Next to them comes that other pacifist power, Great Britain, with an outlay of 115 millions in 1928 — 24 millions more than that of France, whose militarist tendencies Great Britain deplores. We all know this (though I do not think we all realize the Anglo-American preeminence in military preparation) and we all know that this way lies ruin.

America can stand it best; she will have what Lord Hervey in Walpole's day called "the poor consolation of being ruined last".

Hid in the Day of God's Anger

SECURITY, safeguard, that is what the governments today claim to be seeking. Regardless of whether the governments or the politicians are sincere or not, Heaven knows that surely the people want security. They want peace, established on an unshakable basis, and for ever assured. The World War was enough for them. They want no more of that. Yet they are aware that the armaments of the nations are larger today than at the commencement of the world conflict. They know that the lion's share of the revenues of all the governments are squandered for military purposes. They know of the peace bargainings between nations, but also notice how hesitant, uncertain, and suspicious the bargainers are, and the reservations they insist upon, and the safeguard clauses, which allow loopholes in the whole bargain. When a British workingmen's party recommends that all governments disarm without agreements between themselves, thus setting one another the right example, they give it scant notice. When a conference delegate makes a bold bid that all nations agree to disarm absolutely, they shrink back into their shells. Those with clear insight into the basis upon which the present world system rests know that selfishness will never permit the nations to disarm, nor *will* they lay down all arms. Nations which have built themselves up and acquired territories and markets by the use of armies and ships will never kick the foundation from beneath their feet. Where or how, then, will the people get security?

Christendom well knows that He who is called "The Prince of Peace" was born into this earth nineteen centuries ago. They know that at His birth in Bethlehem an angelic choir sang, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." To the people that song is practically a worn-out, stale song now. They have heard it quoted so much, but have never yet seen it fulfilled by the men and parties who claim that it's up to them to make the song come true. The people have all along been taught that "peace on earth, good will to men" must be established progressively, and they should be patient, for the political, financial and religious leaders will establish it by and by. But whatever "progress" there has been seems to have been backward, for after nineteen hundred years in which to make progress we have just had the worst eruption of 'war on earth, ill will to men' that the world has ever lived through, and more and worse war is in the preparing. Something is wrong somewhere. Where? In this, that men are looking the wrong way for peace to come. Their security from evil will never come by institutions and arrangements of men. Men must come to peaceful relations with God, and find safety under His protection. They must first get rid of the great demon of sin and wickedness, that is, the Devil, and this men cannot do of themselves.

In Isaiah's prophecy, chapter forty-five, verse seven, the great God Jehovah says: "I form the light, and create darkness; I make peace, and create evil. I the Lord do all these things." Jehovah God makes peace, and He is not so helpless that He has to depend upon men, and wait upon them, to make peace. Religious leaders, especially, have all along given out the idea that God has left it as man's job to patch up peace among the nations. Of course, this would allow of some men's having the opportunity to win worldly fame and glory and to receive praise and credit for the wonderful accomplishment. But this popular idea is at variance with God's own Word. "I make peace," He says, and in Psalm forty-six, verses nine and ten, He has had this recorded: "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder: he burneth the [war] chariot in the fire. Be still, and know that I am God; I will be exalted among the [nations], I will be exalted in the earth." All the prophecies of Sacred Writ unmistakably declare that human efforts at international peace will and must fail, and that God alone will establish world-wide peace by Jesus Christ His dear Son. Nor will this certain world peace be established gradually by orderly processes and conferences and mutual understandings between peoples, but it will be preceded by the greatest evil this earth will ever have known, and that evil Jehovah God himself creates.

In Isaiah's prophecy, above quoted, the Lord says: "I make peace, and create evil." This does not mean that God makes that which is morally evil, or wicked or depraved. It was the Devil that started moral evil, that is, sin and wickedness, in the universe. God did not create the Devil. The spirit creature who is now "the prince of devils" made a devil out of himself. He was originally, at the time that God made him, a holy, wise, and perfect spirit creature, named *Hey-leyl,* or Lucifer, which means "the

bright-shining one". "Devil" means "slanderer" or "defamer" of God's name, and Lucifer made himself such by using slander against God to deceive the first woman Eve into disobeying God's sacred law. Through the medium of the serpent the Devil said to Eve: "Ye shall not surely die. For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened; and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." It was the selfish aspiration to be worshiped by mankind as a heavenly god, in other words, it was envy toward God his Father, that led Lucifer into the nefarious course which transformed him into Satan, God's enemy. Here was where, according to the Bible, moral evil had its beginning in heaven and earth. Here the evil of death invaded our earth. God had warned Adam against incurring this evil.

The evil which God creates is not morally wrong or sinful. The Prophet Isaiah, who wrote the divine utterance respecting evil, used the Hebrew word *ra*, which is translated in other texts of the Bible by the words "hurt" (twenty times), "harm" (four times), "adversity" (four times), "trouble" (ten times), "affliction" (six times, "sore" (nine times), "sad" (two times), "calamity," "distress," "grief," "misery," and "sorrow". The Scriptures record numerous occasions where Jehovah God visited evil of this sort upon sinners because of the violation of His laws. Such acts of God were the enforcement of His law, and not at all morally wrong, but right and in the interest of virtue. When Adam and Eve ate the fruit of the prohibited tree and God passed upon them the penalty of death, He brought an evil on them which hurt them and caused them misery, grief, distress and sorrow; but God was righteous and in thorough keeping with justice and truth in passing and executing this death sentence upon them.

In order to make the superstitious people stand in awe of them and submit to them through fear of divine displeasure, religious leaders have made the people believe that God, whose representatives they claim to be, is the One who has brought all the great horrors and calamities which have smitten the people from time to time, such as the San Francisco earthquake, the Mississippi river valley flood, the disastrous volcanic eruptions of Mount Vesuvius and Mount Pelée, the Black Death of Europe in the fourteenth century, and so on.

In calling these catastrophes "acts of God" religious teachers have wronged God's name, and have caused multitudes of people to curse God and to turn away from Him in bitterness and feelings of disgust. In reality, these disasters are traceable to the Devil, who the Bible shows has power to use forces of nature in a destructive way; as, for example, when he raised a hurricane to kill the children of the patriarch Job and then smote Job himself with boils from head to foot; also, when he stirred up the terrific storm on the sea of Galilee while the disciples of our Lord were crossing in a small boat and Jesus himself was serenely sleeping in the stern of the boat.

However, where the Scriptures expressly state that God brought calamities upon peoples or nations, it was because His holy name was directly involved. Hence He sent the evil as an expression of His righteous judgment, lest the profaning and flaunting of His name and law should continue to a stage where His creatures in heaven and earth would be eternally injured morally by it. But where the Scriptures do not attach God and His name to the widespread distresses and great adversities which have befallen mankind since Bible times, men, and particularly religious professors, are grossly wrong in casting the responsibility therefor upon God. They are blaspheming God's name. Therefore let no one think that the late World War was an "act of God". It was the work of the Devil, and those who see into the root causes of the war know that. Hence the great religious and spiritual uplift that it was predicted would come from the war has failed to materialize. You know what we have instead!

The Scriptures do show, however, that God will yet bring one great evil, the greatest ever known, upon this earth. The book of Revelation, chapter sixteen, verse fourteen, calls it "the battle of that great day of God Almighty", and connects it up with what is "called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon". In His prophecy on the end of the world, which is now fulfilling, Jesus pointed out that this great battle or evil will come no great while after our recent World War. He showed that between the close of the World War and the start of the battle of God Almighty "this gospel of the kingdom [of God] shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come".

Students of the Bible, whose searching of the

Scriptures has brought them face to face with the fact that God's kingdom is at hand and the great battle of Armageddon draws near, have keenly felt their obligation to preach the glad tidings of God's kingdom to all nations for the consolation of the people; and they are doing so by means of radio and by millions upon millions of books in many languages, doing this on Sundays no less than on other days of the week. By this very work another part of Jesus' prophecy is being fulfilled before the eyes of Christendom. It is a sure sign or visible proof to the people that the end is near.

Jesus warned the readers of His prophecy to flee or insure themselves against the extreme trouble that would mark the final end, and told why, saying: "For then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world, . . . no, nor ever shall be. And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved: but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened." Thus Jesus spoke of the battle of that great day of God Almighty as the great tribulation such as would never rise up again on earth.

God brings or creates this great evil, that is, He fights this decisive battle, for the vindication or setting right of His name, which has been maligned and misreported by His enemies. His name stands for that which is true, right, holy, pure, beautiful, good, loving and just, and therefore the battle will be in behalf of righteousness and truth. In this battle, will true Christians take up literal guns and swords and hand grenades and gas bombs and fight with them for God? No, positively no! God needs not men with carnal weapons to fight for Him. God's people are commanded never to take up carnal weapons, but are under instructions to tell the people of God's acts and of the setting up of the kingdom of His dear Son and also of the day of God's vengeance against organized wickedness.

Well, then, will God fight against men? No! God's great battle is against Satan and his organization. During the six thousand years in which Satan the Devil has had considerably free hand in the affairs of men, he has built up a powerful organization. In heaven he has drawn away many spirit creatures from the ways of God and led them to become demons and devils and to line up and organize under him as their prince. In earth he has overreached governments, business systems, and popular religious systems, and has made them a part of his organization. This explains why the people have always waged a vain struggle. Satan's organization has always been in the saddle on the people's backs, and the invisible or heavenly part of that organization has always supervised and engineered the earthly part thereof; and the people have futilely kicked and reared up and tried to unseat their cruel rider and driver.

The Bible calls this wicked organization "this world". Jesus spoke of Satan as "the prince of this world". Jesus and His apostles, and also the ancient prophets, spoke of the spiritual or demon part of that organization as "the heavens", and of the earthly or human part of it as "the earth". It is these heavens and earth that must pass away as though by a great fire, in order that the world to come, with its new heaven and new earth, may be established, and the poor, trouble-laden, crushed people may be freed and blessed with divine blessings unspeakable. Satan's organization it is that must meet its end in the battle of that great day of God Almighty, and Jehovah God, with His great Son, "the captain of our salvation," is He who gains the victory and exalts His name.

This great battle is now unavoidable. The people must go through it and bear up under it, for only by it will they be rid of the iniquitous organization of Satan and its malpractices. The Bible states frankly that because of failing to stand by God's Word and to refrain from courting favor with the world the religious leaders are greatly responsible for the people's suffering the painful experiences incidental to this battle. The prophet likens the battle to a whirlwind and says: "Behold, a whirlwind of the Lord is gone forth in fury, even a grievous whirlwind: it shall fall grievously upon the head of the wicked. The anger of the Lord shall not return, until he have executed, and till he have performed the thoughts of his heart: in the latter days ye shall consider it perfectly. I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran: I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied. *But* if they had stood in my counsel, and had caused my people to hear my words, then they should have turned them from their evil way, and from the evil of their doings. They say still unto them that despise me, The Lord hath said, Ye shall have peace; and they say unto every one that walketh after the imagination of his

own heart, No evil shall come upon you." (Jer. 23:19-22, 17) The great conflict being therefore unescapable now, the people must face it.

This may sound like pessimistic or mournful news, for no doubt most of you have already been touched by the many sorrows of the world, and you long for righteousness and prosperity to rule the earth. But take heart: the Lord's Word comfortingly points out that those of the people who now turn sincerely toward God and His way may find safety while the "great tribulation" such as never was is working ruin and destruction on the heavens and earth of Satan's organization. Ages ago God moved His prophet Zephaniah (2:2, 3) to foretell the oncoming world trouble, and to say this: "Before the decree [of God] bring forth, before the day pass as the chaff, before the fierce anger of the Lord come upon you, before the day of the Lord's anger come upon you. Seek ye the Lord, all ye meek of the earth, which have wrought his judgment; seek righteousness, seek meekness: it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger."

When the prophet says: "Seek meekness, seek righteousness," it does not mean what the world popularly calls "righteousness" or "character development". The world has been doused with this "character development" preachment for centuries now; and what has it accomplished for the world? It has created a lot of snobbishness, self-righteousness, hypocrisy, and many "holier than thou" people. Worst of all, it has done away with faith in the blood of Christ Jesus as being the basis for acceptance with God and for eternal salvation. The scripture says: "For as by one man's [Adam's] disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one [Jesus Christ] shall many be made righteous." (Rom. 5:19) Jesus said: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." (Matt. 6:33) The righteousness men should seek, if they would be hid, is, therefore, faith in the atoning work of Jesus Christ and the acceptance of the message of God's kingdom and the preparing of themselves for the setting up of that kingdom over this earth, and that within our generation.

Psalm thirty-seven, verse eleven, states: "The meek shall inherit the earth, and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace." Psalm twenty-five, verse nine, states: "The meek will he guide in judgment; and the meek will he teach his way." Hence the absolute need for meekness if one expects the Lord to hide him from disaster. Meekness does not mean weakness and permitting the cause of God's truth to be stepped on without remonstrance, but it means teachableness toward God, and a willingness to learn from His Word and to do what one learns. God promises to guide such meek ones, and to them He extends hope of being hid.

On a number of occasions God has shown His ability to hide certain ones in times of great disaster and havoc. In the days of that grand old man Noah the earth was filled with violence, and outside of Noah's immediate family all flesh had corrupted its way upon the earth. This was the Devil's foul work. The Bible calls that condition "the world that then was" (2 Pet. 3:6) or "the old world" or "the world of the ungodly". To cleanse the earth and give mankind another righteous start God brought down the great deluge and washed away that wicked organization; but during the indescribable convulsion of nature in which that "old world" perished God securely hid Noah and his seven dear ones in the ark and preserved them and brought them into the new world which followed that greatest of flood catastrophes.

Sodom and Gomorrah were wicked cities, given over to the worship and deeds of the Devil. The Bible uses these two cities as a picture of Satan's unrighteous earthly organization. Their destruction by fire and brimstone portrays in miniature how God will consume the great devilish organization which has filled the earth with iniquity and gross sin. Lot, the nephew of God's faithful servant Abraham, was dwelling in Sodom, but in no wise in harmony with it. In the day of the burning of that city and its neighbor cities, God hid Lot.

Jesus has stated that at the end of this present evil world it would be as in the days of Noah and as at the time when Lot fled from Sodom.

Relating how God hid His faithful servants amid the most destructive conditions, the Apostle Peter (2 Pet. 2:4-9) writes: "God . . . spared not the old world, but saved Noah, the eighth person, a preacher of righteousness, bringing in the flood upon the world of the ungodly; and turning the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah into ashes, condemned them with an overthrow, making them an ensample unto them that after[ward] should live ungodly; and de-

livered just Lot, vexed with the filthy conversation of the wicked; (for that righteous man dwelling among them, in seeing and hearing, vexed his righteous soul from day to day with their unlawful deeds;) The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished."

What God did back there in behalf of Noah and Lot, He knows how to do and has promised to do in behalf of those who seek meekness and righteousness now. Soon the great battle will begin in which those that oppose God's cause and truth and the kingdom of His Son will not find a way to hide themselves, though they were to cry to the mountains and hills and rocks to fall upon them and to hide them from God's just indignation against them.—Isa. 2:19-22; Rev. 6:15-17.

It will be remembered, also, that in the closing statements of His prophecy on the end of the world or Satan's organization, Jesus told a parable picturing how the people, particularly of Christendom, would be divided at the time of the setting up of His kingdom. Those who stubbornly resisted the message of the Lord's kingdom and mistreated Christians who were proclaiming His kingdom, even to the point of having them arrested and cast into prison, the Lord compared to goats. The Lord held out no hopes of their coming out of the approaching battle of Armageddon alive, but strongly indicated that they would die with the Devil's organization. Those, however, who sought meekness and righteousness and showed teachableness and willingness to receive the message of the kingdom which Christ's brethren today are proclaiming to all nations, such meek and righteously-disposed ones the Lord compared to sheep, and upon them He pronounced God's blessing, saying, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. . . . Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—Matt. 25:34-40.

These sheep-like people, not Christians, mind you, but people who treat Christians (Christ's brethren) kindly because they are proclaiming the glad tidings of God's kingdom, such the Lord Jesus said would go "into life eternal", this life being enjoyed, not in heaven, but on this earth over which the heavenly kingdom will rule. Let all people, then, even though not claiming to be Christians, turn from human systems unto the Lord's kingdom now, before the day of the "great tribulation" breaks over the world: "it may be," says God's Word, "it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger." This will mean you will not have to go down into the grave and need to be raised therefrom in due time, but that you may survive to see Satan's abominable organization dashed to pieces and God's government put fully in charge of man's interests, with "glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men". In God alone is your safeguard, refuge, and security.

Religious Liberty in Hempstead, N. Y.

THE case of People against William Evers, wherein the defendant was charged with going from house to house to solicit the sale of books without being licensed by the Town Clerk of the Town of Hempstead in violation of the Town Law, Section 10, came on for hearing before Honorable Cortland A. Johnson, at Cedarhurst, N. Y., on the 30th day of April, 1931. Mr. Evers was represented by attorney, H. Willard Griffiths, of Hempstead, N. Y., who contended in his behalf that under the constitutions of the United States and the State of New York, he was entitled to observe his religion as he saw fit, in his own way, and that the sale of the books of the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society and the International Bible Students Association was a privilege that could not be denied to him as a citizen of the United States, and further, that under the Penal Code of the State of New York, the sale of books on Sunday was exempted from the operation of the law which prohibits the sale of general commodities on that day, and that as the International Bible Students Association, the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, and the Peoples Pulpit Association are all corporations either of a benevolent, charitable or religious character, they are not taxable, and that the exacting of a license from its colporteurs is not permissible under the law.

The prosecution evidently felt the truth of these statements, as the case was dismissed without proof being adduced.

Mr. Anton Koerber, of Washington, D. C., regional director for the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, was present, as a witness in the case.

The same questions involved in this case were involved in the case at Garden City some time ago, when several colporteurs were arrested, and the case was tried and dismissed.

Mr. Griffiths was the attorney representing the defendants in those cases, and the same points were involved.

At the conclusion of the argument between Justice Johnson and Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Griffiths presented the judge with a copy of the book published by the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society entitled *Government*. Mr. Griffiths said that he thought the judge would appreciate it when he had read it.

Interfering with Their Devotions

THE other evening, between 7:00 and 7:15, walking down a long street, where there were many radios in use, one could almost keep step with the American people while they were at their usual devotions, the only ones that most of them have, i.e., Amos 'n' Andy, and their Mouth Wash friend, who offers tooth paste and mouth wash by radio.

We don't like to do anything to upset anybody's plans for selling several million dollars' worth of mouth wash, but a subscriber tells us that an excellent one is made of a teaspoonful each of baking soda, borax and salt, well mixed. This will be enough for three glasses of water each of which is thereby turned into a most excellent mouth wash. Maybe you can use the dollar thereby saved.

The Oldest Business in the World

In *The Golden Age* No. 307, the leading article discusses one of the oldest businesses in the world, that of whaling, which is about to disappear because all the whales are being destroyed by modern methods of hunting them with the explosive harpoon fired from cannon. We learn all about the different kinds of whales, including the cachalot, or sperm whale, which may have swallowed Jonah, and has been known to swallow other men, one of whom lived after the terrible experience.

There is also an article on attempts at calendar improvement; the changing structure of industry shows the drift of all industry towards some form of socialism; quotations from Mr. Harvey's *The Book* reveal the ludicrousness of our monetary system; and, at the conclusion, the radio lecture, "The New Song of the Christian," will be enjoyed by all.

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Whales and Whaling

THE whale is a cetacean. That is to say, he is a marine mammal, breathing by means of lungs. The cetaceans bring forth living young, which they suckle for some time. The anterior limbs are paddles. The tail flukes are horizontal. The dolphin, the porpoise, the grampus and the manatee, or sea cow, are all cetaceans, as well as the whales.

There are two grand divisions of whales: baleen, or whalebone whales, and those that have teeth. The baleen whales go by different names, Bowhead, Arctic, Greenland, Right. Instead of teeth they have plates or blades of whalebone from two feet to twelve feet long and sometimes a foot wide, attached side by side along the upper jaw, and forming a fringe-like sieve by which the food is retained in the mouth.

As a baleen whale goes cruising along through the waters he opens his mammoth mouth and every day swallows several tons of tiny crustaceans and other minute sea organisms. These catch on the fringe of their baleen (whalebone) and are sucked down continuously, while the salt water filters out again through the corners of the mouth. The throats of baleen whales are small, never more than eight inches in diameter and sometimes not half that. It was not a baleen whale that swallowed Jonah.

There was a time, a hundred years ago, and even less, when whalebone was an important article of commerce; but changing feminine fashions and the introduction of flexible steel for umbrellas and corsets have made it less used than formerly.

There are baleen whales, like the Sulphur-Bottom of the Pacific, which attain great size, and then others, like those in New Zealand waters, may be as short as fifteen to twenty feet. Right whales, as baleens are called, are slow of movement and easily caught. The earliest whaling operations were confined to whales of this class.

The Gray Whale and His Terrible Enemy

It isn't all fun being a whale and cruising around swallowing baby mackerel by the ton. The gray whale has an awful enemy, the killer whale, the terrible and ferocious tiger of the seas. Although this species attains to but thirty feet in length, it will attack anything that swims.

The gray whale can navigate but about six to eight miles an hour, and, when a killer whale arrives, becomes absolutely paralyzed with fright. It turns over on its back, with flippers outspread, and lies helpless at the surface. On comes the terrible killer at full speed, puts his nose against the gray whale's lips, forces its mouth open, sticks his head inside, and with his mighty teeth, set in both jaws, bites out the gray whale's tongue. Of thirty-five gray whales examined, seven had had their tongues eaten to a greater or less extent by these frightful savages of the seas.

The whalers are glad when a school of killer whales locates a school of gray whales and they themselves happen to be in the vicinity. The gray whales are thrown into such a panic that the men have no difficulty in capturing them.

It is said that the thresher shark, also called the sea fox, sometimes uses its whiplike tail to flog a whale to death. The so-called white whale is not really a whale, but a variety of porpoise.

The Homely Humpback

We can't all be good-looking, and it seems that it is that way in the whale family. The humpback has a big, flat, massive head, but his total length is only about fifty feet. The anterior portion of his body is quite slender, for a whale, and at the same time so irregularly shaped, and so peculiarly joined to the thorax, that the animal appears misshapen.

But the humpback has his strong points. In the first place, he is good to eat. The Japanese hunt him for food. In the second place, he is a savage fighter; and you can't help but respect

him for that. The old-time whalers let the humpbacks alone, but the modern ones take everything. The humpback would sink when killed, and hence could be hunted only in shallow water.

The greyhound of the seas is the razorback or finback whale. These used to be found in great abundance off the New England coast. Shooting them from tugs and steamers was a regularly organized business. A rorqual, as this whale is also called, will make thirty miles an hour. It is one of the largest of the whales, sometimes attaining nearly 100 feet in length. It has a dorsal fin and strong longitudinal folds on the throat and belly.

The Antarctic or blue whale is the largest living animal on the globe. It has been known to measure 115 feet. Such a whale contains 250 barrels of oil, worth about $30 a barrel. When frightened or wounded a blue whale has been known to travel fifty miles an hour. After being wounded one of these monsters will tow a killer boat for several miles at a dizzy pace even when her engines are going astern at eight knots an hour. The capture of these monsters has been possible only since the invention of the harpoon gun. Blue whales are found in pairs; finbacks, in packs.

The Cachalot, or Sperm Whale

The cachalot or sperm whale has on the top of its head a large cavity containing the oily fluid which after death concretes into a whitish crystalline substance called spermaceti. It has a head of enormous size. The upper jaw is destitute of teeth. This whale sometimes grows to the length of eighty feet. It is found in the warmer parts of all the oceans.

It has been conjectured that the sperm whale may have been the great fish which the Lord prepared to swallow Jonah. Its throat is large enough that it could swallow a piano. When mortally wounded a sperm whale has been known to disgorge chunks of cuttlefish six feet long by four feet in width. The spermaceti organ, which lies above the skull, contains as much as fifteen barrels of oil. The head of the sperm whale makes up one-third to two-fifths of the entire creature.

The sperm whale is the only one of the species that suffers from indigestion, and this lends support to the thought that it was this type of great fish that was so uneasy after taking Jonah aboard. Ambergris is never found in healthy whales. It is produced only in the intestines of the sperm whale. Sometimes it forms so rapidly as to clog the intestinal tract and the whale dies. Then he becomes a gold mine to his discoverers. Ambergris is used as a fixative of the most delicate perfumes: it causes them to last. It is worth as much as $20 an ounce.

Good-sized Babies

The whale mating season is in June or July, and near the equator. The period of gestation is believed to be ten months. A whale baby may be twenty-one feet long when it is born, which is some baby. The mothers nurse the cute little things for five or six months, and when they attain a length of forty-five to forty-eight feet they are heartlessly weaned and straightway have to shift for themselves. After that they grow more slowly.

The whale has its young once in two years, and it takes another two years for the young to reach maturity. Like our friend Warren G. of Teapot Dome fame, the bull whales are said not to be as faithful to their life companions as they might be.

Whales are warm-blooded, as are all mammals. The blubber or fat acts as a nonconductor to keep the huge creature warm and comfortable in the cold waters of the seas in which he delights to sport, and where he obtains his food. His hide is without scales. His head contains four chambers, while that of a fish contains but two. He has lungs instead of gills. His front legs, toes and all, are enveloped in sacs and are called flippers.

The Greenland whale is believed to descend to 800 fathoms below. The reason for thinking this is that in very deep waters a very long line is required, while in shallower waters a much shorter line will do. Sometimes, when wounded, a whale strikes bottom so hard as to kill it, and has to be hauled up dead. Others claim that the whale could not survive a descent below 100 fathoms (600 feet), on account of the terrible pressure to which he would be subjected, but it is hard to get around the long rope argument. Only the whale and his Designer know the truth about it.

The Wonderful Lung Structure

The One who built the first whale knew what He was doing. The cell structure differs materially from other mammalian lungs. In the whale

lung there is much more smooth, involuntary muscle, and the cartilaginous rings which support the bronchial tree are much more numerous and extensive than in the air passages of other mammals.

When the whale is at a low ocean depth the increase of pressure on him enables him to utilize the oxygen in his lungs down to perhaps one percent. It is also inferred that the oil and fat of the whale aid in absorbing the carbon dioxid from his blood. Otherwise it is not known how it is possible for one to remain under water for nearly an hour, as some of them evidently do.

A whale will, without even pausing to take a deep breath, plunge beneath the waves and be gone for a long time. When wounded he dashes about in a frenzy which would, theoretically, consume oxygen at a terrific rate. The carbon dioxid created must be stored somehow, and the oil and blubber no doubt has something to do with it.

When a whale comes up to breathe he does not rise vertically, but obliquely. His first act is one of respiration. The heavy condensation of air and moisture brought about by his long stay under the water at great depths is blown out through his one nostril, located in the top of his head. This blowing can be heard for half a mile and can be seen for some distance.

Whales do not spout water. They forcibly expel from their lungs the air taken in at the last inspiration, which is highly charged with watery vapor in consequence of the natural respiratory changes. This, rapidly condensing in the cold atmosphere in which the phenomenon is generally observed, forms a column of 'steam' or spray, which the spectator mistakes for water. But as the whale blows just as he comes to the surface, some water is inevitably mingled with the blast.

The whale's vision is not so good, and he depends for safety mostly on the organs of hearing. These are located on the sides of the head, three or four feet behind the eyes. A whaler's engines must run very smoothly and, as nearly as possible, at uniform speed. Any sudden change in a ship's speed will frighten whales in the neighborhood.

The whales prefer the colder waters. It is a whaler's adage that "no ice, no whales". This is true of the mackerel and other fish upon which the whales feed. By September the whales appear in the Antarctic, and leave for the west coast of Africa in May.

Some Whaling History

The Northmen, i.e., the Norwegians, were the first ones in the whaling business; and they will be the last ones, for it is on its last legs. The whales have been nearly all destroyed. King Alfred, whose reign ended more than a thousand years ago, wrote of the whaling adventures of Othere, the Norwegian viking.

In the eleventh century the Basques were pursuing the Right whale with harpoons, in open boats. It is even claimed that they visited the shores of Newfoundland in search of their prey, and it is known that they visited those waters immediately after the discovery of America. The Basques became familiar with the whale in their own home waters of the Bay of Biscay. Their industry reached its highest point in the thirteenth century.

In the sixteenth century Holland and England were rivals for the whaling business of the waters off Spitzbergen and Greenland. During the decade 1699-1708 the Dutch equipped no less than 1,652 vessels and captured between 8,000 and 9,000 whales.

From the beginning of the nineteenth century the supremacy shifted to America. By 1690, and as long as whale oil was the world's recognized illuminant, New Bedford, Massachusetts, was the whaling capital of the world. Now it is only a memory, as such. Prior to the Revolutionary War there were 308 American vessels hunting whales in the Atlantic; by 1848 they were in Bering Strait. In 1846 the American whaling fleet consisted of 722 vessels, claimed by 34 ports. This was the golden era of American whaling. In 1854 there was a peak production of 12,000,000 gallons of blubber for the whale oil lamps which one can find today only in antique shops.

A Dangerous, Exciting Business

The old-time whaler was a little wooden sailing vessel which went to sea for two to four years on a trip. The whales were hunted with man-powered boats. The old harpoon was a piece of tough steel, fastened to a long wooden shaft for throwing purposes. The whale boat was rowed right up to the whale, and one or more harpoons were hurled into his side. It re-

quired an alert and powerful man to make a sure hit.

The line attached to the harpoon was coiled in tubs in the bottom of the boat, and whizzed out at terrific speed. If a sailor was caught in the line he seldom lived. When the line ran out the tub was thrown overboard and the crew waited for another chance to harpoon the animal. Boats were often upset, and men lost.

An infuriated whale would often deliberately attack a small boat and, with the vessel caught in its jaws, the sailors were either drowned or wounded. James Bartley, an English sailor, was actually swallowed by a sperm whale in February, 1891, near the Falkland Islands.

The crew of Bartley's ship had captured a large sperm whale. After the attack Bartley could not be found. Sailors worked a day and a night removing the whale's blubber. On the second morning they hoisted the stomach on deck. Something in it gave spasmodic signs of life. They found it was Bartley, doubled up and unconscious. He was a raving maniac for two weeks, but eventually recovered his usual health. His skin was bleached to a deadly whiteness by the gastric juices and became like parchment.

Afterwards he remembered being thrown out of a boat into the sea and slipping along a smooth passage, yielding a slimy substance that shrank from his touch. The heat was terrific, but he could breathe. He became weak and sick, and the next thing he knew he was in the captain's cabin. His skin never recovered its natural color.

Hard, Difficult, Disagreeable Work

Few people except the Norwegians can stand the fatiguing, harassing, disagreeable work that falls to the lot of the whaler. There is probably no regular line of work that is so unremitting in its toil, so uncomfortable, and so dangerous.

The whalers spend their summers on their little farms in Norway. In the latter part of July or the first of August they leave home, to be gone until the next spring. A month or six weeks is spent in going to the other side of the world, to Tasmania, New Zealand or Uruguay, where the small boats, 120 tons register, 120 feet long, have steam up awaiting them.

For the next five months they live in the roughest seas in the world, and in the most uncomfortable boats, for a whaler has no keel. It must be able to follow the whale and change its direction in a hurry. There is scant time to eat or sleep. The food is all canned stuff. The work is cold, greasy and disagreeable. The odor is disgusting. Yet every year large numbers of college men are eager to have a share in it.

The attempt to have a church at one of the land stations in South Georgia was abandoned. The men were willing to come ashore to see the movies twice a week, but not to attend church. The dominie gave it up as a bad job and pulled stakes for Norway.

From the time the whaling starts there is but one theme, and that is to catch as many whales as possible, get the oil out of them and get a full cargo in the least time, and get back to Norway. As a consequence, as there is no darkness in the land of the midnight sun at the bottom of the world, the work goes on unremittingly.

The greatest adventures of today are not with the whales, but with the Antarctic ice. The bergs sometimes are miles long and three thousand feet high. Sometimes a chaser is sunk and the men may make their escape only in their underclothes. Sometimes the chasers have to let go of whales they have already caught. At the close of the season there is danger of being caught in the drifting pack ice and not being able to get out at all.

Every Whale a Gold Mine

A big whale may have a value of $10,000, but he may be worth much more than that. A single lump of ambergris, weighing 926 pounds, was valued at $135,000; and of course this came from a single whale, a very sick one. But whalers cannot depend on finds of ambergris, except rarely.

The principal value is in the oil. There are several different grades. The finest blubber oil is a pale yellow, with a faint fishy odor. This is used primarily in cosmetics. The flesh and bones yield bone oil, and the lowest grade of all is used for lubrication purposes.

A good part of our soaps, and all our shaving creams, come from whales; and if we eat margarine, much of that uncertain compound may come from the whale, too. Most glycerine is made from whale oil, and it is used in currying leather, oiling woods, and batching flax, jute and other fibers.

The production of guano, bone meal and flesh meal is of great value. Flesh meal makes up into cattle cake, an excellent food for fattening

cattle. Guano is the meat of the whale, generally the residue of distillation, which goes through a process of drying and disintegration and is mixed with crushed bone in the proportion of two parts flesh to one part bone.

Whalebone is worth $5 to $7 a pound. From the whale's hide are made large quantities of heavy belting, besides a quantity of boots, shoes, shoestrings and leather findings. Nothing is wasted, and science is constantly finding new uses for this rapidly vanishing animal.

A big whaler may have 200 men in its outfit and may kill a dozen whales a day and turn them into oil. The captain may get as much as $25,000 for a season, while a mere deckhand, receiving as his share of the profits half a cent to a cent a barrel, may get as much as $1,800. The companies that send out the whaling outfits have sometimes made 100 percent profit a year. The total annual value of the business is around $40,000,000. A single ship has been known to bring in $3,000,000 worth of oil.

Reeking with disgusting, nauseating odors, the Norwegian whaling fleet, when it returns from the Antarctic, is the most evil-looking and evil-smelling denizen of the seven seas; but with millions of dollars' worth of cargo, all hands can afford to smile as they come back to civilization, for they have what the world is mad after, wealth.

Modern Whaling Equipment

Modern whaling began about 1870, with the invention by Svend Foyn of the harpoon gun. Following this invention each whaling field has had a run of a few years, when all the whales were killed off and the business was transferred elsewhere. It is now confined largely to the Antarctic, which is bound to be its last stand, as all the other regions have been worked out.

A whaling outfit now consists of a floating factory (which is really an airplane carrier in disguise, and quickly convertible into one) and a half dozen or so of the actual whale chasers. There are also shore whaling stations at Deception Island, South Georgia, and in the South Shetlands. When the whalers return in the summer the first duty of the 150 men who constitute the shore staff is to free the sheds and flensing platforms of the accumulated snow.

On the bow of each whale chaser is the invention which is putting an end to the whaling business. The harpoon gun is a muzzle-loading cannon, mounted on a swivel. It shoots a hand-forged harpoon of Swedish steel, about six feet long, and weighing 120 pounds. Set in the harpoon's end are four twelve-inch barbs which spring out at 45-degree angles when the harpoon is lodged in the body of the whale. In the harpoon point is a 28-pound bomb charged with gunpowder, automatically fired three seconds after the shaft leaves the cannon. By a later device a light cable is attached to the harpoon and the whale is electrocuted as soon as it is hit.

Lars Andersen, foremost whale gunner in the world, has a guaranteed income of $40,000 a year. It requires an unusual man to aim a harpoon gun at a whale from a notoriously unstable craft, plunging about in the world's roughest seas, at the exact moment the whale rises to the surface for air.

To the harpoon shaft is attached a rope which passes over a roller and is connected with a powerful winch. The struggling whale is slowly brought up to the chaser and dispatched. Air is pumped into its body, so that it will float. A flag is stuck in it as a marker, and the chaser goes after another whale.

The Floating Factories

The little old wooden whaler used to flense the whales alongside, consuming several days in the operation. The modern flensing factory hauls the whale aboard through a door in the bow and cuts it up in two hours. The flensers slice through the blubber the length of the body. A winch is attached to each strip and peels off the outer coating as one would peel an orange. The flesh and bones are torn apart by machinery and fed into the boiling pans so that every part is utilized.

Norway sends out thirty-nine of these floating factories, with some 200 of the chasers and nearly 10,000 men. They bring back about 70,000,000 gallons of whale oil. The whaling capital of the world is the little Norwegian town of Sandefjord on the Oslo Fjord. Here is published the Register of the whaling fleet of the world, and here are the headquarters of the Association of Norwegian Whaling Companies, John Rasmussen, ship-owner, chairman.

The whaling equipment is now stiffened by the use of airplanes, equipped to land on the deck of the mother vessel, on the ice, or on the water. The Germans are figuring on using airships and dropping bombs. Everything indi-

cates that the days of the whale are numbered. He cannot compete with man's scientific equipment for taking his life.

Extermination Is Near

During the last season there were forty-two whale factories in Antarctic waters, and associated with them were 250 chasers. There was thus a cordon of chasers around the entire Antarctic continent, located only fifty miles apart.

In the season 1925-1926, during the months November to March, when the whaling season is on, there were taken out of the Antarctic 793,790 barrels of whale oil. It is very doubtful if the whales could survive even such a catch as that, but in 1929-1930, with the whales hardly a fourth as numerous, the more efficient methods of slaughter resulted in bringing out 2,447,690 barrels.

It was estimated that in 1925-1926 there were at least 30,000 whales destroyed, as many that are killed are not recovered, so that it is likely that something like 120,000 perished in the season of 1929-1930. Realizing that the business is at an end the old-timers are going after the remnants harder than ever, so as to have a share in the last of the profits.

Whales have been practically exterminated in the Northern Hemisphere, and it looks now as if two years more will see the termination of what, in its day, was one of the most thrilling and dangerous occupations of men.

The British and Norwegian governments are trying to do something to restrict whaling operations, but it seems a difficult task. It has been decided that whale cows with calves are to be protected. The practice of paying whaling crews according to the number of whales taken must be discontinued, and all parts of the animals containing oil must be utilized. Illegal catches are subject to confiscation. Each whaling captain must now keep a record of the number, kinds and location of his catches.

Have you ever read the whaling story entitled "Moby Dick"?

The Giving of Alms in Racine

LET'S see. It was the Lord who said something about being sure to give your alms in secret, was it not, and not to let your right hand know what your left hand does? Yes. Well, they just don't do things that way in Racine, Wisconsin; that is all. Racine is too businesslike for that.

A subscriber writes that he was fired from his job for not subscribing to the community chest fund and that the manufacturers' association of the city has issued a decree that anyone who applies for a job must sign a card that the factory is to take a stated sum from his pay envelope each month. Racine Big Business is determined to see to it that all employees love their neighbors as themselves, regardless of what Big Business itself does.

A Good Word for Standard Oil *By Kempson Wall (New Jersey)*

EMPLOYED by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, I wish to state something in favor of this company.

Employees are pensioned at 65 years of age for 20 years' service or over, the pension being full salary for first year, and about 75 percent of salary until death.

We also have a free insurance plan as follows: Death after one year's service, three months' pay. This is increased one month yearly; so after ten years' service an employee is insured for one year's pay.

Our stock plan runs from three to five years. An employee can have deducted from his salary not more than 20 percent. The company gives us 50c worth of stock for every dollar's worth we buy. If we draw out of the plan before the term is up we receive 6 percent interest on our investment.

When it occurs that some department of the company is done away with, the ones discharged receive quite a handsome sum of money, according to length of service.

We also receive money prizes for new ideas.

Germany's Worst Winter

GERMANY'S worst winter was last winter; the same as Uncle Sam's. On February 15 unemployment had risen to 4,991,000; and that is a record for Germany. The unemployment distress is now common all over the world.

America's Two Choices

THE Manchester *Guardian* says on the subject of unemployment insurance:

America offers at least one lesson to those who denounce the dole as the source of all our evils. Over there a man who is out of work has two resources on which to fall back—private charity or crime. Charity is limited. The opportunities for crime are not.

Canada Economizing

WHILE America, for no reason, is spending more than ever in giving free vacations for citizens that will undergo military training, Canada, with better sense, is cutting out the nonsense, in the effort to save a little of the taxpayers' money in these hard times.

Poland Scrimping on Salaries

IN THE effort to try to make both ends meet, Poland has reduced by 15 percent the salaries of all government and army officials, employees of state railways, and the tobacco and alcohol monopolies. It is calculated that this will effect an annual saving of about $14,400,000.

Radio Sets in Use

IN CONNECTICUT about 55 percent of the families are equipped with radio sets. This is the largest percentage among the twenty states for which the United States Census Bureau has announced statistics. The District of Columbia comes next, with 54 percent. Then come Wisconsin, with 51 percent; Iowa, with 49 percent; Delaware, with 46 percent; New Hampshire, with 44 percent. In Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas the percentage is less than 10.

Convicts Escape from Devil's Island

READERS will be glad to know that recently several persons have escaped from France's penal colony at Devil's Island and made their way along the South American coast to Trinidad and Colombia. A kind-hearted and courageous Trinidad Negro is accredited with having made the escapes possible. For a small sum he provided the sufferers with boats and maps.

Expenditures for Broadcasting

IN THE British Isles the people have the choice of two programs on the radio, produced at a cost of less than a million dollars yearly. In the United States they have hundreds of programs available, produced at an annual cost of thirty million dollars.

Trains Handled by Telephone

LITTLE by little the dots and dashes of the telegraph system are disappearing. In 1908 all trains were dispatched by telegraph; twelve years later 47 percent of them were handled by telephone; while last year over 60 percent were thus handled.

Improved Diesel Airplane Engine

AN IMPROVED Diesel engine for use in airplanes has been exhibited at Detroit. It contains 1,500 parts, as compared with 5,000 to 6,000 parts in other engines, and weighs but 492 pounds. In a flight of 1,150 miles the cost for fuel and oil was but $1 an hour.

Unmarried Taxed in Rumania

IN RUMANIA, male or female, you are out of luck if you are single at any time between the ages of thirty and sixty-five. In case one loses his or her life companion a new one must be selected within two years or the excess taxes required of all single persons are levied.

The Papal Train

THE papal train will be the finest thing ever mounted on wheels. It will have a throne room, a chapel, and a combination diner and sleeper for the pope's personal use. The cars will be of steel, painted red; each will carry the pontifical coat of arms in bronze; ceiling decorations will be in gold. It will be paid for by the poor and ignorant and deceived and oppressed.

Desertion of Churches in Germany

SINCE the World War 2,500,000 persons have withdrawn from the churches with which they were formerly affiliated. In the one city of Berlin 65,000 residents withdrew from churches last year. Reluctance to pay church taxes, and a conviction that they were getting nothing for their money, were responsible for most of these withdrawals.

Less Crime in Russia

THE New York *Times* tells us that there is much less crime in Russia than in previous years, and that there is the greatest labor shortage there in the history of the country; all of which sounds very strange to come from the New York *Times* and to be published in America in 1931.

Public Still Enjoys Music

THAT the public still enjoys music is evident from the fact that during the past musical season, in one of the years of greatest business depression ever known, the American public expended about $10,000,000. Five percent of this amount, or $500,000, was expended to hear the one artist, Paderewski.

A Radio Wave of Seven Inches

THE other day radio communication was held between Dover and Calais. The wave length was seven inches. The antenna required was of one-inch length. The power required for transmission was half a watt, and the results were perfect. The extremely short wave length is unaffected by rain or fog.

Both Telegraph Companies Cut Wages

DETAILS are published of cuts in wages made by both the great telegraph companies operating in America. These concerns have paid out colossal fortunes in dividends. Seems too bad they have to come down to such a petty business as cutting the wages of messenger boys. Incidentally, they are prominent members of the group that assured President Hoover wages would be sustained during the period of business depression.

Power from Sunlight

A COPPER oxide cell three inches square has driven an electric motor by dull sunlight for some months now in a laboratory in Berlin. The cell is fifty to one hundred and fifty times as efficient as any similar light-sensitive cell heretofore made. The cost of power produced by this means is still something like a hundred times the cost of producing it by hydroelectric means, but a long step forward has been made in the ultimate aim of science to convert the light of the sun directly into electric energy.

Immigrants to Australia Disappointed

SPOKESMEN for one thousand British immigrants have pleaded with the government of South Australia to be sent back to England. They explained that hundreds of them are now dependent upon the government for food, that they are without clothes, and that a number have gone insane.

Night Flying to India

STEPS are being taken to operate the mail routes between London and India on a day and night basis that will bring the London mails into Karachi in four and one-half days. The Indian government will light the 700 miles from Karachi to Delhi, placing recognition lights at forty-seven railroad stations along the way.

Dutch Have Longest Air Mail Line

FAMILIAR as we are with the vast distances American airmen have to fly, it comes as a surprise to know that the longest air mail line in the world is not American, English, French, German, or Russian. It is the Dutch line from the Netherlands to Java, in the South Seas, 9,000 miles.

Taxless City of Chanute

CHANUTE, Kansas, 11,000 population, has no taxes. The municipal gas, water and electric plants pay all the bills and have even paid the city's bonded debt. In addition, the city has erected a fine auditorium costing $376,000, and a municipal airport costing $75,000. The gas, water and electric rates are among the lowest in the Middle West. Now just what is it about this that is dangerous or disadvantageous to the people of Chanute?

New Use of Electric Eye

NEW uses are being constantly found for the electric eye or photoelectric cell. One of the latest is a device called the transmeter. Material of any kind is fed into the device at the bottom, and a finger at the top points out the amount of light transmitted. The device can be used to ascertain the genuineness of doubtful documents, such as checks or stock certificates, and is also valuable in determining the value of tapestries and silks. It will locate the thin spots in any fabric.

Tourists Spend Less Money

FRANCE had more tourists in 1930 than she had in 1929, but the total amount expended was 30 percent less. Either the tourists were of a different class or else they honestly felt that they had less to spend. It was noted that the big hotels complained of bad business but the moderate-priced ones did well.

Right of Big Business to Exist

CONCERNING the right of Big Business to exist the New York *American* says:

It has no moral right to exist unless it changes its purpose from the senseless pyramiding of vast accumulations of wealth and economic power in the hands of a few to an enlightened policy of spreading its benefits to the extinction of poverty and the cultivation of mass well-being.

Ford Workers in Detroit

DETROIT'S director of relief, W. G. Bergman, is reported as having said that this past year the city of Detroit has spent $8,000,000 to save Ford workers from starvation. Ford's profits last year were $55,000,000. His son sent the Detroit relief committee a check for $125,000. Seems too bad you cannot keep your workers out of the bread line, Henry.

Peter Kuerten, Man-Killer

PETER KUERTEN, man-killer, is under arrest in Germany. He has confessed to murdering nine of his fellow creatures, of both sexes, and of various ages, and with and without weapons, just to gratify his lust to kill. He was thirty years of age at the time the World War broke out, and the appetite to kill was so thoroughly developed that he cannot now stifle it.

Worrying over the Wrong Crowd

REFERRING to the fact that three percent of the people of America own seventy-five percent of its wealth, Senator William E. Borah says that he thinks it about time that somebody in this country should begin to worry more about the ninety-seven percent than about the three percent. Seems like a reasonable suggestion, doesn't it? The newspapers and the government are everlastingly worried about the hopes and prospects and dividends of the fellows who already have almost everything there is.

A Priest for Every Fourteen People

THE Roman Catholic population of the United States increased during the year 1930 by a total of 13,391 persons. The number in the priesthood increased by 939. That is one new priest for every fourteen additional persons, which would seem to be plenty, except in Chicago.

Hamilton, Ohio, Utilities Pay

HAMILTON, Ohio, is one of the cities that owns its own utilities, all three of them, and it is making money. The profits for the year 1931 will be nearly $500,000. Just why this should be bad for Hamilton is something hard to understand. But no doubt, for a consideration, some glib college professor or newspaper editor could make it all plain—plain as mud.

Cutting into a Heart

A BERLIN surgeon accidentally cut into a blood pouch, part of the heart of a twenty-two-year-old girl. His finger, with which he attempted to stanch the flow of blood, went into the girl's heart. He had his assistant sew around it and her life was saved and the blood pouch removed. The operation, not foreseen and not intended, was nevertheless a complete success.

Religious Liberty in Brazil

BRAZIL guarantees religious liberty. In November, 1930, a colporteur undertook to exercise this liberty in Pesquiera. A priest mounted a box and demanded that the mob fall upon him, which it did. He was rescued by a soldier, but the courageous man who stood off the mob was imprisoned for meddling. The colporteur lost $300 worth of Bibles, destroyed by the mob. Nothing was done to the priest.

Senator Couzens' Advice

SENATOR COUZENS has been giving some advice to the little group of Big Business men who have volunteered the information that they alone know how to run the country, and also that none of their group can be trusted to run anything for the benefit of the people as a whole. He said to them:

If business is insistent upon running the Government, let it provide ways and means so that all of our citizens will have an adequate income, that they may be provided with a decent home and adequate food and clothing.

Fifty Cents a Week

WE ARE told that fifty cents a week will keep a worker from dying of starvation and pneumonia, and that an extra dollar will keep him in such condition as to be easily usable by the employer and his machines the next time he is needed. Does it not look as if rich America ought to be able to provide that much support for those left swinging by the eyelids by our present economic system?

Unprofitable to Operate Saturdays

THOSE who have had any considerable experience operating manufacturing plants know that the most profitable way to operate machinery is to keep it running day and night, when possible, and then shut down completely. The same principle applies to the Saturday half-holiday, and many business concerns are now abandoning all Saturday work for that reason.

Professor Laski on Democracy

IN AN address before the Foreign Policy Association, Harold J. Laski, professor of political science in the University of London, expressed the opinion that there is no case for democracy that can stand investigation for ten minutes, and no alternative that can stand for five minutes. It is his opinion that the supposed practical qualities of business men are most impractical, and that they do not know how to bring about a stable society. He might have added that they are wrecking the one we do have. And we can add to it all that man has but one hope, and that hope is God's kingdom.

What Milk Did to the Rats

IN THE Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, six white rats as soon as weaned were put on a diet of lean beef, potatoes, whole wheat, butter, sugar, salt and all the water they could drink. In five months they gained sixty grams. Six other rats of exactly the same age and parentage were given the same diet, plus all the milk they wanted to drink. In the same five months they grew 206 grams, which is more than three times the growth measured by the first group. The difference in growth is attributed to the calcium in the milk; and, incidentally, this shows why it is that children need fresh milk, and plenty of it, if they are to grow.

Desiccated Apples? No, Thanks!

A GERMAN who could have been in better business has invented a scheme of grinding apples to a powder and then pressing the powder into blocks. His idea is to make us eat one of these tablet things instead of eating a nice apple. He says it is all the same thing; but it isn't. The skin is gone, the cider is gone, the core is gone, the crunch is gone, and even the worm is gone; and how could it be the same?

The Juice Man

IT USED to be the milkman, and in most districts it still is, but in some sections of New York city he has already become the juice man. That is to say, the man that used to be the milkman now handles frozen orange juice, and the custom is growing rapidly. It is only a step from orange juice to other fruit juices, and the man that used to be the milkman is the logical one to leave these products at the door.

Bucking the War Heroes

AFTER the World War the United States Government placed many of its war heroes in chiropractic colleges, hoping thus to provide for them an honorable means of livelihood, but to this day chiropractic has been licensed in but thirty-six of the states of the Union for which the boys, theoretically, hazarded their lives. And if they try to practice their art in one of the twelve states which still hold out against the new art, what then? Oh, they go to jail for practicing medicine without a license. In thirty-six states they are honored and protected; in twelve they are jailbirds.

The Pope Blesses Science

THE pope has just officially blessed science over the radio. When he blessed the Italia, Nobile's airship, it broke in two and half its crew were lost; when he blessed Kaiser Wilhelm he lost his throne and became an exile; when he blessed King Edward VII of England his health began to fail and he never recovered his health; when he blessed the queen of Portugal she lost her husband and her throne; he blessed King Alfonso, and look at him; he blessed the empress of Brazil, and in three days she broke her leg and afterwards lost her throne; and so on down the line. Wonder what science is in for now.

Hanging Women from Pegs

YOU would hardly believe that in the year 1931, at a state prison in Tennessee, they still handcuff women and hang them from pegs, would you? It seems too horrible to be true; yet in an investigation of Tennessee prisons which has just been made, the charge was admitted by the warden. That is a thing such as might have happened in Siberia in the days of the czar.

Poorhouse Made, Not Acquired

THE St. Thomas (Virgin Islands) *Mail*, referring to President Hoover's statement that when the United States acquired the Virgin Islands it paid $25,000,000 for a poorhouse, makes the retort that when the United States purchased the islands it did not acquire a poorhouse, as the islands were then fairly prosperous, but that it straightway proceeded to make them into one by its stupid administration of them. This seems like a reflection on the great men of our navy who, till recently, had the entire administration of these islands.

Color Sense in the British Empire

WRITING on the subject of color sense in the British Empire the Manchester *Guardian* says:

The color sense is stronger than the empire sense. As a great empire we ought to rejoice that men of all colors living under our flag in some distant part of the world resort to our capital, but as white men disliking dark we resent their intrusion. As a people anxious to keep a moral influence over these races we ought to rejoice that an Indian prefers to go to London for education or training or society rather than to Tokio or Moscow, but in fact our hotels often cold-shoulder him.

Britain Imprisons for Debt

BRITAIN still imprisons for debt: not the rich debtor, however, for he can free himself by going bankrupt; but the poor debtor, unable to withstand the temptation of credit. Concerning this subject Sir Robert Parry says, in the Manchester *Guardian:*

When in 1869 imprisonment for debt was abolished for the well-to-do it was deliberately retained and not abolished for the poor debtors, under 'a saving power of committal for small debts.' Lord Brougham protested against a debt's being treated as a crime to be punished at the will and pleasure of a creditor; but that remains the law today—for the poor.

New York's Murders

NEW YORK'S murders have increased until last year they were 421. Eliminating the dismissals and acquittals, only 48 arrests provide some reasonable expectation of finding and punishing the guilty. As a matter of fact, more than 400 of these 421 murders will go unpunished, if general statistics count for anything. Of these murders, 66 were of the gangster or racketeer type.

Tsetse Fly Conquered

IT IS good news that the tsetse fly, which has depopulated large portions of Africa, has at last been conquered by the close observations of a naturalist. This man noticed that the fly is nervous, darting first to a shady place and then to one of bright light. This has been the fly's undoing. A trap has been constructed which meets the conditions perfectly. The fly dashes into its shade, and then a hole in its roof leads him a moment later into the trap proper, where he beats himself to death against the bars of his cage. The device works perfectly.

Grippe Tablets and Headache Pills

AFTER you have bought your box of grippe tablets or headache pills look it over and see if you see in fine print anywhere the word "acetanilid" or "antifebrin" or "phenylacetamid". If you do, just take the spade and go out into the garden and bury them about as deep as they will bury you if you take enough of this dangerous coal-tar product. It is a poison which breaks up the red blood corpuscles, damages the heart, turns the skin a bluish color, and injures the moral sense. It kills pain, yes, and the one that has the pain.

Growth of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE has just celebrated its first jubilee; and it is astonishing what it has done in fifty years. Starting with one building, and a class of thirty pupils taught by Booker T. Washington himself, there are today at Tuskegee one hundred and thirty-two buildings, with three thousand pupils and a trained teaching staff of nearly 250. Forty trades are taught. The colored people have every reason to be proud and happy over the work they are accomplishing at Tuskegee Institute. They have demonstrated that the colored people can do anything that anybody can do.

Europe's Twelve Republics

SINCE the World War Europe has had twelve new republics, Russia, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Estonia, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Turkey, Greece, and Spain. It also had during the war France, Andorra, San Marino, Switzerland, and Portugal. It is significant that in Spain one of the first rules of the new government was that the governors of the different provinces must keep away from church. The grandees of the Spanish nobility fled with Alfonso into France. They all instinctively feel that they have been part of a great fraud upon the people and that the people would be better off with them somewhere else. The priests were told that they must keep their mouths shut; that is just a way of saying that church and state have been separated. The Vatican took the hint and stated that it was not specially interested in the monarchy and is indifferent as to the kind of government the people of Spain choose. It has since recognized the Spanish republic. This must have been a bitter dose for it to swallow, as Alfonso was one of its prime supporters.

Asks Right to Cut Water Rate

THE owner of a water company in California, realizing that many of her company's consumers were out of work or had suffered cuts in wages, made application to the public service commission of California to reduce the water rate while the present depression is on. This is exactly the opposite of the course being pursued by water, gas and electric companies in the East, nearly all of whom, right in the face of the hardest times the country has ever seen, have been raising the rates to the poor (by means of service charges) while reducing them to those who could afford to purchase more of what they have to sell. Probably nothing more contemptible in history can be found than the practice of the public service companies in the East in their treatment of the poor.

Rev. A. Ross Henderson, Justice of the Peace

REV. A. ROSS HENDERSON, justice of the peace, in Ohio, deserves a place in history. The father of several small children, so it seems, was brought before him on a charge of having parked on a road without lights. Rev. Henderson asked him how much money he had. He counted out $4 and paid it over, with the remark that the children would have to go hungry this week. The dominie, that is, the justice, that is, the majesty of the law, took the money. When did one of them ever refuse it? Then the dominie, that is the justice, tried to obtain $30.60 in fine and costs, and finally offered to take over the radio set owned by the father of the kids, but explained that he would not tell anybody where he got it. What a wonderful inspiration it must be to hear a man preach who would enjoy taking bread away from hungry kids, and taking their radio away, too. "*Our* minister is just wonderful; you ought to hear him!" Must be! Wonder if this is contempt of court or just contempt of dominie; probably the latter.

Radios Crowding Newspapers

NEWSPAPERS are admitting that they are suffering badly from the competition set up by radio broadcasting. By means of the latter the public are now given news items, editorials, special features and advertising, besides some forms of entertainment and music which, in the nature of things, cannot be provided by the press. If, in the day of its power, the press had stood for the truth and for the interests of the common people, newspapers would not now be in the predicament in which they find themselves. One publisher recently closed his broadcasting station, because he found it was taking business away from his newspapers. In 1930, 107 leading radio advertisers cut their newspaper appropriations 12½ percent below those in 1929, while increasing their radio expenditures 63 percent.

What Is Man?

WHEN a young man has attained to the weight of 100 pounds he then consists of 72 pounds of oxygen gas, 13.4 pounds of carbon, 9.1 pounds of hydrogen gas, 2.5 pounds of nitrogen gas, 1.3 pounds of calcium, 1¼ pounds of phosphorus, and fractional pounds of the following elements: Sulphur .1476, sodium .1000, chlorine .0850, fluorine .0800, potassium .0250, iron .0100, magnesium .0018, silicon .0006, iodine a trace, manganese a trace.

Changing Structure of Industry

UNDER the above subhead, in his little ten-cent book, *The New Capitalism and The Socialist,* Harry W. Laidler plainly shows us the drift of all industry toward some form of socialism. The book is published by the League for Industrial Democracy. In the section which interests us most he says:

The new capitalism is also developing certain novel kinds of industrial relationships, as that between the various units of the General Motors, relationships which render it possible to bring under one unified control a vast industrial empire.

The General Motors, for instance, has under its control numerous huge plants for the manufacture of the Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Buick, LaSalle, Cadillac, etc.; for the production of General Motors Trucks, Yellow Cabs and coaches, of Fisher bodies, of various automobile accessories, of the electrical refrigerator, Frigidaire. It controls numerous credit, sales and realty corporations. It manages a great aircraft industry and a radio industry. It owns timber tracts and saw mills. It employs something like $50,000,000 in overseas operations in assembly plants and in merchandising operations. It centralizes a number of activities for the purposes of producing economies, at the same time administering its separate automobile subsidiaries as self-contained units, "headed by an executive who has full authority and is responsible for its individual operation."

The Ford Company, the other giant in the automobile field, is likewise illustrative of the newer trend. Here may be found under one corporate roof nearly twoscore plants in the United States and several abroad. The Ford Company owns a fleet of boats, possesses nearly half a million acres of timber and ore land in upper Michigan, operates coal mines in Kentucky and West Virginia, railroads, tractor and aeroplane plants and great research laboratories. In the Highland Park plant alone there are a dozen departments which, if set apart by themselves, would make sizable industries. The radiator department, for instance, is capable of producing more radiators than all other radiator manufacturers combined. The spring, axle, or steering gear departments, if freed from Ford production demands, could supply the balance of the entire automotive industry. Here also are extensive glass and leather plants, a department where Fordite, a rubber compound, is made and a textile factory which weaves cloth on its own looms, as well as numerous retail stores for the Ford workers. Indeed, this huge establishment possesses the aspect of a small American city. In years gone by one of the chief objections to socialism was that public industry would be so unwieldly that it would fall of its own weight. The great billion-dollar combinations of the present day prove that far vaster aggregations of capital can be controlled by one corporate unit than was formerly deemed possible. Thus another anti-socialist contention may be—at least in considerable part—dismissed from further consideration.

With the development of the trust, public industry has likewise begun to assume new forms. Thus the government corporations formed during the war. Thus the Port Authority of New York, and in Canada the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, with its partnership arrangements with 600 municipalities for the generation and distribution of electrical energy. The possibilities of this newer type were thus summarized by the *New Republic:*

"The government may set up a corporation which has as much freedom from legislative interference and red tape as any other corporation. The legislature may define the purpose of the corporation and outline the method of its control; it may make an initial appropriation; beyond that its detailed control may stop. If the corporation has any voting stock, that stock may be vested in an executive official who has an advisory board, or it may be vested in a specially chosen board of directors. This chief authority, whoever he is, proceeds to direct and take full responsibility for the government's business, just as if he were a corporation director representing private stockholders. The forms which have been developed to handle business undertakings are utilized for government service. A political administration whose prestige largely depends on the success of such an important undertaking is likely to take pains to discover a good manager."

Avella Miners Seek Relief

RECENTLY 250 miners of Avella, Pa., marched on the courthouse to see if something could not be done to ameliorate their conditions. They were met by the sheriff, who told them to go back, but on they came and finally saw the county commissioners. They walked sixteen miles in a drenching rain to explain that they are law-abiding men, that they have worked but two days a week this past winter, that their wages have been cut, and that the company stores charge outrageous prices for the necessities of life. They did just right to complain, and the commissioners promised to try to help them.

Quotations from "The Book" *By W. H. Harvey (Arkansas)*

CIVILIZATION cannot function without money. The government, business and society cannot function without it. If all the money in the United States were destroyed tonight and we entered life tomorrow without money, a medium of exchange, there would be a total collapse. There would be no way to buy a newspaper or magazine, to ride on a street car or railroad, to buy groceries, to pay men running the trains, or to meet payrolls in the offices and shops of all forms of industry. There would be bread riots in 48 hours in all the cities. Hence, we can understand the absolute necessity for money, a medium of exchange.

Congress has passed laws providing for the government, after making the money, to turn it over to the money lenders, the bankers, who are the individual owners of the banks and interested in making profits from money for themselves. The money is turned over to the bankers at the cost of printing it, estimated at one-half of one percent; they, the bankers, to put the money into circulation by loaning it to the people at an interest rate of 6 percent per annum and up, and as the government needs it, loaning it back to the government at about 4 percent per annum, taking government bonds or certificates as security.

Congress has passed another law in this connection by which the banks are authorized to loan their credit as a substitute for money for as much as ten times the quantity of money they have stored in their bank vaults; the money held by the banks to be regarded as an asset, warranting them in loaning their credit, all drawing interest the same as if it were money for as much as ten times the quantity of money they have stored in their vaults.

This law classifies the banks, fixing the quantity of credit they can thus loan, ranging from 7½ to 13 times the quantity of money they have stored, and on time deposits, thirty-three times the amount of money they have hoarded. So the average credit, a substitute for money, they can loan is as much as or more than ten times the amount of actual money they can show they have in their possession.

The monthly reports of the secretary of the treasury at Washington show that the money in the national and state banks is averaging about four billion, six hundred million dollars and that they are loaning an average of about forty-seven billion dollars, which is a little more than ten times the amount of money they have. A little more than ten for one, on which they are drawing INTEREST. This does not include the money in the Federal reserve banks and the enormous interest that they are collecting.

Meetings have been held at Washington, called by the president of the United States, attended by industrial captains, and the proposition is for the railways and all other forms of transportation and industry to spend in the near future something like twenty billion dollars. And it goes without saying that they do not have this twenty billion dollars, but that they are to borrow it. In a few instances they may have a balance on hand, but it is only an item of the twenty billion it is proposed to spend.

What it means is that the debts in the United States on which the people are paying interest are to be increased by approximately twenty billion dollars to give prosperity in the United States. The remedy, thus planned, will but add to the economic disease that now afflicts the United States. It is as plain as that two and two make four that the fall will be the harder, the disaster the greater, when it comes, as it will come after the seventeen billion is spent, under the present financial system.

If this system is to continue, no real remedy applied, the time will come in the United States when "cities will be sacked, fortresses leveled, churches burned, monasteries of both sexes destroyed, the fields wasted and the country abandoned so that wild beasts will supply the places of men", as it came to the people of the Roman Empire under dictatorships and the same financial system that we now have in the United States.

Elliott, in his work on Usury, page 182, says: "One cent loaned January 1, A.D. 1, drawing interest at the rate of six percent, compounded annually, on January 1, 1895, would amount to $8,497,840,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (8,497,840,000 decillion dollars). To pay this in gold 23.2 grains to the dollar, using it in spheres of pure gold the size of the earth, it

would take 610,070,000,000,000,000 spheres of gold to pay the debt."

We will here give the effect of compounding interest, annually, for one hundred years on $1,000. One thousand dollars loaned at six percent interest, compounded annually, in twelve years makes $2,120. We will call it $2,000. In the next twelve years it makes $4,000. Another twelve years and it is $8,000. The fourth period of twelve years it is $16,000. The next period of twelve years it is $32,000. In the next period of twelve years it is $64,000. In the next period of twelve years it is $128,000. In the next or eighth period of twelve years it is $256,000. In eight periods of twelve years each, in all ninety-six years, $1,000 has grown to $256,000, by the compounding of interest. In this calculation we have not taken into account discounts and commissions, and yet, the frightful result is that the money lender and his heirs, who do not use their money to produce anything, have increased their ownership of $1,000 to $256,000, all paid by the borrowers who are the producers of the comforts and necessities of life. And, by thus monopolizing the money, the usurers are diverting the money from the purpose for which money is made, till a toll or tribute is paid them for the use of it by the producers—the toilers.

The churches are now bowing the knee to Mammon and by their silence are permitting the reign of Satan here on earth. They cannot worship Christ and by word of approval or silence recognize Usury. By their silence they are *particeps criminis,* accomplices, to the greatest crime in all the ages, a crime committed by selfish man-made law.

The Soliloquy of a Wyoming Banker

"I have $100,000 which I wish to invest to bring me the largest possible profit—in a way that will reduce the risk of loss to a minimum." Thus soliloquized a man living in Wyoming.

"I can purchase with it $100,000 in government bonds, non-taxable by nation, state, county or otherwise. I will be exempted from taxation. I will thus escape taxes that are becoming burdensome. On any other investment of it my income from it will be taxed, national tax considerably. And then there are state, county, township, municipal, school, and road bonds and, may be, some other form of special taxation that will catch me. I see that in New Mexico these different forms of taxes average 3 percent on a fair cash valuation, which does not include income tax. I do not know what all these taxes amount to here, but they are a plenty.

"If I buy government 2 percent bonds I will be exempt from all these forms of taxation, equivalent to from 5 percent to 10 percent when all forms of taxes, including income tax, I escape are considered—and no trouble, no worry. And I will have something that I can sell for cash, at par or for a premium, at any time, which I could not do with any ordinary investment. Of the different forms of government bonds, the 2 percents to me have a distinctive advantage, by which I can make 15 percent or more, annually, off of them and at the same time be exempt from all forms of taxation.

"By buying them, the 2 percents, the government will give me back the $100,000 in fresh new money, at a tax, or interest rate, of ½ of 1 percent per annum and the cost of printing the $100,000, which is only $62.50; and will confer the privilege on me of my loaning the money 6, 8 or 10 times, at 6, 8 or 10 percent per annum, on each loan. Here in Wyoming where I live the rate at which I can loan it will be 8 or 10 percent, with commissions, at times, on the side. The government permits me, with the $100,000 in new money, given me at practically no cost ($62.50 and ½ of 1 percent only, annually, thereafter) to conduct a loaning system, a National Bank. Under this system, legalized by law, I freeze on to the $100,000 and use it to loan my credit as money, bank credit, that by law answers for money and is called money. By holding on to the $100,000 in money, I can loan bank credit, a checking system, for a million dollars, loaning each dollar of my $100,000 ten times, at each time, say 8 percent, which is 80 percent annually on my $100,000.

"By the Federal Reserve Act, Sec. 19, Paragraph A, here in Wyoming, a National Bank is required to hold in real money only 7 percent of demand deposits and 3 percent of time deposits, counting on checks going out and coming in to counterbalance each other, except this small margin of 7 and 3 percent that may be needed in actual money. But this small margin is relied on only in an emergency. It is safer and is so practiced by the banks to hold a reserve, in actual money, of 10 or 15 percent, loaning bank credit, the right to check on the bank, 6 or 8 or 10 times the amount of real money the bank has.

Loans Each Dollar Ten Times

"There is now, all told, in the United States, outside the U. S. Treasury, about 5 billion dollars, and the banks are loaning and drawing interest on forty-five billion dollars. The banks haven't got in their vaults all this 5 billion dollars, as some of it is floating in the tills and pockets of the people, but they, the banks, have as much as 4 billion, five hundred million dollars of this money, holding it as a legal asset to loan their checking credit for 45 billion dollars. This is loaning $10 for each one dollar they have. The government reports and statistics all confirm these figures."

Here the Wyoming man paused and scratched his head. "I wonder," he said to himself, "how many of the people know this—that each dollar the government has given the bankers on these 2 percent bonds, at practically no cost, $62.50 for printing the money and ½ of 1 percent interest annually—they are loaning it to the people at 6, 8 or 10 percent—ten times. I wonder! I wonder! if the people know this?" Again he paused with his right hand at his mouth, brushing his mustache, "No! they don't know it, or hell would break loose in this country."

China and Japan

SMALL THOUGHTS ABOUT GREAT PROBLEMS

(By Inocento Serisev, Australia. From *Heroldo De Esperanto*. Translated from Esperanto by H. W. Kline.)

I AM not a person who is wholly inclined to refuse acceptance of the European and Western culture, ordinarily named the "Christian" culture. Of course, that culture has many great merits in human progress, and only a person without brains would disagree with that.

Nevertheless, the other extreme is not fitting, that the Western culture is the only true culture, and that there is no other that is worthy of such a name.

There exists only one culture in the world, and one cannot speak about many or a few cultures. Some say that culture is the Western; in fact that is the belief of all Westerners, the same as all of the East think that the only culture is the Eastern.

If one speaks about materialistic culture, and that is what I am doing here, one culture does not exist in the world, because culture forms not only the exterior progress of the life of mankind, but also the contents of life, the spiritual essence of progress, the power which moves mankind to progress: the ideals and aims of peoples. And those cultures are not one, but many; and we are acquainted with at least two types: the Western and the Eastern.

The Western culture is characterized by Christianity (I am alluding to the fountain of that culture), positiveness, civilization, society. The white Christian race bears that culture.

The Eastern culture is characterized by Buddhism or Mohammedanism (as fountains of such culture), mysticism, indifference to social and civilized problems, fatalism.

The wisdom of the Western world is open for all, and all know it and bow themselves before it. But the wisdom of the Eastern world lies hidden, and only the 'elect' know it; the 'non-elect' think that it does not exist.

Nevertheless, during the last ten years there has appeared in the Western world a great interest in the mysterious wisdom of India, hidden in the far-away things of that land, to the many-thousand-year-old China, and to the young, very capable and energetic Japan.

And it is fitting that interest appears in those lands. To them, possibly, belongs the future. Because even the Europeans confess and know that Europe is over an abyss, that the Western world stands at the threshold of twilight and catastrophe, that at least its guiding role will be ended shortly; the first new war will bring an end to that Western world.

India, Japan, China—here are the chief outstanding representatives of the Eastern world. And Russia, as a half-Asiatic land, possibly, also will take part in the unified action of the above-mentioned three countries.

The way of India is long until its awakening; but shorter is the way of China to the same thing. It has already awakened; the internal power is boiling; and we believe that these lands will finally unite for great activity. Japan is already ready to play the first violin in the Asiatic concert (pan-Asia).

The future belongs to the yellow race. And I, personally, do not fear it at all. We have all reason to believe that the yellow race is capable of bearing the ideals of human culture, and even civilization. And I have no reason to push that race away from a providential path. The Hebrew race has played out its role as a people selected by God; we, Westerners, inherited that title. Now has come the turn of the yellow race to inherit it. The strength of that race is immense. The union of these people does not mean the invasion of other lands. No, these peoples have already begun to accept the civilization of the Westerners, or Occidentals, but they have no desire at all to accept the culture of the Occidentals.

The Occidentals scarcely succeeded at all in drawing from the Oriental culture; but the Orientals are succeeding in drawing from the Occidental culture that which is good and truly valuable, and they are accepting civilization to a great extent, partially adapting it to their spiritual culture. The example of Japan is before everyone's eyes.

The yellow peoples will not destroy the civilization of mankind, created by the Western peoples; they will conserve it and use it for the good of mankind; but they will give to the world also its hidden treasures, its things of great value.

From all viewpoints, Japan is a wonderful land. Brave, courageous, energetic, wise, capable, virtuous and noble. It is a certainty that it will be able to guide the yellow race to victory, to superiority. It is a youthful, energetic nation; which, indeed, is great superiority.

India, that 400-million mass of mankind, has its culture, which calls forth our interest and admiration. That very old people in its period of history has lived through various phases and experiments; they have great wisdom hidden, which will gradually become apparent throughout the world. A peaceful people, commercial, noble, patient, and unexacting, they are now in a condition of illness the same as Russia; but illness passes away. . . . Certainly the Chinese are not a people inclined to organize; but the Japanese are. Japan must guide. But guidance is not oppression and exploitation. Guidance is only initiative.

It is to be regretted that Japan has not as yet confessed such a role. It tries often to catch fish in a shallow, muddy place, only by that exciting China, and offending its national feelings. By such further actions, its guidance will possibly be lost and another country, possibly and probably Russia, will accept this guidance. Up to the present time, the politics of Japan in relation to China leads to reciprocated dislike, hate and distrust. Upon that basis, of course, no union can take place.

Of the same religion, manner of writing, and skin, Japanese and Chinese surprisingly dislike one the other.

The time has come to end this hate. Sincerity and reciprocal esteem, and acknowledgment of mutual purposes, should unify these lands.

And Esperantists of both lands must, as the first, extend hands and work that unification might be hastened. But up to the present time there has never taken place a joint congress of Chinese-Japanese Esperantists.

The future of mankind lies at the Pacific, but there the Westerners of the United States and the half-oriental Russians are the only neighbors. I nearly forgot the undefensive Australians. And the others are oriental Japanese, and Chinese; and nearby is India. Here is why the Western world in the person of Europe will stand aside in the affairs of the future.

Pacificism is a characteristic quality of Chinese and Hindus. Indeed, wars will not menace the world if the yellow race reigns. Peaceful life will attend all mankind.

Exorbitant Prices for Secondhand Books *By John Rivers (California)*

THOUSANDS have been thankful to get your books at cost of publication. But see what the commercial spirit can do. While talking to the proprietor of a used book store, located at 398 Pacific Avenue, Santa Cruz, Calif., my wife and I noticed a copy of *Life* and of *Creation* on the shelf in front of us and asked the price. *Life* is marked $1.25, and *Creation* 90 cents. The owner told us he *thought* he paid 90 cents for *Life* and 60 cents for *Creation*. I hope you do not emulate the tactics of this "speedy guy" by raising the prices of your books. It only goes to prove that the seller of used books values them higher than some of the people for whom they were written.

How to Test an Aluminum Cooking Utensil *By Dr. C. T. Betts (Ohio)*

REGARDING aluminum cooking utensils: The proof whether or not the kind you have is fit for cooking purposes can easily be ascertained by using them in making several experiments. This can be done by yourself, to find out whether or not they are fit to use. I would suggest the following experiments for you to make in this connection. Boil some ordinary drinking water in your aluminum kettle for half an hour; place in a clean glass jar. Let set until cool, and note whether or not you can see the white feathery poison in the bottom of your glass jar when the water is cold. This will take only an hour's time, and you should get a result that will be astonishing. The next experiment I would suggest is to color some hen's eggs with dyes of different colors, making each dyeing process in your aluminum kettle. Note especially whether or not your eggs color according to the color they should be when dyed. If you do not get the eggs in the exact color, according to the instructions on the package, a chemical action has taken place with your dye stuffs which would also take place with various foods cooked in that container.

The next experiment would be to bring some water to the boiling point, and add a little cooking soda to the water, then using a very tarnished spoon or knife, immerse one-half of the spoon or knife in the water. If this portion which has been allowed to remain in the water becomes bright and shiny, while the part outside remains discolored, you have evidence of the activity of the aluminum of this dish upon the food which would be cooked therein.

Make a jelly from any good fruit acid that will jell. Make the jell in the ordinary manner, and note if the product, when cold, is a nice, livery jell. If you find it soft and stringy instead, you will have evidence of a product thoroughly contaminated, saturated with aluminum hydroxid. A check could be made especially on this with an enamel or porcelain dish. If the results are the same in both your aluminum and the enamel, then the aluminum dish is O.K. to use; if not, the dish should not be used.

Another experiment I believe would interest you, but which will take a little more time, is to make hard soap in an aluminum dish. If the soap becomes hard after being cooked in your aluminum dish, after making it in the ordinary way, your dish is O.K.; otherwise it is not fit to use. The next experiment would take the least time and trouble and would be very definite in its results. Mix the ingredients for the making of a mayonnaise dressing, using apple cider vinegar for the acid ingredient. Boil the ingredients the usual time and note the color of the product, whether it is the proper color, yellow, or has changed to a dark brownish color. If it is a bright yellow, your utensil is all right; if it is a dark color, it is not fit to use. All food specialists who give their radio talks in America are very particular in advising their hearers not to make any salads, especially shrimp or other sea food salads, in aluminum dishes. To test your dish, make one of these salads in it and let it stand till next morning. If you are alive the next night, your dish is all right. If dead, we advise throwing the dish away.

Why There Was No Book-Burning *By A. J. Clemmons (Okla.)*

[From a letter to Judge Rutherford]

THE two books *Light* have been a real inspiration to me, and are the grandest of them all. I especially appreciate this flash of God's lightning on the mystery book, Revelation, for my aged father's benefit, who is seventy-four years old, who became disinterested after Pastor Russell passed from the earth. He had read Pastor Russell's works since 1894. He has now become deeply interested in the books *Light*, and has read them through twice.

I canvassed an elderly lady, who runs a short order place here in town, for the books *Light* the other day. She said she had the set of five and her pastor found it out. He came over one day and offered to pay her the money back that she had paid for them if she would let him destroy them. She said to him, 'No, sir; nobody is going to destroy my *Harp* book.'

The same minister visited another one of the church members and made her the same proposition; said he wanted to have a book-burning. But it seems that his church members were not in the same attitude of mind; therefore no books were burned.

Fasting—Its Therapeutic and Spiritual Values *By Arthur F. Cox (Michigan)*

FASTING is generally looked upon as synonymous with starvation, and is therefore shunned as a menace to life. Upon mention of the subject, visions arise of one in an emaciated state and just about ready for the undertaker. It is regarded by many as a means of self-affliction imposed because of some fanatical or religious mania or to gain publicity for some political cause or other.

All these views give one a perverted attitude toward a perfectly natural process of bodily purification and spiritual improvement. When properly conducted with patience and self-control a fast of proper duration cannot fail to result in great benefit, but should always be undertaken with the supervision of a competent physician, preferably a naturopath.

Volumes have been written on the subject, and it is recommended to read Dr. Linda Hazzard's book, *Scientific Fasting,* if one cares to go further into the subject, but it may be hoped that enough may be briefly stated to lead one to take a more favorable attitude toward this simple and yet remarkable means of restoring one to a condition of health and efficiency who might otherwise drag through life suffering all sorts of disease symptoms such as oft-recurring or long-standing colds, headaches, catarrh, etc.

It is a simple fact acknowledged by every progressive student of natural laws governing health and disease that disease is not an entity, a mysterious something which attacks one in the form of germs or inclemency of weather, but rather that the fundamental cause of nearly all disease is due to the retention within the body of morbid matter, setting up a condition known among the drugless profession as toxemia. In other words, the normal balance between the wearing-out and the building-up processes of the body are disturbed through some violation of natural laws governing our physical well-being.

Some of the contributing causes for this condition might be enumerated as follows: Mankind must of necessity struggle to sustain life under conditions imposed by an environment designed to gradually bring about death. In this environment we find various kinds of food of which the average person knows very little from the standpoint of scientific nutritional value. The result is that the great majority of people daily ingest too much food, wrong combinations of food, and food improperly prepared.

Then, too, we suffer under the stress and strain of modern life, the unwholesome effects in the form of chemical poisons due to a disturbed mental attitude, some causes of which are fear, worry, anger, disappointment, melancholy, etc.

Also, there is the normal burden of waste matter to be carried off through the regular eliminative channels, the bowels, kidneys and pores, which become tired and partially paralyzed because of the tremendous burden forced upon them.

If one will take even as much interest in his own precious organism as he takes in his automobile, he will upon the first symptoms of disease consult a competent physician and under his supervision go on a total or partial fast for from three to forty days or even longer when the severity of the case indicates; he will be taking nature's most simple and yet most effective method of reestablishing normal health.

Upon beginning a fast the system starts to clean house, and one will notice loss of weight, nervousness and mental depression, and as the poisons enter the various channels of elimination the mucous membranes of the nasal passages become irritated and congested and then are produced the symptoms of inflammation, catarrhal elimination, and perhaps various forms of skin eruptions.

These increased processes of elimination which are wrongly interpreted by those uninformed of nature's true healing crisis frequently frighten the patient, causing him to return to unnatural orthodox medical treatment. Gradually, as these symptoms disappear, which they invariably do with the thorough purification of the system, a new sense of well-being is enjoyed, the mental faculties become more keen, memory is better, and spiritual things are more readily grasped and appreciated.

When the fast is completed and the system has had its finest rest and purification, nature indicates, by the return of hunger; and then, and not until then, could starvation even begin. As food is taken following a fast one enjoys a sensation of hunger, the gratification of which is exquisite beyond description. The senses of smell and taste are keen and the food selective

sensations are very active. The tongue is now pink and clean; the breath is sweet.

Many notable examples of prolonged fasts might be cited, but one will suffice, of special interest, that of Jesus Christ. We know that the perfect man Jesus was always obedient to divinely established laws, the laws of the body, to its necessities, and subject to its temptations. He had, during His life among depraved men, an environment wholly unsuited to a perfect man, but one designed to bring about the ultimate death of all mankind. Surely the food He ate during His lifetime was far from perfect, to say the least.

Fasting for the sake of health was understood and followed by ancient civilizations. That Jesus was aware of the practice is fully substantiated by the evident purpose and scientific completion of a forty-day fast. Will anyone contend that Jesus was negligent of the needs of the body, so much as to fail to nourish His body during all that period simply because He was so engrossed in prayer and study? Surely not. Rather, the only rational conclusion would be that, now as He was about to begin His active ministry, when all His powers of endurance would be called upon and mental clarity and acumen would be commanded as never before, therefore to avail oneself of this simple and thorough course of internal cleanliness was highly desirable. "Be ye clean, that bear the vessels of the Lord."—Isa. 52:11.

Let no one erroneously conclude that the mind of Jesus was in any sense weakened by the fast, so that He was made more vulnerable to Satan's attacks. A sense of justice would not permit a conclusion of that kind. His Father would hardly have permitted it in view of the tremendous consequences of the trial Jesus endured. On the other hand, as attested by thousands of well conducted fasts, the mind of Jesus was keenly attuned to the will of His Father and His memory of Scriptural injunctions was marvelously capable of serving Him under the temptations of Satan.

Attempts at Calendar Improvement

IT ISN'T so easy to make up a calendar to suit the business and religious ideas of two billion people, living under some seventy different governments. It would be easier if the earth revolved around the sun in a given number of days or weeks, with no fractions of time left over; but that is not the way it is.

Actually, the earth swings around the sun in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds; and that has given astronomers and politicians and priests and businessmen something to think about from the time it was first discovered.

The Lord God Jehovah himself arranged the first calendar for the Israelites, and without a doubt it will be His calendar that will be used in the world soon, but we note with interest some of the attempts of men to fix things up to suit their ideas of what would be right and preferable from their points of view.

The League of Nations will have a calendar discussion this fall. Two of the calendars that will be brought before it for consideration are the International Fixed Calendar and the World Calendar. Each is based on a year that nominally has only 364 days in it, but between December and January there is a holiday which is for convenience called Leap Day. This day, which always follows a Saturday, is also called Saturday. If adopted it would cause the Jews and Seventh-day Adventists and Seventh-day Baptists to tear out their hair by the handfuls.

When the year that we call Leap Year comes around, each of these calendars has another Leap Day between June and July and this also is figured as a double Saturday, thus further mixing up the Jews and Seventh-day Adventists and Seventh-day Baptists.

The difference between the two calendars is that the International Fixed Calendar has thirteen months of 28 days each. Sunday is always the first day in each month. Saturday is always the last day. Once the calendar is in operation the calendar for any month is the same as for that of every other month. The new month is called Sol, and comes in between June and July.

The World Calendar proposes twelve months in the year, but rearranges the number of days in each month so that there are 91 in each quarter, 31 days in January, April, July and October, and 30 days in each of the other months. Its proponents think a thirteen-month calendar would make extra work and expense for bank statements, monthly reports, publishers, public service and insurance corporations.

Fighting the Devil in Alabama *By W. L. Bowen*

WE ARE enjoying some free advertising here in Clanton and surrounding territory. A local ten-page sheet gave space to what the author named Jones thought was a mighty roar; but it was only a squeak to our ears. It amused us "muchly", and we thought you might enjoy smiling over it, so are sending you the detached leaf upon which the article occurs. We could not understand why, all at once in the afternoon we began to place more books, until an old lady showed it to one of the canvassers. Then we knew that the Devil's boomerang had begun to take effect. This old lady said, "I see where it says something about the trading of chickens for the books. I have some that I want to trade for some books," which she did. And others who showed the paper to other canvassers were not influenced against them.

But the blind creedal prejudice here is something terrible. Talk about the pioneers' being at the forefront of the battle and on the firing line! One who has never been there, where ignorance and superstition, aided by the "blind guides", is so dense as to be felt, and opposition to the Kingdom message can be seen in the eyes and actions of the poor dupes, can realize how weary and war-worn one feels after a day of wrestling with the satanic conditions. If it were not that our Guide and Protector has put His words in our mouth and covered us with His hand and given us the "joy of the Lord" to be our strength, it would be useless for us to try to cope with the forces of darkness.

Illiteracy here amongst the people canvassed thus far (we have been here only two weeks) is almost 50 percent. They can't read a word; yet they are so full of that "holy roller, happy jumper" idea that there is no room for the truth. May God speed the day when Satan's influence will be destroyed and the human race liberated!

The following is the article referred to as it appeared in the *Chilton County News*. The same article also appeared in the *Union-Banner*. It was written by a Mr. Jones, the father of a preacher, and therefore with some interest in the clergy business. Our reply follows it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Splendid Letter in Behalf of Our Preachers

Editor Chilton County News:

As a lay member of an organized church I desire to express my appreciation for the church and its ordained ministers; for the entire Bible and the comfort that it gives to those who believe and strive to practice its teachings, and for the privilege of living in a country which recognizes the church as a force for good. I'm sorry that I have been slow in expressing my gratitude for these blessings. I am sorry that there are those who do not stop to think how much they owe to these blessings. I am sorry that there are some who are so thoughtless as to ignore them, and that there are some who scoff at and scorn them, but claim the safety and privilege which are found only in Christendom.

It is time for everyone to show his gratitude for the Christian preachers by supporting, helping and defending them in their Christian work. We do not hesitate to call upon them for various needs at a moment's notice; are we going to allow them to be falsely accused by a *boasted unorganized religion,* which is loading them with the blame for the conditions of the country? Will we allow them to be called a selfish, hypocritical group of people preaching for money? How many preachers do we know who receive a living equal to the living of the people they preach to? In Luke 10:3, 4, Christ when sending out the seventy disciples said, "Behold, I send you forth as lambs among wolves. Carry neither purse nor scrip"; and continuing his instruction to them, 7th verse, he said, "The laborer is worthy of his hire." In Romans 10:13-15 we find why people are called to preach, and the 15th verse ends with these words: "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things!" We do allow the preachers to be attacked if we buy, read, believe and keep in the way of children the highly colored, boldly embossed books which a band of colporteurs have lately forced upon the people in the surrounding country, or if we calmly listen in to the program put on by the writer of these books—a lawyer who fits in very nicely with the company of lawyers that tried to tangle or confuse Jesus when He was on earth among men as a man.

A small advertising copy of the class of books written by Judge Rutherford came into my possession uninvited some time ago. I thought I burned it, but I came across it the day the colporteurs wasted a lot of my time and patience. This book is a very unreasonable book, in which a supposed conversation between a lawyer and preacher takes place. The preacher is represented as a narrow-minded, selfish man while the lawyer is liberal. The argument results in the preacher having to give up, and leave. In addition it advertises the larger books. Two pages in the center of the book advertise the entire set. From these two pages the following paragraph is taken which is the key to the entire set:

"Blind Guides, Serpents, Fools, Vipers, Hypocrites, Whited Sepulchers, full of dead men's bones. That's

what Jesus called the preachers and priests of his day. A sanctimonious class they were, who made long prayers in public, but who allied themselves with the politicians and rulers of the nation to rob the poor, oppress the people and enrich themselves. Jesus said their father was the Devil. And so it is today! The clergy who pose as representatives of God, are themselves responsible for the terrible condition of so-called Christian Civilization."

The above paragraph from Judge Rutherford's book is enough to cause every sincere Christian to rebel against such false impressions as the books are expected to cause. Can we really think of one preacher that has enriched himself in a financial way by preaching? Instead, think of preachers who have to teach school or farm or do some other work to live!

It would be a great deal more to Christ's glory to pay—notice I say pay, not give—to the preacher the price of one, three or seven books than to buy one book or more to either offend or poison the minds of all that read them. If you who have bought books of this sort read the books and only the scripture referred to by them you will fail to read important portions of the scripture. If you are deluded into thinking that the writer of these books has knowledge of the Bible which no other person has, you are setting him up far above any human possibility. We can understand enough of the Bible to have a happy Christian life here and prepare our souls for a better home in Heaven. We need not try to see into the future for the angels in Heaven do not know God's plans.

The one fact that these colporteurs and the books they sell aim their attacks on organized Christianity and Christian clergymen, should make every Christian rise in their defense, for organized Christianity is the only hope for any nation.

You who have bought these books would do well to burn them. If there is a community where they have not yet been, may you refuse as a community to buy one book. Think too much of your chickens to "swap" one for a book of this sort.

A READER.

Organized Church or Organized Truth, Which?

UNTIL the matter is cleared up in one's mind there is room for some confusion on the subject of whether one's loyalty should be to the organized church or the organized truth. A little reflection will show that it must necessarily be the latter if we are to be right with God.

Would anybody say that Jesus' first duty was to do as He was bidden by the priests of organized Jewish religion? At twelve years of age Jesus said not, "Wist ye not that I must be about the business of our church?" But He did say, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?"

It is true that while He was yet a child He did inquire what the doctors of the law knew, but He seems to have been satisfied with that first interview. They were given over to teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. They had forsaken the word of the Lord and what wisdom was in them?

We notice that Jesus' constant appeal was to the Scriptures, the Word of God, and not to the sectarian prejudices of the people. Nowhere was it His theme that the people should get behind the Pharisees or the Sadducees or the Essenes or the Herodians. He said of some of these that they had taken away the key of knowledge, and that they would neither go into the kingdom of heaven themselves nor permit others to enter.

Nor was Jesus concerned about supporting the above-named sects in their religious work. Hear what He had to say, and let it speak for itself:

The scribes and the Pharisees [the clergy of His day] sit in Moses' seat: all therefore whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do; but do not ye after their works: for they say, and do not. For they bind heavy burdens, and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers. But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments, and love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogues, and greetings in the markets, and to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi. But be not ye called Rabbi [or Reverend]: for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren. And call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven. Neither be ye called masters: for one is your Master, even Christ. But he that is greatest among you, shall be your servant. And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself, shall be exalted. But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in. Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation. Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea

and land to make one proselyte; and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.—Matt. 23:2-15.

The reason Jesus made this attack upon the clergy and the organized religion of His day was that they had strayed away from God's Word and were teaching the people impossible, unreasonable and inconsistent things which they had received by tradition from their fathers. Notice, now, how this whole matter is set before us in the gospels:

Then came to Jesus scribes and Pharisees, which were of Jerusalem, saying, Why do thy disciples transgress the tradition of the *elders?* for they wash not their hands when they eat bread. But he answered and said unto them, Why do ye also transgress the commandment of *God* by your tradition? For God commanded, saying, Honour thy father and mother: and, He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death. But ye say, Whosoever shall say to his father or his mother, It is a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; and honour not his father or his mother, he shall be free. Thus have ye made the commandment of *God* of none effect by your tradition. Ye hypocrites! well did Esaias prophesy of you, saying, This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and honoureth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me. But *in vain* they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. —Matt. 15:1-9.

That is really the crux of the matter. Judge Rutherford's statements today concerning our present-day clergy and present-day organized religion are not that they are clergy nor that they are organized, but that they have been overreached by the Devil and are faithful to him and his ways of doing things, and not faithful to the Scriptures, which alone constitute our beacon light in this evil time.

The reason why the people read his books, and why his books have attained a circulation of 93,500,000 copies, is that their constant appeal is to the Scriptures, and the Scriptures only. And in view of the condition of the world, is it not time that attention is paid to what God has to say as to His way out of our present impasse?

Extracts from Interesting Letters

Texarkana, Ark. "I have enjoyed your addresses over the radio so much. I know it is something I have waited and longed for all these years. I am seventy-two years old; have been a member of the Baptist church since I was fifteen. The more I read the Bible the more I find myself always asking, Why cannot I get more out of the Bible? I enclose one dollar; how I wish I could have all of Judge Rutherford's books and enjoy them. I have to sit at home day after day and suffer all the time with rheumatism. I will try to earn the money to buy the other books. In the meantime I will read, think and study these. Ask God to help me; I am so tired."

Fairmont, W. Va. "In response to the radio address delivered over our local radio station WMMN, last Sunday, April 19, 1931, at 8:30 p. m., by Mr. J. F. Rutherford on the subject "The Trinity", I would like to ask for some additional information. What is your faith based on? Do you have an organized church or not? If so, do you have an organization of followers here in Fairmont, W. Va.? Do you folks publish any church magazine or not? If so, I would like to ask you for a copy, please. Any additional information that you may desire to send that you think would be of any help to me, please send same. There seem to be quite a few things the local churches in Fairmont teach that they cannot explain to me."

Grand Prairie, Tex. "Please state the price of your books. I heard you over the radio today, Easter Sunday, and enjoyed it very much. I think you have the best solution of the trouble of today."

Bradford, Pa. "We were so pleased with your Easter morning message, and that there is one who tells the world what God says, not what *I think*. We listened to as many sermons as we could on Easter, and but one or two speakers quoted what God says throughout the entire sermon. Most said, 'I believe, I believe.' Men can believe anything they take a notion to. One man can believe one thing; another can believe something else."

From an Open Letter to the Governor of Delaware *By F. W. Collins, M.D.*

[Reprint from the *Truth-Teller*]

THE way to get health, my dear governor, is to breathe fresh air, use plenty of water, internally and externally, harmonize your foods, and exercise and rest, mentally and physically.

If the body is lowered in vitality so that invasion may set in, all kinds of germs may develop in the body. For analogy, if you have a cat in the house it is not covered with maggots. Should the cat die and be thrown out in the back yard putrefaction sets in and maggots take possession. The maggots apparently appear to come from nowhere, and when the putrid condition is disposed of the maggots disappear to nowhere. Where did they come from and where did they go? The condition of the dead animal attracted them the same as dead animals attract carrion.

Chiropractic was discovered by the adjustment of a vertebra in Mr. Harvey Lillard, who had been deaf for seventeen years and who has been to the best medical doctors he could consult. There has never been a better adjustment given, as it immediately restored his hearing.

Are you aware of the fact that only 7 percent of our citizens solidly endorse the medical doctors? The Los Angeles *Times,* quoting from the *Literary Digest* and the *Naturopath,* refers to the "Handwriting on the Wall" that points to a new era in healing.

Legislators, editors, are scared into a fit when the medical octopus shakes its "big fist!" But when the truth is shown that only 7 percent favor their methods, their influence, politically, editorially and otherwise should be destroyed.

"The Illinois Medical Association determined to be honest with itself and find out, first hand, why the medical doctors were losing ground.

"A clever and fearless newspaper woman was employed to make a survey; to use her own discretion as to method, and to report without fear or favor. The investigator decided that a simply-worded question, the same question, should be put to several thousand persons in all walks of life, all levels of the social scale and all types of workers and thinkers." The question was: "What did you do the last time you were sick?"

The investigator employed clerks, laborers, newspaper writers and others to take the census of certain districts, buildings and organizations, and, so far as one can judge, it was a fair and impartial effort to get at the truth of the public attitude on present-date medicine and drugless healing. "Six thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two persons were interviewed and their answers written down."

The result was the greatest jar to the Medical Egotism that has ever been recorded. Thirteen percent had never been to a drugless physician or healer, and seven percent were opposed to medical doctors for what they considered good reasons. Seventy-five percent had formed the habit of going to drugless physicians of various healing cults. Seven percent were solidly for medical doctors.

The above story appeared in the *Literary Digest* and has been reprinted by hundreds of periodicals everywhere. Since the above census was taken medical boards have made every conceivable effort to depopularize the other branches of the healing sciences, going so far as to form lobbying organizations to deal with the legislatures and in the guise of "protecting the dear public" have intimidated legislators into believing that the medics "have been ordained by God and that they alone can safeguard the dear public's health".

The American Medical doctors bled George Washington, and he died. They treated President Coolidge's son, and he died. (See the reports in the medical journals wherein they say that all the greatest medical skill and surgical skill of America were brought to bear.) The trouble with our medical brethren was that they used mercurial salve and other poisonous concoctions on a simple little abrasion of the foot and stopped the elimination. Poisoning set in and they pumped the marrow out of the tibia and fibula. Then they cut the leg off to the knee, then to the thigh, and finally buried him. Any chiropractor, no matter how poor he is, knows better than this. A drugless doctor, naturopath, osteopath, or chiropractor would have applied natural remedies and drained the poison out of the system and probably saved the boy's life.

The New Song of the Christian

THROUGHOUT the Scriptures songs are used to express gratitude, praise and inward joy. It is only those who are happy and joyous at heart who indulge in singing. The sour and morose, the doubtful and fearful, the discouraged and perplexed, never sing. Their inward heart feelings are generally expressed by mutterings, imprecations and curses. The only people on earth who can be truly happy are the Lord's people, who fully realize what Jehovah's purpose and work is, and are cooperating with Him in the accomplishment of the same. Their gratitude to Jehovah finds its expression in songs of praise to His name.

In Psalm 40, verse 3, are these words: "He hath put a new song in my mouth, even *praise* unto our God." This *new song* is mentioned in many Bible texts, but What is meant by the new song? When is it to be sung? and Who are to do the singing? are questions that few can answer. In fact very few people have ever given these questions any thought. But when the Lord's people learn that He purposes to give those who are fully devoted to Him a new song, a song of joy and gladness, and that He has a specified time when this song can be learned and sung, the subject at once becomes an interesting one to them, and they are anxious to learn the song and anxious to sing it at the right time and in the right way.

The children of Israel were God's chosen people. They had entered into a covenant with Him. No other nation had entered into such a covenant with God, and hence all others were regarded as Jehovah's enemies and Israel's enemies. Without doubt, the reason that the other nations hated Israel was that they claimed to be God's special people, and because God had so manifestly blessed them on many occasions. These outside nations were under the dominion of Satan, who used them to wage war against and persecute God's chosen people.

Whenever the heathen nations warred against Israel, and Israel cried to Jehovah for help, He invariably delivered them from their enemies in miraculous and marvelous ways. On the occasion of these deliverances, a gala day was proclaimed and Israel's poets composed songs of praise to Jehovah God. These songs were expressive of great joy, as well as of gratitude and thanksgiving, and invariably magnified and lauded the name of Jehovah as the only one worthy to be praised.

The real instigator of all these persecutions was Satan, who is God's enemy, and the enemy of the people of God. Any opposition to the Lord's people is opposition to Jehovah, and any persecution of them is persecution of Jehovah. It is therefore a serious matter for anyone to oppose or in any way hinder the work of those who are trying to magnify the name of God and are declaring His purposes in the earth. On the other hand, God's people are in duty bound to expose the creeds of men, and those man-made teachings which are contrary to the Bible. The reason that they must oppose and expose these false doctrines is that they are set forth by God's great enemy Satan, and for the express purpose of misrepresenting God and deceiving His people. A Christian who fails to do this is a traitor toward God.

The Apostle Paul tells us that God's dealings with Israel were types of His dealings with the true church since Pentecost. In 1 Corinthians 10:11 we read: 'Now all these things happened unto them for types, and were written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the ages have come.' We are living in the ends of the ages right now, the last end of the age during which the church has been selected and the first end of the age during which the world will be blessed. In the ends of the ages God purposes a most marvelous deliverance of His people from the hand of their enemies, and this deliverance was pictured or illustrated by the deliverances of the Israelites from their enemies.

But have the Lord's people any enemies at this time? The answer is Yes. The Devil is their enemy and instigates some men to become their enemy and to engage in persecuting them. The Lord's people are declaring that Christ's kingdom is now being established on the earth, and that soon all people will be aware of it and will enjoy its blessings, if they will.

Satan does not want that kingdom established, neither do his agents among men. Hence Satan opposes the Kingdom message because of the fact that the Kingdom will bind him for a thousand years. Politicians oppose the message because a righteous government will stop their work. Profiteers oppose it because the Kingdom will put an end to their profiteering; clergymen oppose it because the Kingdom will expose their false doctrines, and will show them up as having accepted money for teaching that which misrepresented God. Unitedly these constitute Sa-

tan's organization on earth, and just as unitedly they oppose the Lord's people who are announcing the Kingdom. This opposition is foretold in Psalm 2:2, 3 as follows: "The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed, saying, Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us." These bands and cords include the truths which the Lord's people are setting forth at the present time, the truth about the coming Kingdom.

The Lord purposes to deliver His people from Satan and his organization in the near future, in what men call "the battle of Armageddon". It will be a glorious time when political bribery and corruption are at an end; when selfish exploitation of the people by the profiteers will cease; when all false doctrines are exposed and the people hear the truth, and nothing but the truth, about God and His purposes, and when no one has the power to further hinder or injure the truth or the Lord's people.

When the people learn of this deliverance, they will sing a song of joy and praise to the great Jehovah for the same. That will be a gala day indeed. The majority of the people will learn of their deliverance *after* it has been accomplished, and will sing their songs then. But the saints, the true church class, have been privileged to *foresee* the coming deliverance and to sing the song of praise now.

They are telling the people of the approaching triumph of Jehovah, the vindication of His name, the coming deliverance of the oppressed, and that all this is near at hand. They are telling the people of the coming destruction of Satan's wicked and oppressive organization, in the very near future. They are happy and glad in delivering this message, for they realize that it is the most beautiful and loving message that earth has ever heard. They are announcing the fact that Satan will soon be bound for a thousand years; that sin and death, sorrow and pain, poverty and crime will soon end for ever. In doing this they are magnifying the name of Jehovah, and calling attention to the fact that deliverance is coming by and through the power of Jehovah. They are not magnifying the name of men, and they are warning the people that deliverance will not come by or through any man-made scheme. These will all be failures. They are singing forth the *honor of Jehovah's* name.

This wonderful deliverance from Satan and his power, and from the power of his organization on earth, is pictured many times in the Old Testament, when God delivered the nation of Israel from its enemies. He delivered them at times by fighting their battles for them, and at other times by miraculously *hindering* the enemy from destroying them. The fact that God destroyed entire armies at times in accomplishing the deliverance of His people does not mean that God approves of war, or that He is vengeful or destructive by nature, but He did this to teach the lesson that He will ultimately destroy all His enemies in second death. These deliverances of His chosen people were simply illustrations of the fact that all who oppose Him or His people will eventually be destroyed. People who have no knowledge of God's purpose seize upon these texts as proof that God approves war.

Israel was God's chosen people, and therefore Israel's enemies were God's enemies. In destroying these enemies, God was not only teaching the lesson that He would eventually destroy all who persisted in their opposition to Him, but also teaching the lesson that He has the power to do it, and that He will not permit opposition to Him and His gracious purpose to continue forever.

One of the most marvelous of these deliverances was the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egypt, and the drowning of the Egyptian army in the Red sea. This event pictures the deliverance of the entire human family from the power of Satan, and the overthrow of Satan and his allies, both angels and men, in the "battle of that great day of God Almighty", which is to occur in the near future.

For centuries the nation of Israel had been in bondage in Egypt, under the dominion of the wicked, haughty and selfish Pharaoh, who had placed cruel taskmasters over them for the purpose of oppressing them and enriching himself. Satan instigated this wicked oppression because the Israelites were God's chosen people. Satan used Pharaoh as his agent, because he was wicked, selfish and cruel. Honest people, who love righteousness and love their fellow men, cannot be used by Satan to injure, persecute and oppress them.

The time came for the Lord to deliver His people from this bondage and the power of Pharaoh. He chose Moses to be the visible leader

in this work, but the deliverance was by the hand of Jehovah God himself. Moses' part was to tell Pharaoh what God purposed to do, and, as God's representative, to encourage and instruct the people. The record of this deliverance, and of the destruction of Pharaoh and his army, is found in Exodus, chapters 3 to 14 inclusive.

In First Corinthians 10:1-11 we are told that the deliverance of Israel and the destruction of Pharaoh's army 'was a type, and was written for the church'. In this type, Pharaoh represents Satan; his government pictures the wicked, corrupt empire of Satan, now on the earth, which is oppressing, injuring and persecuting all who love righteousness, truth, honesty, justice and their fellow men. God's purpose is to deliver all these from the power of Satan, in the coming battle of God Almighty.

Immediately following this battle, Satan is to be bound so that he will deceive the nations no more for a thousand years. Just as Moses announced to Pharaoh, that God had determined to deliver His people, so now God has His representatives in the earth, who are announcing the complete destruction of the Devil's organization, and warning Satan and his allies, namely, all those who are oppressing their fellow men and teaching false doctrines about God, of their impending overthrow.

Pharaoh resisted the demands of Moses; and just so Satan's agents, composed of those men and organizations of men and women who are oppressing, exploiting and deceiving the peoples of the earth, will resist the message now going forth, and will be completely overthrown, as was Pharaoh and his army.

After the deliverance of Israel, Moses composed a song of praise unto Jehovah God and all the people sang it to His glory. It was a song of joy and gratitude. It exalted God, and not Moses. It gave to God the credit for their deliverance.

This song is recorded in Exodus 15, and, in part, reads as follows: "Then sang Moses and the children of Israel this song unto the Lord, and spake, saying, I will sing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously. . . . The Lord is my strength and song, and he is become my salvation; he is my God, . . . and I will exalt him. Thy right hand, O Lord, . . . hath dashed in pieces the enemy. . . . Who is like unto thee, O Lord, among the gods? who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders? . . . Thou in thy mercy hast led forth the people which thou hast redeemed; thou hast guided them in thy strength unto thy holy habitation."

After Satan's government is destroyed, and Satan bound, this new song will be sung to the praise of Jehovah God by all the people. It will give the credit for their deliverance to Jehovah, and not to man. No man-made schemes, political, financial or religious, will ever deliver the people; hence no songs of praise will be sung to their honor.

Picture, if you can, the Devil bound for a thousand years; the grafting and corrupt politicians and the wicked and oppressive profiteers for ever gone; all false teachings, like trinity, eternal torment and human immortality, completely restrained, so that God, His purpose and His work can be no longer misrepresented; think of wars, graft, bribery, fraud, lobbying and lying banished for ever; think of poverty, distress, sorrow, disease and death gone for ever; then think of life, liberty, peace, health and happiness as being the portion of every human creature. When this condition is fully ushered in, the people will sing for joy and give praise to Jehovah God, to whom it properly belongs.

In Isaiah 24 we read of the destruction of Satan's organization and the joy of the people thereat, as follows: "Behold, the Lord maketh the earth empty, and maketh it waste, and turneth it upside down, and scattereth abroad the inhabitants thereof. And it shall be, as with the people, so with the priest; as with the servant, so with his master; as with the maid, so with her mistress; as with the buyer, so with the seller; as with the lender, so with the borrower; as with the taker of usury, so with the giver of usury." This text tells us that the destruction will come alike upon the priests (religious leaders), upon the great employers of labor, and upon the financiers and the usurers.

The 16th verse says: "From the uttermost part of the earth have we heard songs, even glory to the righteous [One]." Verse 21 says: "And it shall come to pass in that day that the Lord shall punish the host of the high ones, . . . and the kings of the earth upon the earth." Again, in Psalm 67:3, 4 we read: "Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee. O let the nations be glad, and sing for joy;

for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon earth." Still again, in Isaiah 35:10 we read: "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."

Moses pictured a class, called the Lord's "watchmen", who are but a little flock in the earth, but whom the Lord is using to warn and instruct the people and to defy the anathemas and threats of Satan and his agents. They are the Lord's saints. This class is singing the new song now, even before the deliverance is accomplished. They are giving praise to Jehovah God and magnifying His name. They sing for joy and gratitude, and their delight is to announce the kingdom of Christ at hand, and the coming deliverance of the people. They do this by going from door to door and offering to the people the message in printed form, which enlightens their minds as to what God is doing and what He has purposed to do in the near future.

They are not lauding men or man-made schemes: the League of Nations, federation of churches, the prohibition law, the efforts of missionaries or reformers. They are not singing praises to these institutions or men, because they know full well that the efforts of these will fail because they do not have the approval of Jehovah God. One so-called "great" worldly-wise preacher recently said over the air that he does not want Christ to come until the earth has been 'robed in God's glory by man's moral achievements'. How foolish a statement! Man has never accomplished any moral achievements, and can never robe the earth in righteousness. It will take the kingdom of God to do this; and when that kingdom is established, one of its first works will be to stop such boasting and restrain such boasters. That kingdom will robe the earth in righteousness; therefore His watchmen are singing the praises of His kingdom, and not the praises of any man.

Another class of people of good will who love righteousness and their fellow men and who will be glad to see the kingdom set up and everybody blessed and happy will also be delivered in the coming destruction. There are millions of them, and many of them never profess to be Christians. They are not hypocrites or deceivers; they do not love either oppression or tyranny. They are glad to hear of the coming destruction of Satan's organization, and the blessing of the peoples of earth. God will spare this class in the coming destruction, and these will constitute the 'millions now living who will never die'. Their song of joy and gratitude will be sung when their deliverance is complete.

But the *watchmen,* knowing of the coming deliverance, are singing *now,* and their songs honor Jehovah, His word, His law, His power, His mercy, and His righteousness. They never sing the praises of men. We read of their song in Psalm 40:1-3 as follows: "I waited patiently for the Lord; and he inclined unto me and heard my cry. . . . And he hath put a new song in my mouth, even *praise unto our God.*" Isaiah 52:8 (margin) says of them: "Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing; they shall see eye to eye when the Lord returns again to Zion." Again, in Psalm 32:6, 7 we read that 'every one that is godly [shall] pray unto the Lord; surely in the floods of great waters they shall not come nigh unto him. Thou art my hiding place; thou shalt preserve me from trouble; thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance'.

Again, in Psalm 119:54 we also read of these, saying, "Thy *statutes* have been my songs." In Psalm 21:13 we read of these watchmen, as follows: 'We will sing and praise *thy power.*' In Psalm 51:14 we read: "My tongue shall sing aloud of thy righteousness." Psalm 101:1 says: "I will sing of mercy and of judgment: unto thee, O Lord, will I sing"; and again, in Psalm 69:30: "I will praise the name of *God* with a song, and will magnify him with thanksgiving." One more quotation, Psalm 96:1-8: "O sing unto the Lord a new song; sing unto the Lord, all the earth. Sing unto the Lord, bless *his* name: shew forth *his* salvation from day to day. Declare his glory among the heathen, his wonders among all people. For the Lord is great, and greatly to be praised: he is to be feared above all gods. For all the gods of the nations are idols: but the Lord made the heavens. Honour and majesty are before *him:* strength and beauty are in his sanctuary. Give unto the Lord, O ye kindreds of the people, give unto the Lord glory and strength. Give unto the Lord the glory *due* unto his name."

The only people who can sing this song now is the little flock of God's anointed, His *watchmen.* To be a watchman one must be a student of the Bible and know and believe what it

teaches. He must be acquainted with its prophetic utterances, and be on the lookout for the fulfilments of the same. It is self-evident that those who do not study Bible prophecies will be unaware of their fulfilments. The work of the watchmen is to tell the people of these fulfilments; to announce the coming deliverance, and to warn Satan and his army of their impending doom. If they faithfully do this work, they will be singing the new song, for the reason that the new song consists in lauding, praising, magnifying, and exalting the name of Jehovah God, and telling the people of the gracious blessings in store for them as soon as their deliverance is accomplished.

It is called a new song for the reason that it is a different message from what has ever been given to the people before, about God. It is a happifying message, full of hope and good cheer.

The question that everyone who loves the Lord should ask himself at this time is, Am I singing forth the praises of Jehovah God, or the praises of some of earth's worldly-wise ones, who think they can establish righteousness in the earth by their own efforts and that they do not need the help of the Lord in doing it? Am I one of His watchmen, and am I aware of the fact that we are living in that day when the new song is to be sung? (Isa. 26:1) or am I among those who are belittling the message, and scoffing at the fact that the Kingdom is soon to be set up in the earth?

Am I serving the Lord by declaring that all blessings will come through His kingdom, or am I serving the adversary, by supporting and advocating man-made schemes. If we are doing the latter, then we have definitely taken our stand with Satan and his organization, have become a part of that organization, and an enemy of God and our fellowmen, and will be destroyed as opposers of God and His work.

Let us all join in singing this new song, EVEN PRAISES TO OUR GOD.

AS TO OUR NEXT ISSUE—IT WILL CONTAIN

AN INSTRUCTIVE article entitled "Denmark, the Land of the Sea", revealing that country as a land where all are educated and where intelligent cooperation has brought many blessings to the people. In this article there is a striking comparison made between Denmark and Florida, showing many remarkable similarities.

A collection of news items, among which we find information to the effect that old men are as efficient as younger men, but less conceited; that regular airplanes are quite safe, accidents being remarkably few in comparison with the number of miles flown; that there are 2,800,000 illegitimates in the United States; that all beasts fear man, according to a noted game hunter.

An article pointing out that "free" Americans are killing their own government.

Some very interesting information regarding the World War.

Something about making the desert blossom as the rose.

Further information about smallpox carriers.

Extracts from interesting letters.

An item or two about preachers.

A Bible talk on "Who Knoweth What Is Good for Man?"

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Denmark, "The Land of the Sea"

DENMARK is a good deal like Florida, only it is right side up, while Florida is upside down: that is to say, while one is at one end of the Gulf Stream and one at the other, one projects north from the mainland of Europe into the North and Baltic Seas, which it separates, while the other projects south from the mainland of America and separates the Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic. It is only a little way from the tip of Florida to Cuba at the south, and it is only a little way from the tip of Denmark to Norway or Sweden at the north.

The highest elevation in Denmark is 550 feet, and the highest elevation in Florida is 325 feet. Both states have enormous coast lines. Both have hundreds of islands nearby, and both have hundreds of square miles of bogs or swamps. Florida is mostly sand and rock, and Denmark is the same. One is a winter paradise; the other a summer paradise. One is in the latitude of Mexico; the other, in the latitude of Labrador. One is far-famed for its fruits and vegetables; the other, for its bacon and butter. The area of Denmark is 17,144 square miles; that of Florida, 58,666 square miles.

Neither Denmark nor Florida has any coal, and Florida would not need it even if it had it. However, the climate of Denmark is not extremely cold: the Gulf Stream keeps it fairly comfortable even in winter. The mean temperature of the year is 47 degrees. Both have navigable inland waters of considerable extent, and these waters are well stocked with fish. In both cases the adjacent islands lie to the east of the main peninsula.

Only a start has been made in the development of Florida; but Denmark is one of the most fully developed parts of the globe, being the world's leading exponent of intensified farming. The coast on the north and west is an almost uninhabitable land of drifting sands. In places, huge dykes have been erected, as in Holland, to keep out the ravages of the sea. Large areas of the drifting sands have been reclaimed in recent years.

Besides the peninsula, Jutland, and the large islands which lie to the east, Fyen, Sjælland and Laaland, Denmark possesses the Faroe islands, in the north Atlantic, and Greenland, in the Arctic. Iceland is united with Denmark through the sovereign.

Some Historical Items

The early history of Denmark reads like a leaf taken from the current archives of Chicago. To those who like to read about murders we suggest a reading of the sagas. It was from Denmark's shores that the Angles and Saxons sailed in the fifth century to the conquest of England.

Scandinavia, that is, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, was at one time all one country, but it does not suit the Nordic races to be or remain subjugated, pacified and united. Theirs is the genius of conquest and division, separation, individuality. The Northmen are more willing to boss somebody else than they are to be bossed, even by one another.

In the eleventh century Denmark included England within its domain, but a natural ineptitude for submission to foreign government led to the breaking up of the one large realm of the north into its present divisions. Originally all of one race, they now manifest the strong differences of temperament and individuality which mark them wherever they go.

It is only about a quarter of a century since Norway broke away from Sweden, with no particular reason for so doing except that they wanted to govern themselves. Within recent months the Faroe islands and Iceland have threatened to break away from Denmark, for

no reason except that they do not appreciate being ruled from a distance. Passports among Scandinavian countries were abolished in 1929.

King Christian X will be sixty-one years of age on the 25th of this coming September. The tallest of European kings, he is devoted to hunting, yachting, skating and other sports, and is immensely popular. He has the good sense to be informal on all occasions, formal or informal.

The Folkething (House of Representatives) has 149 members; the Landsthing (Senate) 76 members. There are 22 amters (counties), each with an amtmand (governor). All may vote, male or female, who have a fixed place of abode and are not in receipt of poor relief.

Seekers of Social Reform

Since the middle of the last century, when legislation was passed which encouraged the breaking up of the large estates of the nobility, Denmark has been making unexampled progress in social reforms of all kinds and has her aim set for disarmament, the almost complete abolishment of the army and navy.

At the present time the Danish army is a national militia, commencing at the age of 20 and lasting for sixteen years. Even the clergy have to serve. That is a good thing. They have always been in favor of war. If Denmark is ever foolish enough to get into one, the clergy should be favored with positions as privates and put in the front line trenches, with the politicians and financiers as their comrades in arms.

The government hopes to use the money it will save on its military budget to finance its social welfare legislation. Now, isn't that good common sense? A small force of civilian patrols will preserve order, which many people in Denmark and elsewhere believe is the best guaranty of peace. The smaller the force of soldiery, the greater the security of the country. The electorate has unequivocally accepted the disarmament project.

Old age pensions are granted to any person over 65 fulfilling certain conditions, and must be sufficient for maintenance and medical attendance. This takes care of 100,000 persons a year. It is generally admitted that in no other country in the world are the poor so secure against ill-treatment or neglect as in Denmark.

The work of the poor relief is entirely in the hands of trained officials. The system is a preventive one; it aims to again make self-supporting those who are already paupers, and if they refuse the chance offered, and have no wish to be made self-supporting, they are made sorry by punitive measures. It is claimed for the system that it provides even-handed justice, as far as that is possible under present imperfect conditions.

Nursing mothers must be supported by the state for about two months, in cases of necessity. Many of the large factories have rooms in which babies can be brought to be nursed by working mothers. Contemplated moves of social reform are establishment of national labor exchanges, national insurance, unemployment insurance and accident insurance, for everybody.

Education for Responsibility

Danish education has for its aim the cultivation in the young man or woman of a sense of responsibility. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen, and most of the elementary schools are free. Illiteracy is not more than one-tenth of one per cent.

The "Folks" high schools are privately owned and operated, but are supported by the state. The government sees to it that the finances of the schools, which are Lutheran, are maintained, and grants the necessary subsidies and scholarships. It is everywhere admitted that the rural high schools have lifted Denmark from serfdom to the highest rank of any agricultural country.

In a typical country high school the men have a term of five months during midwinter, when little can be done on the farms, and the girls have a three months' term in the summer. The school may be simply a fine old house, set back from the road in a grove of trees. It is the personality of the teachers that really makes the schools what they are.

In an International College, on a farm of 500 acres, an hour or so a day is given to literary and scientific studies, but most of the time is spent in learning and earning by actual work in field and orchard and vegetable garden, in dairy and smokehouse, at the carpenter's bench, and in the brick and tile kilns and potteries.

A high sense of honor is sought. Two students who entered into contracts to assist certain coaches by defaming other coaches were perpetually excluded from the University of Copenhagen, which prevents their ever taking up

law or any other profession in Denmark requiring a university degree.

Denmark (population 3,440,000) has 860 public libraries, 450 booksellers, and two years ago had 230,000 radio receiving sets in operation. There are five broadcasting stations, all government-owned, and supported by proceeds from license fees. Over here we laugh at an arrangement which puts it up to a few state officials to decide what the people may or may not have over the radio, but in Denmark that is what they like and what they have.

The country so appreciates her poets that she places them on the civil list and pays them a regular salary. Well, anybody who can write a poem in such a language as Dano-Norwegian, and get any two lines to come out with the same number of feet and approximately the same terminal syllables, ought certainly to be given a pension for his efforts.

Intelligent, Efficient Cooperation

A Danish workingman becomes the owner of his own flat (if he lives in a city) by paying rent for twenty-five to thirty years, with an additional annual payment of $15.00. The rents he pays are less than equally good accommodations would cost anywhere else. This is what educated, intelligent cooperation does.

There are various societies. In one, each member contributes 50c a month for a period of ten years, after which he may withdraw his money, with the accumulated interest at 4½ percent, or let it remain and be entitled to continuous participation in annual dividends and in the drawing of lots for houses, to be paid for as above.

One association has built 4,000 flats. It does not allow its members to sell its shares, thus keeping down speculation. Loans or deposits are returned in full if a member resigns from the society or moves. The society reserves to itself the increment of the property should a member resign, and this makes for stability of the association.

The Danes have shown a genius for cooperation in their agricultural work. They have 1,500 cooperative dairies. Every farmer is within a mile of one. He gets his machinery, cattle foods and supplies from cooperatives. In a few years he easily switched from grain production to dairying, bacon and poultry, and built up consumer cooperatives as well as producer cooperatives, thus getting all the profits out of his work. Over 90 percent of the dairy farms of the country are cooperative.

The member of a cooperative dairy delivers his milk to the dairy, where it is skimmed and the cream is converted into butter and cheese. The farmer is paid for his milk in proportion to its amount and also its butter content. He receives back the skimmed milk, for which he pays, as it is excellent food for live stock. In the general meeting, each shareholder has one vote, regardless of the milk he has contributed.

Danish industrial workers have insurance benefits of all kinds, against illness, accident, unemployment, old age, and widowhood. Affiliated with the trade unions are clubs which care for him when he is ill. Hospital service and medical attendance are free to stricken members.

The Most Hospitable People

The Danish people have the reputation of being the most hospitable people in the world. They have regular and well-formed features, fair hair, blue eyes, with muscular frames. They are kind-hearted, honest and simple-minded, and noted for being bold and hardy seamen.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration interprets agreements and legal points as between employers, employees and others. There is no appeal from its findings, which are final. The Public Mediation Institution anticipates industrial troubles, and, when stoppage of work impends, takes steps to intervene and if possible prevent it.

The Danish people are human. They made millions on millions during the World War, and then, like everybody else, lost it all in speculation. When deflation came the largest bank in the country lost thirty million pounds, and the government saddled the loss on the taxpayers, pleading that there was no other way to save the economic life of the nation. Taxes are twice what they were pre-war, with wages twice as much and goods twice as much.

Wild life abounds, without danger of extinction. Persons under eighteen may not carry guns. The use of spring traps is prohibited except by permit, and when this is given traps must be visited three times a day. There are laws to protect animals in circuses, menageries and zoological gardens, making the Danish laws for the protection of animals more progressive, humane and economic than those of any other state.

Pigs in Paradise

Pigs are in paradise in Denmark, and in hades in England. That is to say, Denmark is the prize country for pig raising, and England is the prize country for consuming ham and bacon. In the persnickety English market Danish hams and bacon command the highest prices, and the market for them is so steady and certain that out of a total of 256,257 tons of these delectables exported from Denmark in 1927 no less than 252,896 tons were dispatched to Great Britain, and that despite the fact that another great industrial country, Germany, joins Denmark by land, while Britain and Denmark are separated by the North Sea.

Fifty years ago Denmark knew little or nothing about raising and marketing pigs, but the crossing of imported large white pigs with the native breed has given a stock of high fertility with good bacon quality and has resulted in the high type of pigs now found all over the country, 5,000,000 of them.

Despite its rocky, sterile soil, the average yield of milk per cow in Denmark is nearly twice that of the average American cow. In America, when the cows are turned out to pasture, they wander far and wide over the landscape; but in Denmark bossy is tied to a rope and the rope is tied to a stake, and the stake is not moved until bossy has trimmed the circle around that stake as though a lawn mower had run over it. The result is that all the pasture lands are cropped and all kept fertile.

Danish farmers export 112,000 tons of butter a year; and that is a great amount of butter to be exported from so small a country. They eat margarine themselves, preferring to turn their butter into cash rather than to tickle their own palates. Denmark possesses a larger proportion of dairy cattle to population than any other country. There is a dairy cow to every inhabitant.

Other Agricultural Items

The cutting up of the estates of the nobility and the distribution of these (by sale and purchase) has been the making of Denmark. From 1835, when the new policy went into effect, to 1904 the number of farm holders increased from 157,321 to 289,130. This good work still goes on, and in the last twenty-five years there has been a steady increase of about 1,000 farms a year. All but four percent of the total number of farms in Denmark are owned by the farmers themselves.

Denmark must still believe in horses, as there were 518,000 of them in the census of 1928, but it probably won't be long until most of these will find their way to the distributers of dried beef and toxin-antitoxin. Large flocks of sheep are kept, but rather for the flesh than for the wool, which is coarse and short. Wild fowl, including the famous eider duck, are plentiful.

In February, 1917, Denmark's supply of grains, oil-cakes, fodder and fertilizer, upon which she depended for the upkeep of her live stock and soil, was suddenly cut off by Germany's submarine campaign. Beets, carrots and other vegetable roots were immediately raised to take the place of the foregoing, as far as that was possible. The job was completed by killing off and marketing the least efficient animals, so that the available food could be given to the preservation of the better stock. It was a knotty problem to solve, but it was solved.

As the farmers have risen from serfdom to independence they have gradually become more conservative and less friendly to the measures of social reform adopted and projected. In a recent clash between farmers and farm workers, the labor unions of the cities threw their weight on the side of the farm workers. More than a third of the working population derive their livelihood from agriculture.

The success of the Danish farmers is so pronounced, and their fame so widespread, that the French government is negotiating for a settlement of Danes in France, to assist French farmers to better methods of agriculture.

The Danish government finances Danish agricultural exports. The state guarantees for a period of two years up to 85 percent of the exporter's draft and collects payment of a certain premium into a fund to cover possible losses. The state's export credit fund is $12,000,000. The plan gives special consideration to the exploitation of new markets.

The Danish farmer buys and sells everything through his own cooperative organizations. He carries his own risks, takes his losses in bad years and his profits in good ones, and sticks to the organization through thick and thin. He does not allow a bunch of financial wolves to pick his bones of all the profits, as is commonly done in America.

Other Industries

Besides its principal business, which is the production and distribution of food, Denmark has important shipbuilding, foundry, Diesel engine, flour, textile, shoe, cement, pottery, furniture, musical instrument, machinery, automobile, vegetable and animal oil and margarine industries. It is the home of the Diesel motor ship. It is calculated that 31 percent of the population are dependent for support upon these various lines of activity. There are important fisheries. A few of the manufacturing establishments of Denmark belong to the government.

There are 3,148 miles of railroad, half of which is state owned, and all of it profitable. On account of the size and importance of the islands to the east, a continuous journey through Denmark is a succession of trips by rail and sea. Thus, a traveler from Britain lands at Esbjerg and wishes to go to Copenhagen. He rides 50 miles by rail across the peninsula of Jutland to Fredericia. There he takes a short ferry ride to Middelfart, on the island of Fyen, where another fifty-mile trip by rail takes him to Nyborg. Here he has a long ferry trip to Korsor on the island of Sjælland. Another ride of 100 miles by rail brings him to his destination.

However, should he wish to go to some point on the island of Laaland he would have still another hundred miles by rail to Vordingborg, and another short ferry trip and another railroad ride before he could get to where he wanted to go.

Esbjerg, just mentioned, is a city of 25,000 inhabitants located on the sand dunes, and built where it is because Denmark was determined to have a port at that point on the western shore of the barrens of the Jutland peninsula, from which it could ship its products to England.

Odense, on the island of Fyen, is a seaport city of 70,000 inhabitants. It was once the capital. The ports of Aarhus and Aalborg are on the eastern shores of the Jutland peninsula. Copenhagen, population 731,496, is the principal city, the capital, the most important port, and the 'Constantinople of the North'.

Copenhagen, Key to the Baltic

Copenhagen was founded in 1167 to protect the land from the pirates then infesting the Baltic waters. It is situated on the shore of a sound twelve miles broad, and has a fine, large harbor. A great free port, free from customs dues, was constructed in 1890-94 to the north of the harbor.

The land area of the free port is now 128 acres, the water 83 acres, and the length of the piers three miles. It has covered floor areas of 40 acres, and, with electric and steam cranes and pneumatic and other grain elevators, and other mechanical equipment, is admirably fitted for the loading, unloading, transshipment and storage of cargoes.

There is need for a free port just about where Copenhagen is located. The Baltic is often frozen. Copenhagen is ice free. The Baltic is full of shallows. Copenhagen can take the big vessels, and is planning to be able to take still bigger ones.

Large steamers bound for the Baltic find it unprofitable to go from one port to another. They prefer to come to Copenhagen and unload all at once and reload all at once, and let the smaller steamers, suited to the Baltic, have the short hauls.

The distance from New York to Copenhagen is 23 nautical miles less than the distance from New York to Hamburg, and the distance from Copenhagen to eastern Baltic ports is 200 miles less than from Hamburg, so the city has many natural advantages. Last year 5,624,000 tons were loaded in and out of Copenhagen. In its merchant fleet Denmark has 496 steamers, 147 motor vessels, and 62 sailing ships.

Nowhere can one find happier, healthier children than in Denmark. Each summer all the school children of Copenhagen are taken to the country for a six weeks' vacation. They are carried free on the railroads and boarded free by the farmers and fishermen where they lodge. Free holiday camps are provided by the government for those that cannot be accommodated by the country home owners.

Nowhere else can one find fruits, flowers and gardens in such profusion as in Denmark. Nowhere else can one find crowds with equal levity unaccompanied by such freedom from rowdyism. Good food is plentiful and cheap. There are bicycles by the thousands. Denmark is a good place to live and a good place to visit. The Danes have reason to be proud of their country.

Minnows in the Pool

New York's Commuters and Visitors

THE daily average number of visitors to New York city is 132,554. The daily average number of commuters is 512,779. This is figured on the basis of 300 traffic days a year.

3,500 Grizzly Bears

THE United States is the proud owner of some 3,500 grizzly bears, according to an estimate made by the United States Forest Service game commission. Most of these are in Alaska. Montana is credited with 520, and Idaho and Wyoming with more than 100 each.

The Chief White Elephant

THE chief white elephant of Siam ranks next to the queen and takes social precedence over the crown prince. All other elephants must work; but the albinos have nothing to do and are cared for by keepers whose duty it is to see that at all times they are made comfortable.

Prajadhipok Is Too Thin

SIAM may have a good king. We do not say that it has not. But, somehow, we feel that the king business is not well represented in a king that tips the scales at only 98 pounds. We feel that he ought at least to climb up to par if he wants us to be a booster of Siamese royalty.

Fourteen Years Too Late

FOURTEEN years too late, the Methodist church says in its official program:

> We are determined to outlaw the whole war system. We hold the cause of peace dearer than party allegiance, and we shall tolerate no dilatory or evasive attitude on the part of those who represent us.

The First Television Sale

THE first television sale has taken place in New York. The buyer and seller were two miles apart, but in a few minutes an order for $5,000 was placed. It is predicted that styles can be so shown by television methods that traveling salesmen will not be necessary.

Sterilization in Oklahoma

A BILL introduced in the Oklahoma legislature by Dr. J. T. Gray, and signed by the governor, provides for human vivisection in that state. Third-term criminals, and insane men less than 67 years old, and women less than 47 years old, will be sterilized.

Two Hundred Giants

THE two hundred giant corporations of the United States four years ago had combined assets of more than $67,000,000,000. They dominate much more than half of American industry. During recent years they have grown three times as fast as the 300,000 smaller corporations.

Bethlehem Steel's Bonus Payments

FROM 1918 to 1930 the average annual salary of six of the Bethlehem Steel Company's executives was $10,333.33, but their average annual bonus during that period was $268,138.33. Bethlehem Steel is noted for the low wages paid to its common laborers.

Mrs. Archie McGinnis

MRS. ARCHIE MCGINNIS, wife of a Scotch-Indian Canadian trapper, deserves a medal. Her husband accidentally shot himself and fell out of their boat into a lake. She dragged him aboard and rowed twenty miles for help, and his life was saved when he was transferred to a motor boat and rushed to a hospital.

Call Another Conference

REFERRING to the forthcoming farce at Geneva, *The Arbitrator* suggests that the following resolution be adopted: "We hereby call another conference for 1934 to see if the world is ready to call a subsequent conference for 1936 to discuss the possibility of partial disarment in 1938."

Three Sensitive Clocks

THE United States Naval Observatory has three clocks, made in England, that are so sensitive that they must not be exposed to changes of temperature. They are kept in a vault enclosed within another vault below the frostline, with an air space of eighteen inches between the vaults.

Regular Planes Quite Safe

DESPITE frequent reports of airplane fatalities the regular planes are quite safe. Only two persons were killed in scheduled air services during the last six months of 1930, the passenger miles flown being 25,000,000 per fatal accident. The bulk of the accidents occur in student training, experimental, exhibition and pleasure flights, and not in scheduled transport operations.

Heat from the Ceiling

A HINT of what may lie ahead in the science of heating is afforded by experiments by the Westinghouse Research Laboratories. All the heat comes from walls and ceiling. The entire surface may be warmed, or the heat switched on, section by section, where it will do the most good.

Thousands of Dollars Saved by Radio

BY THE use of the radio thousands of dollars have been saved to owners of tankers. The destinations of cargoes are changed while at sea, enabling the owners to place their oil in the most profitable market, which often may be closer at hand than in the original market farther away.

30,000,000 Island Universes

DR. EDWIN HUBBLE, of Mount Wilson Observatory, California, has recently expressed the opinion that when the new two-hundred-inch lenses are in place they will reveal some thirty million island universes in the present observable region. This is millions more than previous estimates.

Tung Oil from Florida

EIGHT THOUSAND acres of land in Florida are now aiding America to grow some of her own varnish, enamel and other paint products. The tung tree has now been grown in Florida for about twenty-five years. The oils extracted from tung tree nuts are among the most valuable paint ingredients.

Income Taxes in Britain

IN BRITAIN they are not afraid to tax the big incomes, with the result that the number of millionaires is decreasing, which is opposite to the course of things in America. For the year 1930 there were in Britain 24 fewer millionaires than for 1929, and at that rate there would be none left by 1950.

Wonderful Trip of a Collie

TAKEN from his home in Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, to Goderich, Ontario, via the long ferries of the Sault, Mackinac and Port Huron, a collie dog found his way back, over 600 miles, in just one week. He arrived lank, lean, dusty, and with his toenails worn up to the flesh. His master will keep him the rest of his life.

Cactus Juice Boiler Compound

THE juice of cactus plants has been found excellent as a boiler compound, not only taking up the scale already deposited, so that piping and boiler surfaces are cleaned automatically, but preventing further formation of such minerals. The juice is also used in drugs, soaps, cleaners and candy.

Newark Checks Up Poor List

NEWARK (N. J.) checked up her poor list, using a squad of plain clothes men. Of 6,200 cases listed they found that 554 were not in need, 21 were dead, 11 had moved out of town, and 360 could not be located because of fictitious or faulty addresses. The savings effected by this check-up are estimated at $4,277 weekly or $222,404 per year.

20 Percent for Executives

DR. LEO WOLMAN, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, tells of a factory in which the total direct labor cost was $5 per unit of output, and the total annual output was 100,000 units. In this concern the salaries of several executives, fixed at the peak of the bull market, stood at $100,000 a year, or the equivalent of 20 percent of the total labor costs.

2,800,000 Illegitimates

IT IS claimed by those who have made a study of the subject that there are 2,800,000 illegitimate children or adults in the United States. That is more than two percent of the population in one of the most highly churchified countries in the world. Looks as if some of these churchmen might as well have been in other business. But then again, what business are they good for?

Iowa Farmers March on Statehouse

FOUR THOUSAND Iowa farmers, many of them in their overalls, marched on the statehouse at Des Moines, complaining that when their cattle are tested for tuberculosis they lose their best cattle, which are taken to the market and sold as clean meat, while they are paid below the market price. Officials admit that the tests are faulty, that healthy cows are often taken from the herd as diseased and sick cows are left in the herd as healthy. The tuberculin manufacturers are not willing that the milk of the cows should be tested, as it would reduce their market for serums.

A Most Ingenious Adding Machine

A CALIFORNIA college professor has invented a power-driven adding machine which will be of great aid to astronomers and others who work in numbers greater than 2,000,000,000. A flash of light through thirty gears stops the machine instantly and discloses the indivisible factors of the number being examined.

14 Percent of Purchases Returned

A CHECK-UP of department stores reveals the fact that 14 percent of all merchandise purchased is returned, involving additional work for some twenty persons. An appeal has been made to women, in a radio address, to carefully examine goods at time of purchase and to try on in the store all items of wearing apparel, so as to reduce this item of expense.

The Biggest Skyscraper

THE Empire State is valued at $52,000,000. A little more than half this sum was loaned to the building company by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the balance was supplied by four prominent financiers of the same political persuasion as Alfred E. Smith, president of the company. It will take a lot of tenants to pay the Metropolitan Life its interest.

Car Owners Are Taxed Too

GARAGE owners of Brooklyn have solemnly called on the police to inform them that they are taxpayers and are losing a possible $2,500,000 a year in revenue because 25,000 cars are parked on the streets at night. Seems not to have occurred to them that the car owners are taxpayers too, and that if it is right to park a car on the streets at any time it is as much right to park it when the street is vacant as when it is full of traffic.

Older Men Less Conceited

A PSYCHOLOGICAL examination of two groups of college professors revealed that the men from sixty to eighty years of age are in every way as capable as the men from twenty-five to forty-five years of age, but that they make many more self-disparaging and self-belittling remarks than the younger men. In other words, youth knows it all, but old age is not quite so sure but that the other fellow may know something too.

Whale Made a Mistake

CRUISING along the ocean bottom near the Canal Zone, with his mouth wide open, a whale recently made the miscalculation of getting a submarine cable between his lips. He broke the cable all right, but in trying to get away from it he wrapped 180 feet of it about his body and choked himself to death. He weighed about ninety tons.

7,809 Missionaries in Foreign Field

A RECENT study discloses that there are 7,809 missionaries in the foreign field. It is too much to hope that they each convert ten souls a year. If they did, these eager souls would have to work 20,000 years to convert the heathen now living, to say nothing of those that are dead or that might be born before the conversion period was ended.

Not Many Americans to the South

THERE are not many United States citizens in Latin America: 3,718 in Argentina, 2,959 in Brazil, 1,974 in Venezuela, 1,856 in Chile, 1,317 in Peru, and less than a thousand each in Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Salvador. Mexico has 11,830, Cuba 7,274, Panama 2,991, Honduras 1,356, and Hayti 1,922.

Brooklyn and Iowa

BROOKLYN is a big town. It is the most populous of the boroughs of Greater New York, having 693,089 more people than has Manhattan. Iowa is a big state. It has some good-sized towns, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Burlington, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Waterloo. Well, there are more people in Brooklyn than in the whole state of Iowa. Its population is 2,560,401, and that of Iowa is only 2,470,939.

America's 504 Beauty Roses

IN 1929 America's 504 "Beauty Roses" (persons with annual incomes of $1,000,000 or more) paid taxes on net incomes equal to the crops grown by 2,332,000 wheat growers and cotton planters. Their net income for a year exceeded the life wages of 40,000 factory workers. To have earned as much as these Beauty Roses earned in one year, 504 laborers would have had to start work in the days of Jeremiah and work continuously until today.

Scientific Design of Packages

IN THE Graybar building, New York city, is a peculiar room, set apart for designers of packages of coffee, tea or what not. After the containers are designed in many different colors and forms, disinterested laymen are brought in to see which design is preferred. The one that receives the most votes is the one in which the product is eventually marketed.

How the Princess Got Diphtheria

REFERRING to Princess Helen, of Rumania, and her coming down with diphtheria, the news dispatches say naively, "It was not certain whether this resulted from genuine infection or whether it might have developed from the anti-diphtheria injections administered to prevent her being infected." That is rich, to say the least.

Fewer People Traveling

WHEN times get hard many people have to stay at home. They simply do not have the money to travel. Traffic in and out of New York city for 1930 shows a loss of about 13,000,000 persons. There were 6,000,000 fewer passengers on the Hudson Tubes, 5,000,000 fewer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 1,000,000 fewer on the New Haven road.

A Village Where All Are Blind

IT IS said that the Mexican village of Tiltepec, in the state of Oaxaca, has a population of 900, all totally or partially blind. The children are not born blind, but are victims of an insect, mosquito-like, which breeds in the swift mountain streams near the little village. The malady produces sensitiveness to the light so that persons stricken with it cannot stand the sunlight. The inhabitants require little clothing. They manage to grow a little grain and some sheep.

Uses for Ultra-Violet Rays

ULTRA-VIOLET rays are being used in the bringing up of St. Bernard puppies, which, like babies, are subject to rickets. They are also being used for the babies themselves, and for baby chicks. The Home for Hebrew Infants, Kingsbridge, New York, has under its roof seventy-five glass houses or cubicles, each home made of ultra-violet transmitting glass. Certain babies are kept in these glass houses for the first year of their lives.

Liners Become Whalers

THE White Star liners Medic, Athenic, Runic and Suevic have been turned into whaling factories or mother ships for whaling fleets. Each carries five or six of the whale chasers, 125 feet long, that actually do the work of capturing the whales. The ships have been completely remodeled, so that the whales, as caught, can be hauled aboard and turned into shaving cream.

Six-Hour Day at Battle Creek

IN SHIFTING from three eight-hour shifts to four six-hour shifts daily, the Kellogg Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, has reduced overhead, increased production, increased the base rates of all employees from one-eighth up, and has employed 20 percent additional persons. Of course, to make machinery pay the largest dividends, the way to do is to run it day and night as hard as it will go.

Fortune Telling in South Bend

A WRITER in *The Nation* visited the shops of four clairvoyants or fortune-tellers in that city. One, a woman, admitted that her income has trebled in the last year. A male fortune-teller said that his average income, $35 a week in 1929, is now close to $200 a week. The writer concludes that the middle and upper classes of South Bend are groping for some reassurance in the midst of what others admit are very hard times.

All Beasts Fear Man

JOHN BRANDEIS, a big game hunter, says of the wild beasts most dreaded:

Every wild animal fears man. Only when he is cornered or wounded or harassed beyond limit of his patience will the most ferocious attack, except in isolated instances. Most wild animals will beat a precipitous retreat upon sighting or catching the taint of man. The big cats depart the scene with dignity, as do the grizzly and Kodiak bears, but the majority of wild animals slink away or charge blindly for cover. Much has been said and written of the ferocity of the rhinoceros. I have shot him with both rifle and motion-picture camera, and it has been my observation that his mad charges are simply attempts to get away from the man taint. He can see only a few feet, and charges blindly. Anything that gets in his way is out of luck, but I am firmly convinced that he is retreating rather than attacking.

All May Be Fingerprinted

IT HAS recently been suggested, and reasonably too, that there would be great advantages in fingerprinting everybody in the country. It would help to locate victims of amnesia, lost children and others. After July 1 all applicants for civil service positions in the United States government must be fingerprinted. It is anticipated that this will keep criminals out of Uncle Sam's employ.

False Arrest in the Murder City

AMERICA is the murder country of the world, and Memphis is the murder city. On February 22 a school-book salesman visiting the city made inquiries as to the whereabouts of a former university classmate, a communist. He was immediately seized and thrown into jail, where he was kept forty hours incommunicado. Now Memphis has a suit for false arrest on its hands. Evidently it needs a new police force. Everything indicates it.

A Question in Mathematics

IF IT takes $11,000,000 a year to keep out undesirable immigrants and deport 16,000 undesirable aliens a year, how long will it be before we shall be able to control this bunch of highway robbers that is oppressing the poor by service charges for the small quantities of gas, water and electricity they can afford to use? And is an "undesirable alien" who desires to work at manual toil any worse for the country than a pickpocket who makes electric current at three-tenths of a cent per kilowatt hour and sells it at nine cents to a poor man who is out of work?

International Debts Harder to Pay

COLONEL LEONARD P. AYRES, of the Cleveland Trust Company, an acknowledged financial authority, writing of recent changes in the value of the dollar, says:

> The British have paid in dollars more than one-third of what they originally borrowed, and now they owe in real debt, measured in commodity values, more than twice as much as they did at the end of 1919, just after they had received the last advances from our treasury. As commodity prices decline all debts become harder to pay. The dollars owed are equivalent to increasing amounts of goods. They represent greater totals of human effort, and more tons and bushels of valuable merchandise. That is what has happened to the British debt.

Stoking in the New Yorker

IN THE New Yorker, one of Manhattan's newest skyscrapers, a single man presses levers which drop down coal from the chutes in which it is stored. Other levers run it through pulverizing machinery, weigh it, and blow it into the furnaces, where it is consumed. Still others blow the ashes seventy feet to the trucks at the street levels. The coal is neither seen nor touched by anybody from the time it is dropped in the chutes until it comes out as ashes. Does anybody now claim that labor-saving machinery does not save labor? And who are to feed the laborers that are thus displaced? The answer is that, in the end, they must be fed by the owners of the machinery; for it is certain that they will be fed, and there is no other way to do it.

The Path to Fame

SAMUEL S. WYER, the man who originated the idea of using utility textbooks in the public schools, in a hearing at Harrisburg, testified that the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania bought a textbook on natural resources for distribution and 37,000 of these went into the schools; that A. W. Thompson, of the Duquesne Light and Power Company, paid for a pamphlet on the water power survey which the Smithsonian Institution put out and that the then secretary of commerce, Herbert C. Hoover, had a second edition of this survey rushed through the government printing office. Thus is brilliantly lighted the paths to fame of some half a dozen great and near-great men and institutions.

In Reno, Nevada

IN RENO, Nevada, thirty saloons run wide open. Gambling is the largest industry. Prostitution is the fourth largest. Anybody who will stay in Reno six weeks can get a divorce from anybody else. The secretary of the Y.M.C.A. admitted that he did not oppose the recent gambling bill. He is reputed to have said, "Had we opposed it we would have had to close up, because all Reno wanted the bill to pass and business would never have supported us if we had fought that bill." So the Reno Y.M.C.A. is supported; and if you want to know who supports it, it is the business men. And if you want to know what the businesses of Reno are, well, you already know, for you have been told. But, anyway, the Y.M.C.A. is supported.

Chemical Bank Questionnaire

THE Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York apparently wants to know something about its employees, for it has recently asked them to supply the following information:

"Name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, whether married or not; if married, the number of children, their ages and occupations, and if unmarried, whether engaged and if so, when.

"These questions are then put:

Is your married life harmonious? If not, explain circumstances.

Are you living with your husband or wife? If not, explain circumstances.

Divorced? When? Who instigated divorce proceedings and why?

Widow or widower? From what date?

Are both your parents living? If so, are they living together? Where?

If your father is living, where is he employed and what is his occupation?

Do you own an automobile? Make, year, cost? Did you purchase it for cash or on the installment basis? From whom, address? Is it fully paid for? If not, how much is still owing?

Do you have a driver's license? Give number, state and county issued in. Has your driver's license ever been revoked? If so, why?

Do you carry automobile insurance? If so, state type of coverage and respective amounts.

If you own an automobile, where do you keep it garaged? How much garage rent do you pay?

If you have a driver's license but do not own an automobile, whose car do you drive?
Name, address, age.

Have you ever had an automobile accident? State details. Are any damage suits pending against you? State details.

Education, Religion, Contacts.

What recreations do you indulge in, and to what extent? Do you play golf? Do you belong to a golf club? Name of club, location, initiation fees, yearly fees.

Where have you spent your summer vacations for the past five years? State respective year at each place.

Name the social organizations, clubs, lodges and other associations you belong to and state annual dues of each respectively.

Give the history of your education beginning with grammar school up to the present.

What is your religious faith? What church do you attend? What is the name of the pastor, priest, or rabbi? Address?

Who is your family doctor? Address? Who is your dentist? Address?

Give names and addresses of at least three responsible men who have known you for a reasonable length of time and state how long.

To what extent do you use alcoholic liquors?

Name the employees of this bank with whom you have social contacts.

Are you interested in any way as a stockholder, indorser or guarantor in any business or enterprise of any description outside your present position in the bank? Give particulars. Are you employed by any person or firm in addition to the bank either full or part time? Give particulars.

Financial Questions.

Do you own your own home? In what name or names is the deed recorded? Describe type of house and state original cost.

Who holds first mortgage? Amount, interest rate, due? Who holds second mortage? Amount, interest rate, due? Who holds third mortage? Amount, interest rate, due? How are these mortgages amortized? Are any of these what is termed an "open mortgage"? If so, when did they mature and why was renewal or payment not made?

Do you rent any part of your home? To whom, rent received?

Do you live with your parents? What board do you pay?

Do you rent? What rent do you pay? Give name and address of your landlord.

Give names, addresses, relationships and ages of persons dependent on you for support, either fully or in part, stating the amount you contribute to each.

Does your wife or husband work? Occupation, salary, name and address of employer?

What insurance policies do you carry? Company, type, beneficiary, amount, annual premium?

Savings or Debts?

Have you any savings bank account? In what banks? In whose name or names do they stand? Do you have a checking account? In what banks? In what name or names do they stand?

Do you borrow from your banks? How much do you owe at present? Secured or unsecured?

Have you a safe deposit box or any interest in one? In what company? In whose name or names does it stand?

Do you have any building and loan accounts? In what companies? In what name or names do they stand?

Are you indebted to any loan company? Name of company? Amount owing? When due? Names and addresses of co-makers and endorsers?

Do you own any stocks and bonds? Amount, security, date purchased, price purchased?

Do you carry marginal accounts with brokers or banks, or do you have an interest in any? With what brokerage houses or banks? In whose name or names do they stand? Give details of collateral as follows: Amount, security, date purchased, price purchased. What is your equity in the account?

Give history of any partial payment contracts you are a party to. Purchased from, article, cost, terms? Still owing?

Do you owe any money to any relative, friend or acquaintance? If so, give details as follows: Owing to, amount, since, due, security?

Give names and addresses of at least five of your most intimate social friends and their ages."

This questionnaire seems to have omitted the inquiry as to which of the employee's eyes is the glass one, but probably the general answer that it is the most sympathetic one will meet the needs of the moment. Otherwise, the questionnaire seems to be all right.

Information Concerning the World War

THE Women's Peace Society is circulating in question and answer form some very interesting information concerning the World War:

Q. What were the root causes of the World War?

A. (1) Trade rivalry between Great Britain and Germany and the scramble for territory especially in Africa. (2) The conflict between Russia and Germany for the domination of the Balkan Peninsula. (3) The old inherited animosities between France and Germany.

Q. What was the immediate cause of the outbreak of hostilities?

A. The murder of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, in Bosnia, by members of a Pan-Slavic organization working hand in hand with the Serbian government for the annexation of Bosnia to Serbia.

Q. What were the official reasons for the entry of the United States into the World War?

A. (1) Resumption of submarine warfare by Germany (after the failure of Great Britain to agree to its discontinuance at the request of Germany, with the United States acting as intermediary). (2) Interference with neutral trade. (3) Economic ties with the allies. (4) "To make the World safe for Democracy." (5) "To end war."

Q. What were the contributing factors?

A. (1) The sinking of the Lusitania, a British ship, carrying munitions of war, with the loss of 114 Americans (on board in spite of warning by Germany). (2) Allied propaganda.

Q. Was Germany the "sole aggressor" in the World War?

A. The opinion of the "sole guilt" of Germany is no longer held by educated persons who have studied the facts.

Q. Was Germany the only prepared nation in Europe in 1914; and did preparedness prevent?

A. No!

Germany	had	806,000	soldiers
Austria	"	370,000	"
Italy	"	305,000	"
France	"	818,000	"
Russia	"	1,284,000	"
Belgium	"	280,000	"

At present, ten years after the war to end war, all nations, including the United States, (except Germany) have larger armies than in 1914.

Q. Did Great Britain enter the war to defend Belgium?

A. Great Britain has officially denied the "protection of Belgium" myth, and acknowledged that the struggle between rival imperialisms was the real reason.

Q. Would Great Britain have invaded Belgium in case of military necessity?

A. Yes! As early as 1911 Great Britain and France had perfected a plan for "marching through" Belgium in the event of a war with Germany.

Q. Has any nation ever observed the established "rules" in war time?

A. No! Military necessity alone counts in war time.

Q. Why is it that governments *cannot* tell the people the true reasons for declaring war?

A. Because YOU would not support a war if YOU knew the truth beforehand.

More Points for the Shavers

By George R. Phillips (England)

I HAVE the joy of telling you and all *Golden Age* readers how to get a splendid shave with no bad after-effects: Before lathering rub a little lanolin into the beard, only a little; lather with ordinary shaving soap and brush as usual, and you will see what good results follow.

Another thing to remember is, never dip safety blades in hot water, but cold, as hot water lessens their life of shaving. Lanolin is the nearest to natural face oil, or rather reckoned to be; it is wool fat refined and purified.

DOES it follow that because one knows much truth he is therefore an acceptable servant of God? Certainly not. There are hosts of spirit creatures who possess far more mere knowledge of the truth than is possessed by many of us poor humans, but instead of being acceptable servants of God they are his enemies and are so accounted by him. The existence and the activities of these unseen opposers is well known to every student of the Scriptures, and particularly to such of these as are in the Lord's work.

Does it follow that those who were once used by the Lord in doing His work will continue to be used by Him provided they retain the full possession of their faculties and have the purpose to utilize these in the way they think best to accomplish God's will? The answer is, Certainly not.

God has His ways of doing things, and the Scriptures plainly show that it is His purpose that His work shall be done in His way, and that He may use a person for a time and then, because of some deflection, He may cease to use him even though he has the same ability as before, the same desire to be used, and even though he has a determination to serve, regardless of whether his services are desired or not. Let us see the truth of this. We choose a number of illustrations that should appeal at once to every true servant of God.

There was a time when Esau apparently had his birthright. That is to say, there was a time when he appeared to be in line for the blessings promised to Abraham, one of which blessings was that the Messiah should come through his line; but Esau did not have a proper regard for the divine blessing, and because he was willing to exchange this intangible and invisible thing for a mess of pottage, he was accounted unworthy to be the progenitor of the One upon whom the salvation of the world depends and "ye know how that afterward, when he would have inherited the blessing, he was rejected; for he found no place of repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears".—Heb. 12:17.

The Sin of Nadab and Abihu

There is the case of Nadab and Abihu. Among the 600,000 men who came out of Egypt with Moses, these two sons of Aaron had been greatly honored. They did not, of course, fully understand the importance of their work, but the privilege of assisting in the tabernacle services seems to have been limited largely or altogether to Aaron and his four sons. Nadab and Abihu, before being appointed to the priesthood, had the signal honor of being appointed by name by Jehovah God to accompany Aaron and the seventy elders of Israel when they ascended into the mount of God to receive instructions respecting the tabernacle which was thereafter to be a meeting place between Jehovah and Israel. (Ex. 24:1, 9) Perhaps because they had been designated by name by Jehovah God they were guilty of presumption in undertaking to do His work in some other than His way.

At any rate, we have the record that they both put fire in their censers "and put incense thereon, and offered strange fire before the LORD, which he commanded them not. And there went out fire from the LORD, and devoured them; and they died before the LORD". (Lev. 10:1, 2) What are we to understand from this? We must certainly see that it teaches that even though one has been greatly honored by the Lord in connection with the things of the Kingdom, he is not to assume that it is because of any respect that God has for his person, because no such respect exists. He must ever walk carefully before the Lord, fearing to take things in his own hands, lest he and his works be suddenly and completely destroyed, and that without remedy.

From the fact that immediately after the destruction of Nadab and Abihu a command was given to Aaron not to drink wine or strong drink when entering the tabernacle it is inferred that both Nadab and Abihu were under the influence of liquor when they committed the sin which cost them their lives. They both died childless. Their destruction seems to represent the destruction in the second death which comes upon those who, having once been greatly honored of God and thereafter elevated to the priesthood, forget to walk humbly with their God and assume to serve Him in ways unauthorized by Him.

The Presumption of Miriam

There is the case of Miriam, the sister of Moses and Aaron. Like her nephews, Nadab and Abihu, this woman was several times greatly honored by the Lord. It is supposed that it was she who watched over the ark which contained the infant Moses. (Ex. 2:4, 7) She was a prophetess of Jehovah God's own appointment. (Mic.

6:4) She and her companions sang triumphantly to the glory of God when the hosts of Egyptians that were pressing on to destroy Israel were overthrown in the midst of the sea. (Ex. 15:20, 21) Yet this woman, one of the most highly honored women of all time, made Moses' marriage with the woman of his choice an occasion of murmuring against his superior position and influence. She claimed, and truly, that God had spoken by her as well as by Moses. For this insubordination to the will of God she was made a leper as white as snow, and but for the intercession of Moses would have continued in this ignoble and unhappy condition until the hand of death overtook her.

The Unfaithful Spies

There were the cases of Shammua, Shaphat, Igal, Palti, Gaddiel, Gaddi, Ammiel, Sethur, Nahbi and Geuel. These men were designated by name to go and spy out the land of Canaan "and see the land, what it is; and the people that dwelleth therein, whether they be strong or weak, few or many; and what the land is that they dwell in, whether it be good or bad; and what cities they be that they dwell in, whether in tents, or in strong holds; and what the land is, whether it be fat or lean, whether there be wood therein, or not. And be ye of good courage, and bring of the fruit of the land". (Num. 13:18-20) These men were not faithful to their commission. When confronted with difficulties they lacked the faith in the Lord to go ahead and finish their task in a true and faithful manner. They died before the Lord for their unfaithfulness and for making all the congregation murmur against the Lord's leadings. (Num. 14:36, 37) After they had perished those who had been misled by their wrong course presumed to 'carry on' where these had left off. The account of what happened to those who were influenced by them, followed in their course, is full of portent to those who read and consider:

"And they rose up early in the morning, and gat them up into the top of the mountain, saying, Lo, we be here, and will go up unto the place which the Lord hath promised: for we have sinned. And Moses said, Wherefore now do ye transgress the commandment of the LORD? but it shall not prosper. Go not up, for the LORD is not among you; that ye be not smitten before your enemies. For the Amalekites and the Canaanites are there before you, and ye shall fall by the sword; because ye are turned away from the LORD, therefore the LORD will not be with you. But they presumed to go up unto the hill top: nevertheless the ark of the covenant of the LORD, and Moses, departed not out of the camp. Then the Amalekites came down, and the Canaanites which dwelt in that hill, and smote them, and discomfited them, even unto Hormah." —Num. 14:40-45.

The Deflection of Korah, Dathan and Abiram

There is the case of Korah, Dathan and Abiram. Korah was a Levite of the family of Kohath, the same as Moses, Aaron and Miriam. He was jealous that these Levites of the same family as himself should have the offices which they held. Dathan and Abiram were of the tribe of Reuben and thought that the leadership of Israel should have gone to the tribe to which they belonged, for Reuben was Jacob's eldest son. At length these men, who were men of influence, gathered together many against Moses and Aaron and publicly charged them with usurping a supremacy over Israel and claimed that all the congregation was holy and that anyone might officiate as priest. Moses replied that God would himself decide the matter, as it was His affair, and not the affair of Moses or Aaron.

Korah and his comrades were invited to assemble, with their censers, the following day before the door of the tabernacle. Now see what happened:

"And Moses said, Hereby ye shall know that the Lord hath sent me to do all these works; for I have not done them of mine own mind. If these men die the common death of all men, or if they be visited after the visitation of all men; then the Lord hath not sent me. But if the Lord make a new thing, and the earth open her mouth, and swallow them up, with all that appertain unto them, and they go down quick into the pit, then ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord. And it came to pass, as he had made an end of speaking all these words, that the ground clave asunder that was under them: and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed them up, and their houses, and all the men that appertained unto Korah, and all their goods. They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth closed upon them: and they perished from among the congregation. And all Israel that were round about them fled at the cry of them: for they said,

Lest the earth swallow us up also. And there came out a fire from the Lord and consumed the two hundred and fifty men that offered incense." —Num. 16: 28-35.

The Disobedience of King Saul

There is the case of Saul, the first king of Israel. This man was chosen by Jehovah God for his position. He was of magnificent appearance, head and shoulders taller than any of the people; and at the outset he was a man of modesty, for when they sought for him he had hidden himself among the baggage. But once installed in office, Saul became presumptuous, and in what he considered to be an emergency, took upon himself the duties of the priesthood, which he had no right to do. One wrong step leads to another; and when, later, he was directed to exterminate the Amalekites and had practically accomplished his mission he spared the best of the cattle professedly to sacrifice to the Lord, and also saved the Amalekite king.

By these acts of disobedience he showed that he could not be trusted to do God's will but desired to assert his own will and still to keep his position in God's kingdom. It is not possible to do this. The spirit of the Lord departed from him; he lapsed into demonism, which was another act of disobedience; and finally died ignobly as a suicide upon the field of battle. Not only did Saul lose his life, but he lost his crown as well, and David was anointed in his room and stead. What a lesson this contains for the presumptuous!

The Presumption of Uzzah

There is the case of Uzzah, son of Abinadab, the priest. There is no doubt that Uzzah was a good man. He had a great interest in the ark of the Lord, which represented, in Israel, the presence of Jehovah God. When the time came for this ark of the covenant to be carried to Jerusalem it should have been carried upon the shoulders of the priests. By an act of disobedience it was carried upon a cart; and the road was rough. When the cart jolted, Uzzah put forth his hand to steady the ark, and was smitten dead for his error.

What Is the Lesson?

The Scriptures tell us that the things that happened to fleshly Israel happened to them for ensamples and are written for our admonition upon whom the ends of the ages are come. We have come to the time when the purposes of God are being fulfilled in the earth. His presence is with His people, and as all the above Scriptures, and many others which could be cited, plainly show, God has the absolute right and exercises the right to employ the instrumentalities that He will to accomplish His purposes; and we have full confidence that the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society is the one and only instrumentality which the Lord is using to proclaim the kingdom of God in the earth at this time.

As respects the dialogues of "Frank and Ernest", it is a matter of record that these dialogues were broadcast for several years from Radio Station WBBR, the WATCHTOWER; and it is as apparent that during those years "Frank and Ernest" were greatly used and highly honored by the Lord as it is that Nadab and Abihu, Miriam, the ten spies, Korah, Dathan and Abiram and their comrades, and Saul and Uzzah were used and honored before their deflections arose. But those who are wise toward God will now have nothing to do with "Frank and Ernest" or with the "Bible Students Radio Echo", now that these men have ceased their association with the instrumentality God is using in the earth to perform His work at this time, and this regardless of what they broadcast, whether it be good, bad or indifferent. We are publishing this notice so that the feeble-minded (1 Thess. 5: 14) may not be deceived.

One Mediocre National Newspaper

REFERRING to the prediction of Bruce Bliven that we are only just around the corner from a single newspaper for the United States, issued in New York and distributed by modern photographic, electrical and airplane methods to the breakfast tables of the continent, *The Nation* refers to a survey of what the public is really interested in, and comes to the conclusion that if Bliven is right the best thing all around would be to cease the publishing of newspapers altogether and depend on the radio for the news of the world. It becomes increasingly evident that the newspaper has had its day.

Reminiscences of the Aluminum Controversy *By Dr. C. T. Betts*

ABOUT five years ago, before any publicity upon aluminum poisoning from my pen appeared, I sought a hearing before the local medical fraternity. There was no thought of personal exploitation. I had something which had been of health value to myself and gave a new lease upon life. This was also of health benefit to about fifteen hundred of my patients during the twelve years that a clinical examination was under way. It was only after I was sure of my ground that a hearing before the medical fraternity was requested. No answer was received.

At this time a number of patients had advised the president of the Toledo Medical Association that they had become well by discarding their aluminum cooking utensils. When I did not hear from the medics it was suspected that their silence was due to my so-called "unethical act" of assisting their patients to better health without the consent of the M.D.'s.

The following January, when new officers were elected, a similar request was made for a hearing, this time to one of my personal acquaintances. This plea met the same fate, silence. When no answer was received I judged that the medics were not as efficient as our fire department. It makes no difference whether a rich, poor, good or bad person calls them, they will respond within a few minutes to investigate if one really thinks he has a fire. Not so with the medical profession for health benefits.

An investigation was now in order to learn if the same kind of treatment was accorded other persons than myself. These men found none outside of the medical and chemical fraternities who were given any consideration whatsoever pertaining to anything that might be of health value to our citizens.

One of the physicians belonging to the Association, who had given treatment during my illness, was invited to call at the office. I wished to show him what had added years to my life. This was about twelve years after he advised the good wife that I could not live longer than three months. He listened attentively to what was said, and when I concluded he merely asked, "What is the joke?" Then he admitted that he thought I had inveigled him into the office for the purpose of selling him some enamel manufacturer's stock or other wares than aluminum. What he did not understand, and made no attempt to find out, was why I was still living or what was the cause of the recovery.

When it was found that the medics would not give a hearing, the little book called "An Opinion Upon Aluminum" was published. A prominent medic here who was not a member of the orthodox association read one of the first copies of the work. He belonged to the Association of Medico-Physical Research, one of the so-called "outlaws". He demanded that I go with him to their convention in Chicago, occurring that very week, in September, 1926. About two hundred and fifty physicians, from all parts of America and Canada, attended. A private hearing was accorded me the evening before the convention, by its leaders, and an address was requested for the following day, to which I acquiesced.

A copy of "An Opinion Upon Aluminum" reached the editor of the American Medical Association *Journal* almost immediately after the address. Dr. Fishbein wrote a most scathing denunciation of this work and myself, stating by innuendo that there must be some sinister or ulterior motive behind the publication, 'which is unscientific in every respect and not worthy of consideration.' This was published October, 1926, in the *Journal* without any investigation whatever of the facts or having sent any person for an interview. I am informed that their investigators were sent here for the sole purpose of having me ousted from the dental union. I not being a member, they found it impossible to fulfill their mission. Instead, there were two pages published in the *Toledo Medical Journal* of January, 1927, making an attempt to belittle me. Why did the medics take that action?

Rev. E. J. Webster requested that an address be given in the First Methodist Church. He believed his and his wife's illness were due to aluminum poisoning; the Toledo *Times,* December 13, 1925, gave a full report of the talk. Did any of the medics belonging to the society call or send a representative to see me upon what was published? No, they did not! They immediately got busy with the telephones, the doctors and chemists of Toledo held a mass meeting that Sunday afternoon for the purpose of placing a censor over the Toledo public press so that in the future all things medical would have to be O.K.'d by them before publishing.

They roundly denounced me as a charlatan,

also a number of other names. Why did they not investigate? Did they do that? No! They were not interested in the facts, apparently, but only in the pocketbook. The next morning, Monday, December 14, they were in the *Times* office, along with others of financial interests, making demand that Charles Howard be relieved of his position as managing editor. This was done at once; then further demands were made that the *Times* retract everything printed and publish articles which the interests would furnish. This was done; the following Sunday, December 20, 1925, full retraction was made by this great daily.

The writer is informed that this sacrifice was necessary to appease the wrath of those present. What for? Not for the facts published, but because Mr. Howard allowed something to appear in his paper that stepped on Big Business' toes. The editor had the report of the address upon his desk for two weeks before he passed it for publication. He first satisfied himself that everything was true as presented, before his action was taken.

It was of special interest to me to find Editor Fishbein and the high medical lights of Toledo severely denouncing me and my postulate as being 'wholly unscientific from every standpoint' and then to find that more than forty of the greatest scientists and biochemists belonging to the A.M.A. had given to our federal authorities in Washington sworn statements concerning aluminum poisoning; they never dreamed that the public would get their statements. This was convincing proof that the medical and chemical professions as a whole are keeping the truth and facts from the people for some purpose which they all seem to understand.

Great commotion, consternation and threats were in evidence when it was found that I was about to quote them from the Federal Trade Commission's Report, Docket Number 540, in my work "Aluminum Poisoning". These letters are on file at the present time, some coming from as far away as London and Paris, sent by college professors vacationing in those cities. Don't you think they were advised of my act and wrote their demands at someone's behest?

Why don't these physicians or biochemists belonging to the Association want the public to get that information? Why is it that every civilized nation, excepting America, has laws prohibiting aluminum's being placed in baking powders, condiments, etc., for public sale? Is it just to have laws on their statute books, or is it because they have long been familiar with the physiological effects of aluminum? Why is this the only country on the face of the earth allowing these poisons to be sold in such vast quantities with no protest from governmental authorities who know the facts?

I would like to ask several questions upon which I wish to be enlightened. Do you know of a physician who *knows* how to vaccinate for the prevention of smallpox? Does he know just how many scratches to make? How deep to make them? Does he *know* the exact effects upon every individual whom he vaccinates? Does he have any data whatever as to the physiological effects occurring after vaccination? Does he know if it prevents smallpox? Does he know what the particular vaccine he is using is composed of? Does he *know* anything about it?

During the last several years about one hundred and eighty kinds of serums have been manufactured, for almost every kind of disease. They are also being recommended for the prevention of ailments. Does any physician *know* how serums affect the human body?

The Calmette poison, vaccine, toxin or antitoxin, as it may be called, is now recommended for the prevention of child tuberculosis. It is usually administered directly after the birth of the child. This poison was given a try-out upon a number of babies at Luebeck, Germany, recently, and seventy-four died within a few days. The injection was stated to have been done without the mothers' consent or knowledge. Since this occurred a national American magazine devoted a whole page to the merits of the poison in preventing tuberculosis. I suppose Dr. Calmette is now working on a new kind of serum for babies. What are babies worth, anyway?

It has not been so many years ago that the medics were all sure that blood letting or "cupping" cured disease. How long will the present manner of serumization be used before it will be found as great a fallacy as blood letting?

The medical profession is a closed union for one purpose: the financial benefit to the members of the Association. Many prominent chemists are actually helping the medics to produce these poisons for injection into human creatures, and now the dental profession is working hand and glove with them for financial gain.

In the light of these facts I ask, Who are the

real charlatans, the ignorant, the wise guys and, last but not least, the bigots? How has the human race been able to exist without all the serums and vaccines during the last several thousand years? Are the chemists and doctors more efficient than God, or do they just think they are? All animals, all birds, all fish, reproduce their kind, live their alloted time, have their teeth, and health, and are normal in all instances, except where they have been corralled.

Mankind today would have just as nearly normal health in every respect as it had five hundred or five thousand years ago if the medics and chemists could possibly learn some of the laws of nature. Health is maintained by what we eat, drink and breathe; not by poisons or serums injected, which pollute the blood stream, or by the taking of drugs secured from a drug store. If the medics have their way we shall soon have state medicine, a Bureau of Human Industry right along by the side of the present Bureau of Animal Industry; then our citizens will be compelled to submit to the official doctor's orders and pay the bill whether they want his services or not, with all that it implies toward vaccination, serumization and immunization. In the name of all that is good and true, would you expect me, or any other citizen who values his life, to trust the medical profession under such circumstances?

Governmental officials are now taking steps to learn why the present prevalent condition of national ill health is as it is. Only a few months ago an appeal was sent forth to determine why such a great amount of medical service is required in America. Editors who have the interests of their constituents at heart have become frantic to know which way to turn for truth. They have been unable to secure it from the medical or chemical professions. Persons are getting tired of merely being cases, with no privilege of asking questions about their health welfare. The principal intelligence they are supposed to have is to be able to read the amount of the bill which is usually forwarded for professional services; they are supposed to understand that.

People are turning to the so-called "cults", vegetarians, chiropractors, neuropaths, osteopaths, etc., for health treatment. They are turning to magazines like *The Golden Age, Health for All, Nature's Path, The Quest,* etc., for information because their editors see the light and have the privilege of using their judgment as to what is of health value. There are still members of the chemical profession who advise that all these should be choked off so that the public can receive no health information whatever except what the accredited authorities choose to give.

Most editors are merely clerks who do the bidding of others; they are mere puppets who jump when the strings are pulled by those in financial, medical or chemical power. The public is being awakened to the danger when it sees what happened to Mr. Howard and others when they dared to print the truth.

We have too long listened to the little "god", the doctor, who places himself upon such a high pedestal that few of the common folks can now see him or reach his price. During the last fifteen years the public has been taught to listen only to so-called "authority".

We have been misled by so many authorities that the public has become suspicious that science is only in the kindergarten, and that there is much yet to be learned and no special body of medics, biochemists or pharmacologists have a "corner" on brains.

Over at Elkton, South Dakota, on February 20, 1931, about five hundred persons ate meat sandwiches. Not one suspected that they were anything but wholesome. Within three hours a large number of these persons, about two hundred and fifty, were affected severely with acute food poisoning. Many of these lost their eyesight temporarily, and the use of their limbs. More than one hundred and fifty received hospital treatment. Our investigation shows that the beef and pork had been cooked in a large aluminum kettle the day previous to the auction, ground fine, the gravy stored in the same utensil and reheated the following morning and poured over the meats, after which the buns were prepared and placed in cartons for the noon lunch.

None of these persons were told that their food had been cooked in aluminum utensils. No one suspected what was the cause of the illness, but they began dropping around on the ground like dead flies soon after eating this poison, without any mental attitude whatever as to the cause. This is happening in all parts of the country, and another one of exceptional note occurred in Vienna, Austria, just last week.

The editor of *The Golden Age* made a request

for me to write my first article upon the aluminum question which appeared in their worthy magazine. Every bit of material that goes from this office for publication in various magazines and newspapers or for republishing purposes is either requested by the editor of the magazine or is sent upon a constituent's request to forward such material.

I wish to advise that I have a long list of such publishers now on my list and that on account of lack of time I am utterly unable to supply data or material as requested. I am practicing here in Toledo, and during my spare moments do what little I can upon this crusade for better health, yet I have frequently been charged with receiving large sums of money from the anti-aluminum interests or indirectly.

The federal authorities received a complaint that I had violated the Clayton Act. They made a thorough investigation of everything in my possession in the week of October 10, 1928. Mr. Horton was the examiner, and not one thing did they find here to suggest I had ever received from anyone any money or bond gifts upon this work. I charge nothing for my articles, advice, or answering the many inquiries that have come to my office, numbering thousands.

A department of state medicine is now proposed. In many states the medics already have full control of serumization and vaccination of the school child, which they fully believe is within the province of the state. They have entirely forgotten that it is the school that is public, not the child. Under these circumstances search these men carefully and see if you cannot find the word "BIGOT" in large letters appearing before your eyes. That is the way it looks to us.

Americans Killing Their Own Government

[Reprinted from the Altamont (New York) *Enterprise*]

"FREE" Americans by unquestioning submission to the arbitrary power of their government are forging chains that will bind their children. Their cousins, the Englishmen, are very jealous of their rights. When the government or agents of the law take liberties, there is an uproar that is heard around the world.

Americans are different. They make laws to make themselves behave, and worry about the state of their neighbor's soul. And because they are so awed by the government they have set up, and so docile in the presence of authority, men trusted with power have steadily increased their prestige until now they issue edicts as peremptory as those of a monarch without arousing either indignation or opposition.

Every year the power of the central government grows greater, and the foolish, foolish people adjust themselves to new restrictions and say nothing. They are blind. Their rights and their liberties are being taken from them one by one.

They will awake some day, but it will be too late. Governments do not surrender power once assumed. The time will come in America—indeed it is almost here—when the government will issue arbitrary instructions, unsupported by law, and the citizen who dares to disobey will be thrown into jail without trial or recourse.

What a Sickening Indictment!

ONE of the New York dailies recently summarized the economic situation as follows:

In the cities millions of people have not enough to eat. In the country millions of farmers, facing ruin, are feeding dirt-cheap wheat to cattle, because they have no market. Around the world are hundreds of millions going almost naked while cotton planters are on the verge of starvation because they cannot sell their cotton. There is too much wheat, too much cotton, too much sugar, too much coffee, too much coal, too much oil, too much, almost, of everything. And yet, 1,500,000,000 people, three-fourths of the population of the globe, are half-naked and half-starved, yearning for the barest necessities of life but can't afford them. What a sickening indictment of modern civilization!

"The Waste Place Shall Rejoice" *By W. H. Barton (County Agent)*

'The waste place shall rejoice, and the desert shall blossom as a rose.'

THE fulfilment of this prophecy has begun in Edgefield county, South Carolina.

"Since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" the use of legumes has been preached, but never adequately practiced in the South; and as a consequence, economic production has become more and more uneconomic, due to soil poverty. Those who are faithfully living up to a full utilization of this preachment are prosperous and satisfied, and might be said to "drink of the [financial] water of life freely". I care not what we may do or may not do otherwise, in our farm practice, it will all be relatively unavailing unless our agriculture is based upon this foundation.

I realize that this is a bold statement, but the past history of agriculture in the South when carried to the final analysis confirms my position. Dean Vivian of the Ohio State College of Agriculture wrote me a few years ago that "all the successful agriculture of the world has been built around the legumes". This epitomizes the situation, not only for the South, but for the *world!*

Some Proofs

In 1908, the year before I was employed by the Extension Division of Clemson College to do "farm demonstration work", I bought a badly rundown farm in my home county of Greenville, S.C., for $28 an acre, and was ridiculed as a fool for attempting to make a living where others had almost starved. I put the place under a three-year rotation of corn, cotton, and grain, with winter and summer legumes everywhere they could be stuck in. The result was that six years later I sold the farm for $135 an acre, and some one referred to it in the county paper as "the best farm in Greenville county". I may be pardoned for this personal reference, as I want it distinctly understood that all my 21 years of farm demonstration work has been based upon my ability to *do* what I *preach.*

I am ready to admit that many readers of what I shall say in this article will regard some of it as a "cock and bull" story. It is hard for the average Southern farmer to believe such modern miracles.

It is a law of nature that productive soil must possess both fertility (plant food) and ability—roughage which is just as necessary to the soil as to the cow. Legumes in a proper crop rotation, when turned under, will supply both, with the exception of acid phosphate and potash, both of which are relatively as cheap for the plant kitchen as soda and salt are for the farmer's pantry.

Proofs

There is no more substantial, prosperous farmer in Edgefield county than B. R. Smith, commonly known as "Uncle Bob" Smith. For about twenty years he has been running a three-year rotation of crops with heavy plantings of cow peas to be turned under for soil improvement; and in recent years, soy beans on grain stubble and in corn middles, the seed of which is harvested with a horse-drawn harvester which leaves the vines on the land. "Uncle Bob's" farm, about eighteen years ago, when I first saw it when visiting his farm as district farm demonstration agent of the Piedmont district, was a poor, white, sandy soil. Now the soil is a dark brown and produces an average of 40 to 50 bushels of corn an acre and approximately a bale an acre, average, of cotton. However, a few years ago, he grew over 100 bushels of corn an acre on 5 acres, has won two cotton contest prizes, and this year, on corn land with a heavy growth of soy beans in the middles, turned, he has grown 15,450 pounds of seed cotton on 5 acres, or 3,090 pounds of seed cotton an acre, on which he realized a profit of $193.49 an acre.

Now Listen!

"Uncle Bob's" son, Jacob, planted 5 acres in the same field (just a cotton middle between them) on the brag acreage on which "Uncle Bob" had produced over 500 bushels of corn and on which he also won a state cotton prize; but Jake's cotton followed cotton, and notwithstanding the fact that they fertilized the same, planted the same kind of seed, at the same time, and in every way handled them alike, Jake produced 1,550 pounds of seed cotton less than his father, and realized only $170.43 an acre profit. In other words, Jake just lost $23.06 an acre by following cotton with cotton.

"Uncle Bob" says that the soy beans in the corn the previous year made the difference in his favor.

H. H. Herlong practices a rotation with legumes, and produced this year on 5 acres 12,162 pounds of seed cotton, on which he realized a profit of $98.28 an acre. Mr. Herlong lost a great deal by making his cotton rows 3½ feet, instead of 3 feet as did the Smiths.

Lewis F. Holmes sowed a bushel per acre of velvet beans on 28 acres of deep "Black Jack" sand in 1928, and turned them the following fall and sowed rye as a cover crop. *This was part of the land he bought after it had made only 7 bales of cotton per 100 acres in 1927.* He used only $13.15 worth of fertilizer per acre on the 28 acres, and produced 35 bales of lint cotton averaging 500 pounds each. His profit per acre was $88.58. In the same field, after velvet beans turned under, Mr. Holmes sowed 8 acres to Fulghum oats in the fall of 1928, and harvested an average of 76.7 bushels an acre.

After vetch, this year, on 5 acres on an adjoining farm, Mr. Holmes produced 525.40 bushels of corn, 105.08 bushels an acre, at a profit of $106.41 an acre.

As a result of the Holmes demonstration, hundreds, if not thousands, of acres of velvet beans have been planted this year, and approximately 700 acres of "poor land" in the same vicinity have been bought because of this demonstration.

T. Pres. Lyon produced 78.60 bushels of corn an acre on 5 acres after turning vetch. He applied no fertilizer except 600 pounds of acid phosphate per acre.

The following yields of corn *per acre* were made after turning vetch on 5 acres: D. T. Mathis, Jr., 52.78 bushels; Jas. M. Bell, 54.35 bushels; W. O. Holmes, 54.50 bushels; H. L. Corley, 78.05 bushels; T. P. Lyon, 78.60 bushels; J. V. Herlong, 82.79 bushels; L. Mike Herlong, 95.61 bushels; L. F. Holmes, 105.08 bushels.

These yields were on a shelled corn estimate, but no deduction has yet been made for moisture content. B. T. Lanham, with stable manure and commercial fertilizer, produced 79.40 bushels per acre. B. T. Boatwright, on rich bottom land, with fertilizer, produced 75.02 bushels per acre.

Of Especial Interest

On L. Mike Herlong's 5 acres, after a heavy crop of vetch turned under, he made a demonstration, using 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda on part, and no soda or other nitrogen than that supplied by the vetch, on the other part. A careful weighing of equal areas showed no difference in yield (both produced 95 bushels an acre), thus proving what Extension agents have been preaching for 20 or more years, namely: *"Legumes can be made to cut out your nitrogen bill."* Even our friend, Mr. Cobb, saw this in a circular letter sent out by me, and in a letter to me says: "I am wondering if you meant to say what the statement seems to say." Yes, Mr. Cobb, it is the plain, unvarnished truth, a *modern miracle* which might be placed in the same category with some of the miracles performed by the Master when He was here the first time. Evidently He is here again (in spirit); and we may expect even more wonderful things in the near future if we *will;* for it is for 'whosoever *will* to drink of the water of [financial] life freely'.

H. L. Corley, after vetch, produced on 5 acres 78.05 bushels of corn per acre. He used 200 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, but threw it away, judging from the results obtained by L. Mike Herlong and T. P. Lyon without any nitrogen applied where vetch was turned.

My theory is that with a given soil and rainfall, corn is much like a mule: it will eat just so much to the stalk, and any surplus applied is a waste of time and plant food. This principle has been observed by the writer for twenty-one years in demonstration work. About fifteen years ago, all the agents in South Carolina and about a thousand farmers from all over the state met at "Bob" Hodges' Farm at Hodges, S. C., to look at more than 100 acres of cotton planted after turning crimson clover. Mr. Hodges showed where he had top-dressed cotton with nitrate of soda at the rate of 1000 pounds per acre, and not one man of the thousand could detect any difference in the cotton. I could cite scores of like demonstrations which showed that a heavy growth of legumes furnished all the nitrogen needed to make a bumper crop.

There is absolutely no excuse for any Southern farmer to cultivate "poor" land. God has created approximately 7,000 different kinds of legumes, and any section worth farming may be fitted up with one or more legumes that will succeed and render production most economic for that section. Such legumes range from kudzu, the greatest pasture plant in existence, in my

opinion, to Lespedeza, which grows wild and is foolproof, including a new type of perennial Lespedeza.

All substantial buildings must rest on a firm foundation, including Southern agriculture, and God made the legumes for such foundation for agriculture, as has been amply proven. Seek first the glory of legumes, and all else worth while in successful agriculture will follow.

When I came to Edgefield county, about five years ago, winter legumes were not sown, velvet beans were neglected, if known, Lespedeza grew wild but no one respected it for that very reason, and soy beans were grown, not for soil building, but for the seed as a money crop; and my work was so unpopular that one farmer walked into my office a few weeks after my arrival, and threatened, "We'll run you out of this county, sir!"

Now, our best farmers utilize vetch to the extent of 20,000 to 30,000 pounds annually, soy beans generally, velvet beans have increased 1000 percent this season, and over two tons of Lespedeza hay have been produced per acre, and seed is being harvested by a few farmers. We find that, on the same land, Kobe Lespedeza will grow to three times the height of common Lespedeza.

Five years ago we had about 12 pure-bred dairy sires. Now we have 48; and this year our farmers (less than a thousand in our little county who are land owners) have purchased: Cream separators, 12; farm tractors, 46; wheel cultivators, 114; mowing machines, 42; hay rakes, 42; threshing machines, 7; bean harvesters, 12.

You can't even prevent progress once you are securely seated on the Legume Special.

Radio Blessings for the Shut-Ins

(*Broadlawns Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa*)

Radio Station WHO-WOC,
Davenport, Iowa.

We the undersigned at this hospital wish to express our appreciation and that we greatly enjoy the wonderful Bible truths you broadcast, every Sunday at 10.00 a.m. by Judge J. F. Rutherford, and also the lecture every Sunday at 6.30 p.m.

We hope that the Lord will bless you and enable you to continue these lectures, for we would be disappointed to miss them.

We believe these lectures to be the most reasonable and logical truths about the Bible coming over the radio. The lectures, no doubt, are helping a great many people to get the correct understanding of Jehovah's divine purpose and of the blessing which is in store for the world of mankind in the near future. How anyone with a reasonable mind would oppose this message, which will be a benefit to all, is beyond our comprehension. Trusting that you will keep up the good work,

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

JACOB F. JAEKELS
ROLLAND E. PRICE
WM. DERRICKSON
ALVA SPARKS
DANIEL C. ADAM
LUCY MACHLAN
L. L. ROBERTSON
OTTO STAHR
LEO L. RUTHERFORD
IRA WOODERSON
RAY DONOHOE
W. E. PRESSLY
BLANCHE NELSON

Hidden Truths Should Be Proclaimed *By W. G. Young (West Virginia)*

[From a letter to Radio Station WDBJ, Roanoke, Va.]

AS THE source of true information is hidden from the masses, and as Judge Rutherford, Brooklyn, N. Y., is brazen enough to proclaim the truth abroad, the greatest boon to society and the greatest safety valve to perpetuation of our American civilization lies in your willingness in the continuance of the WATCHTOWER programs.

Two on the D.D.'s *By Paul E. Saddlemire (New York)*

WHILE colporteuring in the lower part of Albany county, I had some amusing experiences which I think are too good to keep to oneself, and which I should like to recite for the delectation of the readers of *The Golden Age*.

On one occasion, while I was trying to canvass a small village the town parson attempted to stop me by threats and warnings, etc. Seeing that I would not get scared or pay any heed, he then began to berate me and all other Bible Students, because of what we were doing.

A crowd collected, and the preacher then got upon the steps of a store, where he could overlook the crowd, and began to orate in a loud, blustering manner. I stood right at the foot of the steps where I had first met him and, though partly deaf, could understand some of the things that he said.

After raving for several minutes about the I.B.S.A. and its work, and after having called me and all other Bible Students all the names he could think of, this "bellowing bullfrog" then raised both of his hands toward heaven and cried in a long, loud tone of voice, "O God, it gives me a pain in my soul—."

Quick as a flash I exclaimed in a loud tone, "Whereabouts is that?"

At this several of those standing by started to snicker, while others looked angrily at me, and the D.D. stopped talking and glared at me for a whole ten seconds without speaking, and then he roared, "Whereabouts is what?"

And I replied, "Your millions of nothing in a nutshell."

At this there was a roar of laughter from most of the people who were standing around, and the D.D., turning red in the face, shouted, "What do you mean, anyway, 'nutshell'?"

To which I replied, "What's that on your shoulders?"

There was a loud scream of laughter from the crowd at that, and the D.D. jumped down from the store step and beat it to his home without saying another word. This interchange of words so delighted some of the spectators that they purchased almost half of the books and booklets I had with me.

No doubt that preacher had expected me to get into a quarrel with him, or else lose my temper, and in either case make a poor impression upon those who were standing around. Hence he was not prepared for the way in which I did act.

On another occasion I was canvassing an old gentleman who was both kind and considerate to me and to the message that I was trying to place in the hands of my fellow men. After some talk about the coming battle storm and what would follow, the conversation shifted around to the churches and the preachers; and the old gentleman then related the following incident:

In the town where he lives, there was a preacher who owned a dog and who wished to procure a license and tag for same. Being unwilling to go to the expense of buying the license and tag, he asked his congregation one Sunday to get it for him. His congregation agreed and took up a collection and then put the job up to two elderly ladies to handle.

Accordingly, on the following Monday the two elderly ladies called upon the town clerk and told him that they wished to procure a license and tag for a dog. The town clerk got the license and tag and then asked in whose name he should make out the license. The two old ladies then told him that they wanted the dog tag for their preacher.

The old gentleman then remarked that it was not a bad idea at all for the church congregations to put tags on their preachers, because then if one of their preachers lied to them they would have his number.

He then told me how, the winter before, in a church in another town, the D.D. of the church caused a show to be held in the church hall at which the church's D.D. played the role of a big mastiff; and the old gentleman then told me that he had gone to the other town one night to see the show and that it was a scream to see the preacher go trotting about on the floor, dressed up like a dog and saying, "Bow! wow, wow, wow, wow! Woof! Woof!" and the old gentleman remarked that this was about the only kind of talk the preachers knew how to hand out nowadays and that some of them were sure leading a dog's life.

(Once we would have thought Mr. Saddlemire pretty rough on the dominies, but experience in the field shows these men are worthy of no respect. They pose as ministers of Jehovah God, but in most instances are in very truth the ministers of the Devil and the greatest enemies of the God they profess to serve.—*Editor.*)

"Who Knoweth What Is Good for Man?"

IT WAS a quiet Sunday evening, and the clock in the belfry of one of our city churches was striking seven-thirty. Two friends were leisurely walking down the street. Suddenly they stopped in front of the church. "Well, MacDonald, this has been a hard week for me; I will try it again." At this MacDonald replied, "Well, Nelson, I'll be back here at nine o'clock, about the time that the services are over." The men parted. Nelson went slowly and somewhat indifferently into the church, while MacDonald went to the theater.

Both men had been working hard during the week and had found it difficult to support their families. Sickness had been a common experience, and these men were trying to find some degree of entertainment. Both were uncertain as to the future. Both were at their wits' end as to what to do. They had sought advice from various sources. They had frequented churches time and again, but little or no comfort was given. It is indeed strange, with all the wisdom of this world, that there are very few who know what is good for man.

At the appointed time MacDonald returned to the church building and met his friend, who was waiting there for him. "Well, MacDonald, it was the same old story again. The preacher started out well, but after that there seemed to be only confusion, no comfort, no hope. It seems as though things were getting worse." To these words his friend replied, "Nelson, what do you mean by saying the preacher started out well but did not continue all right?" "Well, it's this way, MacDonald. The preacher quoted a scripture and then proceeded to apply it to something entirely different from its purpose. It wasn't very long before the sermon drifted to the wisdom of the workman's being obedient to his employer regardless of how he is treated; regardless of whether he is able to earn a living or not, and to take the action as coming from the Lord. Anyone with common sense could see that if such were true the Lord would be responsible for all the oppression, extortion and cruelty shown by employers in every nation of the earth. That could not possibly be the application of the scripture 'Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters'. He did not mention the fact that God rose up against the taskmasters in Egypt when they oppressed the Lord's people there. He did not make mention of the fact that the Lord's yoke is easy and His burden is light. The whole sermon seemed to justify the course of big business in its subtle oppression of the common people. There seems to be no hope for me. If this matter goes on it will mean the death of my family and desperation for myself."

To these words MacDonald answered that while going to the theater he had met a man who approached him concerning a kingdom which the Lord had promised centuries ago. MacDonald was offered a book called *Government,* which he eagerly purchased. It was during the first intermission of that night's play at the theater that MacDonald read the first few pages of the book. He became so interested that the play did not mean much to him that night.

These men began eagerly to talk with each other. Questions were asked. What was the attraction that seemed to turn their minds? What was it that they had sought for during these many years and had apparently stumbled upon in a few minutes? MacDonald was sure that he had found the answer to his question, "Who knoweth what is good for man?" Reading in this book before he had come back to Nelson he found out the reasons why man is in a deplorable condition; why the human race must depend upon a higher power for their salvation than any man or group of men; why only Jehovah knows what is good for man, and that man's obligation is toward his Creator. He read that man is imperfect and that therefore it is impossible for any law-making body of men to devise perfect laws. Since man cannot devise perfect rules of action, it is impossible for peace to result. Peace must stand upon the foundation of order and perfect laws. Then, too, man is impelled by selfishness, which is the ruling motive in the hearts of all but very few men. This being true, it is impossible for man to know what is either for his own best interest or for that of his fellows. In Jeremiah, the 10th chapter, verse 23, we read, "O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself: it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps."

Certainly there must have been a reason for man's present deplorable condition. The cause of man's suffering and sorrow may be traced back to the garden of Eden. After Jehovah, through His Son the Logos, had created man, He placed man in the garden of Eden and told

him, "Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." The fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil must have been very wholesome, because it was the creation of the Lord. The fruit itself would not bring death upon Adam, but the act of disobedience involved death. In this connection, too, the Lord could have made man without the ability to sin; but the Creator had a wiser purpose in making man with the faculty of choice, so that man could either choose to do that which is right and live or disobey his Maker and die. The Lord wishes His creatures to serve Him willingly, with a heart set upon pleasing the Lord. The obedience with a willing heart would indeed bring more pleasure to the Creator than compliance by a mere machine-like man who would not have the ability to discern that which is good and evil and who would be devoid of any choice in the manner of action.

The original man must have been happy in his perfect surroundings in Eden. Jehovah was his God. He knew the Lord, and he also knew what was pleasing to the Lord. He was given a beautiful wife as a companion. It was the purpose of the Lord to have a race of obedient creatures here on earth. The animals were obedient to Adam. The plants gave him food and the flowers shed sweet perfume to his pleasure. Man was in a perfect state. He had everything to make him contented.

Jehovah placed a spirit creature named Lucifer over the first pair to protect them and to guide them in the path of truth. This spirit creature, Lucifer, was perfect and beautiful. His name signifies "light-bearer"; but the Scriptures have it that he became disobedient and betrayed the trust which Jehovah had given him. In Isaiah, the 14th chapter, we read of the ambition of Lucifer, who said, "I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the Most High." Lucifer wished a kingdom of his own, and he wished man to worship him instead of Jehovah. Lucifer manifested disorder, rebellion and sin against the Almighty. He came to Eve subtly and suggested that she eat of the fruit, and Eve told him what God had said: "Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, least ye die." To this the serpent, which was now one of the new names of Lucifer because of his deflection, said, "Ye shall not surely die." This was an absolute contradiction of the plain statement of Jehovah. On this occasion Lucifer, who became "that old serpent", which means "deceiver", tried to make God out a liar; he tried to blaspheme the name and reputation of Jehovah; he tried to turn the mind of Eve, and subsequently that of Adam, away from the true God; and Jesus said that he was not only a liar, but a murderer. The account has it that Eve ate of the fruit and gave to her husband and he also ate thereof. This act of disobedience brought death upon the first pair. On account of the death sentence, all of Adam's children were caused to suffer. When the sentence of death began to operate upon Adam he became imperfect, and it was while in this imperfect state that he begat children. These children did not possess everlasting life, because they too were imperfect; the imperfect father could not give perfect vitality to any of his children. Hence we read, in 1 Corinthians 15: 22, "In Adam all die."

It is well to note in this connection that the name of one of God's trusted agents was changed from Lucifer to that of Serpent, which means "deceiver". It was the serpent that deceived mother Eve, and deception has been one of the chief characteristics of the enemy down through the centuries. We also note that another one of the names of the enemy is Devil, which means "slanderer". It has been the purpose of the Devil to slander the good name of Jehovah and to turn the minds of the people away from the true God. In Psalm 74, verse 10, we read, "O God, how long shall the adversary reproach? shall the enemy blaspheme thy name for ever?" Not only has the Devil used notorious criminals, but he has also more successfully used to his purpose the subtle influence of individuals who claim to be God-fearing men and who teach doctrines which really blaspheme the name of the Creator. Another name given to the common enemy is Satan, which means "adversary".

In Zechariah 3: 1 we read, "And he shewed me Joshua the high priest standing before the angel of the Lord, and Satan standing at his right hand to resist him." It was not only on this occasion that Satan opposed the agent of the Lord, but he has opposed and has been the ad-

versary of every individual who has tried to live pleasing to Jehovah. The name Dragon also is an appellation of the wicked one. The term "dragon" means "devourer". In support of this we read a portion of Revelation 12:4, which states that "the dragon stood before the woman which was ready to be delivered, for to devour her child as soon as it was born". This scripture had application at the time of the beginning of the new nation of which Christ Jesus is Head. When the Lord gives names to individuals the names are significant and speak of the characteristics of the individuals.

It has been the Devil that has placed the human race in its deplorable condition down through these centuries. Satan has held the minds and hearts of the human race in a vise-like grip and completely in subjection. In 2 Corinthians 4:4 we read concerning the Devil, who is called "the god of this world", that he "hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them". Under this restrained condition and blinding influence it has been impossible for all excepting very few of the human race to know what is good for man.

Satan, knowing that man seeks to worship something and is not satisfied unless he worships the true God, has turned man away from the true God by every obstacle, invention, counterfeit and cruelty. When Abel sought to worship God, Satan put it into the heart of Cain to murder his brother. When the Israelites were led by the angel of the Lord through the wilderness he sought to turn their minds by the erection of the golden calf and other idols. A number of the Israelites, at the time of the birth of Jesus, desired to worship the true God, but Satan brought into existence a class of hypocritical religionists who pretended to be representatives of the true God. Jesus plainly stated, however, that they were of their father the Devil.

Since the time of Christ the message of truth has gone out concerning the true church, but the Devil has seen to it that several counterfeit systems were established in order to draw the people away from the worship that is pleasing to the Lord. Within recent years, at the beginning of the establishment of Christ's kingdom, the Devil had so-called "Christian ministers" to proclaim the League of Nations as the kingdom of God on earth. The Devil instigated the faithless clergy of both the Catholic and Protestant church systems to preach the boys into war; and these preachers, above every other group of individuals on earth, have cast the blackest stain upon the pages of history by plunging millions of innocent boys into death, and bringing tears, sorrow, pain and poverty to the families of all nations.

When the leaders of Christendom, who are under the influence of this mighty, unseen foe, are unable to help the people in desperation, it is little wonder they cry unto the Lord and say, "Who knoweth what is good for man?" It is absolutely necessary for man to seek other means of salvation and happiness than the wisdom of this world. The Devil has so bound up the systems of this world that man must despair of help therefrom. The recent advances in knowledge, in inventions, and means of communication, have been brought about by the good influence of the Creator. It is His due time. But man, under the influence of the wicked one, has used these blessings to the oppression of his fellows. Machines come into existence and are used for the destruction of human creatures. New sources of power are brought under the control of man, and a few individuals of the nation use these means to harness the masses and bring them into subjection. The powerful means of locomotion and of travel are held with an iron grasp, not for the benefit of others, but for the gratification of selfish desires and for the exploitation of the masses.

Where shall man turn in his desperation? To whom shall he seek for help? Who has understanding and wisdom as to what is good for man? In answer to this question, we read in Psalm 118, verse 8, "It is better to trust in [Jehovah] than to put confidence in man." They who put their faith in the Lord have a sure foundation, an unswerving guide and sure stay in every kind of trouble. To put confidence in man is to lean on a "broken reed". They who put confidence in man rather than in Jehovah honor the creature more than they do the Creator. Since man is in a fallen and deplorable condition we can readily recognize why it would be futile to trust in man. Certainly the things of nature and the wonders of creation show the superiority of the Creator. Jehovah's thoughts must likewise be higher than those of man, and His wisdom is unfathomable. In Isaiah 55:9 we read: "As the heavens are higher than

the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways." It is with confidence that man can trust in the Being who placed the stars and directed the course of the planets. It is Jehovah who is ever willing to show wisdom and truth to those who inquire of Him. In Micah 6:8 we read: "He [Jehovah] hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Before anyone can make any progress in the knowledge of the Lord he must love justice and truth. He must show compassion and mercy on those about him, and he must walk willingly in the ways of the Lord. True humility is teachableness in the way of Jehovah.

Jehovah knows what is good for man because His every action is prompted by love. He made man for a definite purpose, and that purpose is to bring honor to his Maker. Jehovah can see through the centuries the destiny of the obedient of mankind. He has a broad comprehension of His own purpose and of what is best for man. At times the way of the Lord may seem hard and difficult, but if the individual is convinced that his course is directed by the Lord he does wisely if he walks therein. On the other hand, the way of man might apparently be safe and the best course to take. Many are deluded by trusting in man, only to find disappointment. In Proverbs 14:12 we read, "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." In words of certainty the Psalmist David spoke: "O taste and see that the Lord is good: blessed is the man that trusteth in him"; and again, in Psalm 85, verses 12 and 13, we read, "Yea, the Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase. Righteousness shall go before him, and shall set us in the way of his steps." In Ecclesiastes 2:26 we read these assuring words: "God giveth to a man that is good in his sight, wisdom, and knowledge, and joy: but to the sinner he giveth travail to gather, and to heap up, that he may give to him that is good before God."

We may now ask, What is Jehovah's provision for man? The provision would prescribe the purpose of man as well as the benefits that would be derived. Man's purpose is to honor his Creator; by this is meant that man is to cooperate with the Lord in His great purpose concerning the earth. The obedient of mankind are assured life, endless joy and happiness. Recognizing that man is in a fallen state, the love of God has provided for the redemption of man through Christ Jesus. It was His Son who came into the world and gave His perfect human life as a substitute for the penalty that was placed upon Adam, thereby making it possible to bring back to life again all who died on account of the sin of Adam. The majority of the human race have not as yet come to a knowledge of the truth. The billions of heathen who have gone down to the tombs have yet to learn the ways of the Lord. Jehovah has provided that "there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust". This resurrection of all who are not Christians will mean the return of almost the entire human race to the earth. It was Jesus who said, in John 5:28 and 29, "Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth." Certainly there will be joy in the earth at the return of the loved ones. In Isaiah, the 35th chapter, verse 10, we read: "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."

These scriptures bring to our attention that the dead are to return. It means, therefore, that the dead are coming back to where they have been before, even on this earth. The billions of humanity coming back to earth will learn the ways of the Lord for the first time. This will be their first opportunity to be placed on trial for obedience unto life. Those of the human race who are obedient to the Lord will obtain everlasting life on this earth, and all the joys that are incident thereto. In Psalm 37, verse 29, we read, "The righteous shall inherit the land, and dwell therein for ever." Certainly God purposes that the people shall have everlasting life, or they could not dwell in the land forever. In Proverbs 2:21 we read, "The upright shall dwell in the land, and the perfect shall remain in it."

There will be many coming back in the resurrection who have done that which is wrong, and who have done this ignorantly, not knowing that which is pleasing to the Lord. With words of encouragement the Lord speaks to these, in Ezekiel 18:21 and 22: "But if the wicked will turn from all his sins that he hath committed, and keep all my statutes, and do that which is

lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die. All his transgressions that he hath committed, they shall not be mentioned unto him: in his righteousness that he hath done he shall live."

There will be some in the awakened masses of humanity who will persist in doing that which is evil. There are also some who may start out in the course of righteousness and yet fail under the tests that will be placed upon them, and who will turn their hearts to wickedness. What will become of this class who persist in wickedness? The Scriptures have it that they will be returned to the grave in the second death, from which there will be no recovery. In Ezekiel 18:20 we read, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Many will even rejoice in their wickedness, thinking that they are doing right, but they will be deceived, much as a drunken man in delirium tremens. In Jeremiah 51:39 we read, "I will make them drunken, that they may rejoice, and sleep a perpetual sleep, and not wake, saith the Lord." We hope that there will be only a small number of the human race that will lose the privileges given by the Lord and go into the class which will "sleep a perpetual sleep". It can therefore be said with assurance that the Lord will abundantly reward the righteous, but all the wicked will He cut off.

Seeing, then, that the Lord has abundantly provided for the deliverance and happiness of the human race, we may ask, What will be the obligation of man toward the great Jehovah? Even now the Lord is giving the opportunity to men everywhere to turn toward Him and do that which is right. We are now living in "the day of the Lord". It is right that man, and especially those who are His servants, should praise the Lord. When one comes to a knowledge of the truth he is obligated to tell the message of good cheer to others that they too might be benefited.

At this time the Lord has a little band of faithful representatives in the earth who are making proclamation of Jehovah and His kingdom to the people. This class is bringing the message of comfort and good cheer; they are casting up the highway, so that the people of earth might know where to walk. They are the "remnant" of Jehovah's "servant" yet on earth. In exultant terms they are saying, as stated by Isaiah, in chapter 12, verses 2 to 6: "Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust, and not be afraid: for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song; he also is become my salvation. Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation. And in that day shall ye say, Praise the Lord, call upon his name, declare his doings among the people, make mention that his name is exalted. Sing unto the Lord; for he hath done excellent things: this [make] known in all the earth. Cry out and shout, thou inhabitant of Zion: for great is the Holy One of Israel in the midst of thee."

As the people hear this little band of God's representatives yet on earth, they would do well to turn to the Lord, study the Bible with enlightened minds, set their heart upon God's ways and tell others about the provision which Jehovah has made for man. The time must come when the people will speak about the Lord and His doings throughout all the earth. They will sing forth His praises and be a perpetual joy to their Maker.

Professor Cullis and Mr. Chesterton

EVERYBODY likes to have nice things said about him. That is why Americans rather liked it when Professor Cullis, of the University of London, was reported as having said, in the New York *Times* of April 29, that "we had no idea that Americans were such charming and delightful people until we came here". Nobody likes to have mean things said about him. That is why Americans rather wondered that Gilbert K. Chesterton, British novelist, was reported in the New York *Times* as having said in London, on April 29, that on his return from America he felt as if he had just returned "from a different civilization or barbarism—whatever you call it". Somebody must be lying, and it isn't Professor Cullis.

Extracts from Interesting Letters

Bemidji, Minn. "I have been listening to your regular Sunday morning talks on Bible truths for some time, and consider it one of the most helpful services I hear on religious topics. I would like to know the cost of *Deliverance, Government, Prophecy* and *Life;* also *The Harp of God.* Last Sunday a catalogue was mentioned. I am enclosing 4c in stamps, for which please send it to me."

Pine Brook, N. J. "We have enjoyed hearing Judge Rutherford's explanation of the Bible every Sunday and wish to express our sincere praise to God for so valuable teachings. We would like to get information about Judge Rutherford's books, and also if we too could help distribute them. Do you have any services other than what you broadcast? If so, we would like to attend when possible."

Cando, N. Dak. "I am just a poor farmer, nearly 70 years young. I have only lately learned of you and your work. I listen in and thank God for you and pray him to bless you and your work at every opportunity. Would like to know more about your teaching."

San Francisco, Calif. "It has given consolation to me to listen to your Sunday morning radio addresses. I have a small head phone which makes me rise early on Sunday mornings to get the benefit of great minds over the air—which wonder I never cease to marvel at."

Colo, Iowa. "I heard J. F. Rutherford over the radio and I enjoyed his talk. I never wanted to hear anything so much in my life. About twelve years ago I lived by an old man; he gave me some lectures and I was greatly interested. He died. I moved away and I never heard any more lectures of the kind until the one I heard this morning. I was raised, as many others, to go to church and listen to the preacher. I joined the church, but never was satisfied. I could not see how God would have eternal torture. J. F. Rutherford's talk was what I wanted to know."

TO JUDGE of the true value of a magazine or other publication the underlying motive or principle must be given first consideration. A periodical may make a very favorable first impression and yet turn out to be subtly perversive of truth. The principles back of the publication of THE GOLDEN AGE are preeminently worthy and elevating. THE GOLDEN AGE stands for the truth which makes free. Its first objective is to inculcate supreme reverence for the supreme being, Jehovah God, and to publish the truth concerning Him, His name and His word. Further, THE GOLDEN AGE stands for honesty, integrity and truth among men, and it discountenances without hesitation or equivocation anything in national and individual affairs that dishonors God and injures humanity. Pious subterfuges and sanctimonious hypocrisy are not infrequently made the butt of its pointed satire, but sincere attempts at accomplishing good and progressive effort for human welfare receive its hearty commendation. Be a subscriber for THE GOLDEN AGE.*

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JULY 26, 1931

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The Golden Age

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Traffic Problems—Past and Present

THE streets of Boston were laid out by the cows, and still follow the devious paths that bossy took in the evening on the way to the barn. The streets of Philadelphia were laid out during the 'hay age', when the utmost traffic that could be forevisioned by the successors of William Penn was the possibility of two loaded hay wagons passing on the same street. In 1829, in Philadelphia four persons were fined $2.00 each for using wheelbarrows on the sidewalks; one person was fined $5.00 for riding a horse on the sidewalk; and another person was fined $3.00 for driving at an immoderate rate of speed: possibly he pushed the old nag up to fifteen miles an hour. Today even the little tots are accustomed to see high-powered cars running through the streets at fifty or more miles an hour, and a horse and carriage looks like some outfit that has escaped from an insane asylum.

In 1829 a newspaper of the period said: "A young gentleman of Cincinnati traveled from Nashville to that city, a distance of 356 miles, in three days and a half. This is an example worthy of emulation of the thousands of idle, dissipated and effeminate young men of our large cities, who pay more for horse and carriage hire than their services to the world will ever be worth."

Today, if you are willing to eat a little earlier than usual at noon you can have your lunch in Nashville and, if you are willing to have your dinner a little later than usual, you can dine in Cincinnati, and do it every day in the year by the L. & N. Railroad; but if you are in a hurry you can make the trip by airplane in two hours, and there are instances in which an equal distance (300 miles) has been covered in one hour.

It is useless today to think of traffic as it prevailed in New York city less than a generation ago. It would be simply out of the question to do in New York with horses the work that is now done with vehicles driven by mechanical means.

Indeed, some of the critics of the hay age are boldly proposing to remove from the streets the silver-haired chauffeurs that but a little while ago were grooming horses in the stables of their employers and were insisting that the autos be kept off the streets because they frightened the horses.

Now the tables have been turned and it is the drivers of autos that need to fear when horses are near as much as the drivers of horses used to fear autos. The cars seem to get around one another very well, but in a traffic jam nobody can be certain just what a horse will do.

The Pedestrian Has the First Right

The auto is a new-comer on the scene of action, and a new-comer cannot come in and take away from another a right that has been long enjoyed. Streets are designed for the accommodation of humans, and it is they who have the first rights to them. Horses have rights on streets only by sufferance of the people as a whole, and autos have rights for the same reason.

It is the pedestrian who is in the greatest danger and is the greatest sufferer from motor traffic. If the streets are to be made safe for anybody they must be made safe for him. Islands of safety are becoming increasingly common, both in Europe and America, and when sufficiently numerous and properly arranged they enable pedestrians to cross lines of heavy traffic without having to watch more than one line of traffic at a time.

In the city of Elizabeth, N. J., when a pedestrian desires to cross Newark Avenue (part of the Lincoln Highway), he presses a button mounted on a post at the curb. This turns on a red light, which remains on for a sufficient time to allow him to cross the highway, and then the green goes on again automatically. By this

method pedestrians in Elizabeth have become their own traffic patrolmen.

It is believed that this is the only way by which pedestrian control can be brought about, i.e., each pedestrian must be his own patrolman. In cities in which devices similar to that in use in Elizabeth have been tried, it has been found that no police regulation is necessary beyond that of the usual routine supervision.

The Crime (?) of Jaywalking

New York has always been a city of jaywalkers, and is to this day. A New Yorker always tries to take the shortest distance between points, and if that leads him diagonally across a street, then diagonally he goes. It often seems to the pedestrians that they have a better chance to cross safely in the middle of a block; but the facts are that the number who meet death that way is almost twice as great as of those killed at regular crossings. In the year 1928, in New York city, 323 adults were killed and 9,271 were injured; while a year later 412 were killed and 11,091 were injured when they tried to cross the streets at other than the regular crossings.

The jaywalkers have their defenders. There are those who insist that in the middle of a long block there should be a crosscut ten feet wide for pedestrians to use, where they would at least be free from the danger caused by cars turning corners, and when the lights stop traffic all the cars caught in the block before reaching this central lane should stop there instead of proceeding to the end of the block.

As it is now, the pedestrians often have a hard time of getting across the streets at intersections because the cars come from every direction in what appear to be endless streams. In numerous instances the lights change before very many pedestrians can get across.

In these days it is hard enough for a young, active and alert pedestrian to get across a street at a busy intersection. These are especially difficult for women seeking to care for two or more children; for women who, caught in the middle of a street, turn and run back to the side from which they started; to men over sixty years of age who are beginning to lose some of their alertness, and to absent-minded professors and day-dreamers who do not sense what is going on around them. New York city has laws against jaywalking, but we have heard of but one jaywalker who was convicted, and he was given a suspended sentence.

The Death Toll

The four principal causes of accidents are: Jaywalking, crossing against the lights, failure of drivers to keep to the right, and failure to yield the right of way. Every six seconds there is a new auto in the United States, and every seventeen minutes there is a traffic death. In 1929, the state highway accidents took 33,060 lives. This was the record for 1929 in the United States. In the streets of New York city one person is killed every eight hours, and one person injured every 7 3/4 minutes. The figures show one car out of every 8½ cars involved in an accident every year.

One encouraging feature is that accidental deaths among children have decreased nearly thirty percent in the last decade, in spite of an almost steady increase in fatal accidents to adults. This decrease in fatal accidents among children is believed to be due to safety education through the schools and other agencies.

The Personal Factor in Accidents

An auto is a dangerous thing, as deadly as a gun, knife or other instrument of destruction. Only one person in a car can assume the responsibility for driving the car. Back-seat driving has been declared illegal in the courts of the land, and properly so.

If the driver drinks even a little alcohol he is unsafe. If he is a slow thinker, he is unsafe, because the driver of a car must think and act instantly. If he has poor coordination he should let others do the driving, for his own safety as well as for theirs.

If one is given to fits of temper, he is unfit to drive, for in driving there are many things to try one's patience. Many an auto driver has made a one-way trip to the cemetery because he insisted upon his rights. It is better to yield a point and live than it is to have a nice dirge played over one ahead of time.

Traffic Violations

Students of accidents, such as are to be found among the insurance people, claim that 95 percent of all accidents are the result of human failure rather than of faulty mechanism or engineering. Undue pride or undue affection may make a person an unsafe driver, because driving calls for the exercise of all one's faculties.

The notion that driving is a right is a mistake. It is not a right, but a privilege; and its exercise should be restricted to those who are able to use the privilege without abusing it. Nevertheless, in eighteen metropolitan districts in 1927, there were 614,232 persons arrested charged with violations of traffic laws; and one can imagine the additional violations which escaped attention.

In New York and vicinity many accidents are caused through boys' hitching on behind cabs, riding from one red light to the next. The rear bumpers provide excellent footing for hitchers, who can stand on one of them while the cab goes cruising through the streets looking for business.

In metropolitan areas in the United States one out of every five motorists is charged with violations of the traffic laws each year. This record was compiled from a questionnaire sent to police authorities in fifty cities ranging in population from 50,000 up.

In the state of Connecticut, one in every twelve of the operators licensed to drive in the state was tried by the courts of the state for violations of the motor vehicle laws during 1929. These cases include only offenses against the state law, and not violations of city ordinances.

Prosecutors of traffic cases say that they experience much difficulty in securing just punishment of the guilty. It would almost seem as if the people in general really look upon the traffic officers as their enemies instead of their friends and are glad to see violators of the traffic ordinances escape unpunished.

The Traffic Must Move

The traffic is here to be handled, and some way must be found to keep it going. In some of the older cities where the streets are narrow and crooked, magnificent new highways have been cut down through the center. This has been done repeatedly in New York and Brooklyn, and both New York and Brooklyn have elaborate and expensive bridges and tunnels for carrying street traffic in the air and underground.

It was once thought a wise thing to bring through-traffic through the heart of the cities along the way. It is now generally held that this is most unwise, and the great cities are pursuing a reverse policy and making by-passes to carry around their edges the traffic which now congests their busiest streets to the confusion and irritation of everybody. The great arterial highways are being built wider and wider. Many of these are now able to carry three or four lines of traffic.

The speed limits which were first fixed for auto travel have been increased but have become virtually a dead letter. Speeds up to fifty miles an hour on good highways are not considered excessive, and in Rhode Island there are signs to the effect that "if you cannot make thirty-five miles an hour, get off the road".

The tendency today is not to penalize speed, but to penalize sloth. In San Francisco and various other western cities the police are constantly on the watch to speed up the 'snail drivers' who impede all traffic and constitute a real danger. In the year 1927, in New York city 26,000 summonses were served on slow-moving vehicles which failed to keep to the right.

A truck going at fifteen miles an hour but with inadequate brakes may be much more dangerous than a car with proper brakes going at fifty miles an hour. No one, unless driving at the extreme righthand side of the road, has any right to drive so slowly that traffic piles up behind him.

In Mexico City burros may not be driven on the streets except early in the morning and late at night, as their deliberate movements impede the auto traffic.

The Parking Problem

The parking problem is being gradually solved in the only way by which it can be solved, namely, by taking the idle cars off the streets and finding places for them either on vacant lots or in garages built for the purpose. In Los Angeles most of the first-class office buildings that have been built within the last few years provide for internal storage facilities for motor vehicles.

Most cities of even moderate size in the United States either have at least one example of a garage built in as part of an office building structure or are considering such a combination. Many modern garages are very artistic in appearance and are in every way desirable additions to the neighborhoods in which they are built.

It seems to us that the tendency to build 100 stories in the air and then have garage accommodations for four stories or more below ground, is growing in the wrong direction. It seems as if there would be better opportunities for light and air if buildings could be kept down to a reasonable height, and certainly there would be less danger of pandemonium in the streets

when five o'clock comes and everybody starts to go home.

It can be very truthfully said that parking is a privilege and not a right. The streets of the city belong to the city, that is, to the people as a whole, and not to any individual; and no individual has any right to divert the streets from the purpose for which they were made. Proportionately as the people are inconvenienced by the parking of cars on the public streets, in that proportion the privilege of thus storing their cars on the public streets is bound to be withdrawn.

In New York city a citizens' committee estimated that fifty percent of the available street space on east and west thoroughfares was taken up either by the abuse of parking privileges or by openings in the street surfaces or the storage of building materials or other goods in the streets and on the sidewalks. The same citizens' committee made an investigation of 100,000 parked cars, disclosing that 25,000 of them were violating parking ordinances.

Bus and Cab Enterprises

At first we hauled passengers through the streets in stage coaches; then we changed and carried nearly all of them by rail. Now we put them all back in the streets again; but instead of having living motors with mane and tail attachments, we are running up and down the highways and from one city to another by buses and cabs that are carrying loads of passengers greater than a generation ago anybody would have supposed would be traveling in that way.

One wonders at the great size of the buses. Some of them are apparently almost, if not quite, as large as the railway passenger coaches of a few years ago. It takes a skillful and courageous driver in a good car to run around one of these huge vehicles.

These buses are economical of space, however, because they have passenger-carrying capacity of one passenger for but 6.7 square feet, while it requires an average of 53 square feet per passenger to move a given number of people by private autos. So then, while the bus really seems to take up a lot of space, it actually requires far less street space per passenger than the private cars.

The taxicab drivers constitute an important factor. Though there are 20,000 cabs in New York city, there are said to be only 700 officially designated hack stands in the city and these will accommodate only about one-tenth of the cabs. It thus becomes necessary for almost 90 percent of the cabs to cruise this way and that way looking for business. The cab drivers in New York estimate that half their mileage is dead mileage; that is, if they average to go a hundred miles a day they have passengers for only fifty miles.

There seems to be a more or less clearly defined war on between cab drivers and the police. A cabby is really a skilled artist. In New York he penetrates a traffic jungle with an unrivaled technique. There are scores of cab drivers that run 50,000 miles a year without accidents of any kind, and hundreds of them who make 30,000 miles a year without their names' ever coming up in the traffic court.

However, there are some who seem to be marked men. One taxi driver in New York city whose name is Ennis is on record as having been in traffic court twenty times in ten years and as having contributed $306 to the city's treasury for convictions on about all the charges for which a taxicab driver could be convicted.

Congestion: Causes and Remedies

The primary cause of traffic congestion is business congestion, the effort to crowd all the offices and business of the community into one small locality. The higher the skyscrapers go, the worse the congestion in the streets and the more necessity there is for subways and elevated railways.

There are other causes, some of which have been already mentioned. There is the parking of vehicles, legally and illegally; there is the cruising of empty taxicabs looking for fares; there are bottle necks in the street systems; there is the effort to close all places of business at the same hour; there is lack of enforcement of traffic laws.

There are communication and industrial buildings that handle their merchandise on the sidewalks instead of under their own roofs; there are deliveries of merchandise in rush hours; there are improperly located traffic signals, and signals of the wrong kind; there are streets so jammed with pedestrians that vehicles can hardly move; and then in the midst of it all there are traffic accidents, fires and other emergencies that make confusion worse confounded.

There is an instance of traffic's being tied up on a busy street in a big city in the peak of the

rush hour by so small a thing as a dainty French heel wedged in a trolley slot. If there were any way of knowing, it would be interesting to ascertain the total cost in lost time caused by that young woman's getting her foot in the wrong place. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, were inconvenienced. Some may have missed the trains they intended to take. Others may have failed to keep business engagements, and so on, all because the little girl wore the wrong kind of shoes.

The losses due to traffic congestion are much heavier than appear on the surface. Traffic congestion checks the growth of a city and gives it a bad name. As soon as the congestion has been removed by the opening of a new boulevard through the area, desirable results are almost instantly manifest.

New York has gone insane on the subject of skyscrapers. It is very conservatively estimated that traffic congestion in New York costs at least a million dollars a day, which means that New Yorkers are losing the interest on $6,000,000,000 a year through trying to imitate the builders of the Tower of Babel.

One of the things that helps to cause congestion on the streets is the unsteady and uncertain navigation of gas-driven and rubber-tired tin scrap rescued from the junk pile, miscalled "autos". It is too soon for it, but without a doubt the time will come when there will be periodic inspections which will result in the destruction of vehicles that are unsafe to their owners and to others and are liable to tie up traffic. The state could afford to make some concessions in taxes on newer cars for vehicles thus condemned.

The cities that are engaged in street widening are finding it an expensive operation, not only for the laying of pavements and sidewalks, but especially for the costs of condemning valuable buildings, all or parts of which have to be removed.

Suggestions for Improvement

The suggestion is sometimes made that traffic conditions in congested areas would be improved by the elimination of street car lines. It might be all right to take up the tracks and let the street cars run on rubber tires as they are now doing more and more, but it would not at all help traffic to eliminate both street cars and buses.

A single street car will carry as many seated passengers as thirty-six private motor cars, and, the way they travel in New York city at the rush hours, will carry about as many strap hangers and others as could be squeezed into one hundred ordinary autos with a shoehorn.

We have already discussed some of the problems which the skyscraper has brought. As we continue to build these monstrosities, we must expect to build double-decked or triple-decked streets to get the people in and out of them at the rush hour.

As it is, in New York, there is one place, 33d Street and Broadway, where traffic is moving in every direction on six different elevations. New York is already honeycombed with subways, but engineers are talking of an entire new system of subways, buried hundreds of feet beneath the city in solid rock and going in straight lines beneath the streets and skyscrapers overhead.

A practical problem is how to make the best of conditions today without waiting for the improvements of tomorrow. An experienced driver states that his method is to pick a competent leader and follow the leader through the traffic. By following the leader who is making the greatest progress, the greatest speed is maintained through heavy traffic. If one gets behind a laggard, he is blocked everywhere the laggard is blocked, and then some.

An experienced autoist in New York states that he has recently noticed while on city streets that when approaching an intersection, if he looks at the window pane of the store on the corner to his left he can see during the daytime a car approaching from the street on his right, and in the evening the headlights; and also, if he looks on the opposite side of the street he can see the cars approaching from the left. There is a suggestion here that municipalities might be able to install metal or glass mirrors on dangerous corners, which would reflect the approach of cars from the side streets.

Signs and Markings

Wonderful progress has been made in safety signs and markings. A study shows that white contrasted with black gives the highest light-reflection values; cream comes next; and then in order, ivory, buff, light green, yellow, gray, light blue, pink, dark tan, dark red and dark green. For this reason white is now being most largely used as the color for highway signs and markings.

Fences, posts, tree trunks and rocks are now

painted white contrasted with black in order to reflect warning gleams of light on rainy and foggy nights, to help reduce hazards at curbs. White markings on the road surface are an additional help. The most usual mark is the center line, first painted white in Massachusetts. This custom spread over New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Illinois, and now in some sections the white strip is built into the road itself, not requiring periodic painting.

Philadelphia is trying to guide pedestrians aright by white lines showing where it is safe to walk. A count recently made on a busy Saturday afternoon showed that out of 318 pedestrians there were so many as 127 who seemed to pay some attention to the white lines. The remaining 191 were just the usual contrary, independent Americans who were willing to take a chance of being killed rather than have anybody tell them what they must do. That is the way we are over on this side of the water.

A Rochester firm manufactures a canvas impregnated with white paint. It has adhesive on the back for application to the pavement. The strips are put on when the pavement is hot and the sun is shining brightly. The traffic soon vulcanizes the strips to the pavement. By the use of these markers there is no delay to traffic except the brief time required to lay the strips.

An Iowa furniture dealer paints the back and and body of his delivery trucks white to protect them from rear collisions on winding country roads at night. Motorists who have narrow driveways to their garages find it desirable to paint white lines for the wheels to follow, with a white stop line inside the garage.

Another good way to stop a car at the right place in a small garage is to abut two short pieces of plank against the rear wall and nail a board across their beveled ends. This automatically stops the car in just the right place. We heard of one autoist, new at the game, who drove into a garage not too well built and, when he reached the rear wall, said Whoa! to his car, which, not having been properly instructed, went right on, taking the rear partition along with it.

At dangerous intersections signs should be erected to protect against high hedges, trees, high walls or fences which obscure the vision.

It is a reasonable suggestion that warning signs may be overdone. That is, there may be too many of them. The signs should be erected where they are needed, and then they are a real help; but if a driver has too many warnings his mind may become accustomed to the idea that the sign ahead does not indicate anything to be taken seriously into account.

Mechanical Policemen

In the last two years, mechanical policemen, otherwise known as "vehicle-actuated control", have been employed in twenty-one states and over 150 municipalities. This form of control is bound to spread. It has greatly reduced the accidents at crossings, and automatically discloses unnecessary delays. It may be adjusted to suit particular conditions. The control operates a standard traffic light in exact accordance with the flow of traffic in the streets.

The principle of the thing is that there are rubber-covered sensitive strips placed in the pavement at each street adjacent to the intersection. As the autoists pass over these strips they automatically convey to the controlling apparatus the speed of cars approaching the intersection, the number of cars, the density per hour, the arrival of each vehicle, and how long each has waited. The result is a mechanical decision that admits of no errors.

When first installed in Philadelphia a mechanical policeman which set the "Go" sign automatically in response to the toot of an auto horn was such an object of interest to autoists that many drivers went around and around the block, again and again, in order to test their mechanical abilities. They made so much noise in the neighborhood that residents got this efficient cop moved off his post temporarily.

A device similar to that used in Philadelphia, and referred to as 'a traffic semaphore with ears', has been tried out in Baltimore, and is claimed to be a success. A motorist wishing to cross the main highway stops at a line ten feet from the intersection and sounds his horn. Microphones tuned to pick up the sound from this spot reverse the signal for eighteen seconds, to allow him to pass. The signal is designed to avoid delays when there is no traffic on a cross street.

Camden, N. J., has installed loud-speakers in many if its most important traffic towers, so that the presiding cop can make himself heard above the roar of the traffic.

Cambridge, Mass., has a cop that is semi-human, semi-mechanical. He wears on his stomach a large red light, which he turns on and off at pleasure. When he permits the cars to pass, his

stomach flashes green; when an auto runs over him the light probably turns a golden color, but we are not sure of this.

Uniform Traffic Signals

"Uniform traffic signals," said you, and everybody laughed. At the present time there is only one thing about this traffic signal business that could be said to be uniform, and that is that it is different in every city and town in the country. How it would be possible for the ingenuity of man to contrive as many different kinds of lights, and as many different ways of placing them, and as many different ways of understanding them, is a problem that can be worked out only by calculus.

Every device that would aid in obstructing and confusing the tourist seems to have been carefully provided. It is impossible for a driver to know what the traffic laws are: he is never under the same law for an hour at a time. In some places you can turn right on red; in other places you can not. In some places you can turn left on green; in others you must use yellow for this purpose. In some places green means that every car can go in any direction it cares to. In some places red means that all cars must stop, while the pedestrians go.

In some cities, like Indianapolis, there are numerous intersections where the streets run six different ways, and for fear that the traveling public will get so that they understand the rules, they change every few weeks, so that nobody could really understand them even if they tried. We Americans, especially we Hoosiers, do more things dumbly than any other people on the globe that have been left to live.

Having apparently learned all there is to learn in the irregular and contrary and impossible traffic laws, rules, regulations and the like, the American is well prepared for a trip to Europe, where, if possible, conditions are worse.

Wouldn't it be a fine thing if, instead of some of these conferences of militarists to see how much bigger they can make the armies and navies, and thus how soon they could bring on another world war, we could get together half a dozen sensible men who know something about traffic problems and would make up a simple and uniform system of traffic laws, rules and regulations that could be put in force all over the world?

Less than half the American states require that drivers be licensed; and where licenses are required, the minimum age of drivers varies from twelve to eighteen years. There are about as many speed laws as there are states, and the authorized speeds on open highways range from twenty miles an hour up to as high as the machine will go. In the cities the limits range from eight to thirty-five miles, with speeds up to fifty miles or beyond in actual practice in every city.

There is no doubt that the great number of traffic deaths would be materially cut down if the laws for the whole country and for the whole world were uniform and such that they could be readily learned and obeyed. At present it is too much like every man being a law unto himself.

Some of New York's Problems

On Fifth Avenue, New York, in certain sections and at certain times one can walk faster than he can ride. In the worst periods of the day buses may move as slowly as two miles an hour. In the five years between 1925 and 1930 the time required to travel between 125th Street and Washington Square under rush-hour conditions increased from 52 minutes to 57 minutes.

A firm of engineers has stated that the avoidable delays are costing the users of New York streets at least $5,000,000 a day. A detailed study of airplane photographs showed one of the greatest reasons for this heavy expense. It appeared from these studies that the number of parked and of moving cars on the streets at any one time were the same.

The island of Manhattan is so limited in area that traffic problems must become increasingly acute as skyscrapers multiply. Every agency of transportation reveals this fact. Thus on an average day in 1924 the Queensboro Bridge carried 35,085 vehicles in twenty-four hours. Six years later the twenty-four-hour average was 86,000 vehicles, or nearly two and a half times the number.

New York was the originator of the traffic light system, having erected a series of handsome bronze traffic towers on Fifth Avenue ten years ago. In 1920 it expended $7,573 on its traffic light system. In 1930 it expended more than $230,000. Its traffic lights are controlled by about 350 miles of cables beneath the street surfaces. It is estimated that the signal light system, though not now nearly as fully developed as in some other cities, is, nevertheless, doing the work of 15,000 policemen and is saving the city

approximately $45,000,000 a year in salaries.

New York needs a light at each intersection as most other cities have, and it will eventually have to install the automatic vehicle control system previously described in this article. The city is handicapped by the fact that uptown the blocks are only 250 feet deep in the direction in which the bulk of the traffic flows, namely, north and south.

If it could only have been foreseen, what a fabulous sum would have been saved in New York city by placing the north and south streets close together and the east and west streets far apart instead of as at present arranged! New York is also placed at a disadvantage by the fact that Broadway cuts an oblique path across the through traffic which is moving by other thoroughfares north and south.

It is hard for pedestrians to get across the streets of New York, and it is going to be harder. There are over 100,000 traffic offenses which come up in court every year. Many autoists seem to forget that pedestrians have the first right to the street. Some of them drive as if they resented the fact that there are any such things as pedestrians at all.

New York pedestrians complain of the rule which permits right-hand vehicle turns on red traffic lights. A pedestrian waits at a broad crossing for the beckoning green light and is often forced to stand with one foot on the street while vehicles swing around past him until the signal is again set against him. Meanwhile all the "character" that he has "developed" is swallowed up in wrath.

In many outlying sections of the great city there are private thoroughfares which have never yet been dedicated to the city even though used for traffic. The city cannot move against any who use these streets for parking purposes. Certain blocks are closed at certain hours for recreation purposes, and more of them should be similarly closed for the same reason.

Washington—Detroit

Like Indianapolis, Washington has difficult traffic conditions; not because there are not enough streets, but because there are too many; nor is it because the streets are crooked or narrow, for they are both wide and straight. But there are diagonals which transverse the city in every direction and then, too, not only is it the capital of fifty American states, each with its own peculiar kind of laws, rules and regulations in every city in such state, and it therefore has all kinds of American motorists to handle; but, as the capital of the country, it is also the home of our foreign diplomats (consisting of fifty-five diplomatic missions with more than 500 members), and the custom or rule of diplomatic immunity enables these diplomats and their households to do about as they please, i.e., to be a law unto themselves.

Washington has had the unique distinction of one traffic cop who served the traffic interests and necessities of but one person, namely, the secretary of agriculture. He ushered him into a certain driveway at 8:30 every morning, and returned to usher him out at about 4:20 in the afternoon. Just what would have happened to the secretary had he emerged from his office ahead of time has not been stated.

Detroit autos drive through its streets at a dizzy pace. Many children are slain in its streets. In Detroit, motorists are commended for fast driving and censured for slow driving.

The traffic across the Ambassador Bridge, between Detroit and Windsor, Ont., is watched and controlled by an electric eye. As tolls are paid each car automatically records itself, while signals flashed to the general manager notify him of the density of traffic at all times and indicate at which points assistance is needed to avoid traffic jams.

Chicago and Los Angeles

In the Loop district of Chicago all parking has been abolished, with excellent results. Under the new rules the number of autos entering the Loop actually doubled, with no corresponding increase in congestion.

Chicago has a school to which offending drivers are sentenced, instead of being sent to cells or required to pay fines. The school, which is intended to reduce motor accidents and deaths, has now been going on for seven years and has proved so successful as to be made a permanent feature of Chicago's traffic administration.

Pedestrian control is more effective in Los Angeles and in other cities of the western coast than in any other part of America. In the downtown districts of these western cities, San Francisco, San Diego, Seattle and Long Beach, any attempt to jaywalk results in a prompt but courteous warning by a traffic officer.

California roads and streets are wide, and are

being made wider still. Cars are encouraged to make good time, and do so. Applicants for motor licenses in Los Angeles are examined by the use of mechanically driven toy autos and trolley cars. Chicago's drivers of mail trucks are taught by similar methods.

California, it may be said, boasts of the first aerial traffic cop. This has become necessary on account of the stunt flying associated with the film industries, dangerous to aviators and home owners. The police plane is a fast black and orange vehicle, and by the blast of a siren the cop warns the stunt flyer that he is flying too low or doing something else he has no right to do.

Muddling Through in Britain

Anybody who would come to this planet from any other place and who would see America's crazy traffic system, or lack of system, and then make a visit to England, would know instinctively where to place the blame. It so happens that many hundreds of years ago the farm work of Britain was done with oxen. To keep the oxen from goring one another when they met on the public highway, the ox drivers walked on the right of their oxen and passed one another on the left. This was so that when pairs of oxen met on the highway the two drivers were in between and could use their strong right hands to protect themselves and their oxen if the emergency should arise. This also enabled the drivers to shake hands with one another and to spend a half-hour talking about the weather or the crops or any other exciting items which might at the moment be in their minds.

Now, because the ox driver was at the right of his team and passed on the left it is imbedded in the soul of every Englishman that for the next ten million years he must sit upon the right-hand side of his vehicle and turn to the left, although all the rest of the world has long since left the 'oxcart era'; but Britain turns to the left and sits on the right because it always did turn to the left and sit on the right. It was always done that way; and because it was always done that way it is the Briton's definite intention that it shall be done that way in Britain until the end of time.

And when your true Briton gets to heaven, if he finds up there that traffic turns to the right, he will insist on turning to the left or he will not go in. If the traffic turns otherwise than the way in which it always has turned it would not be heaven for a Briton, but it would be, let us say, Hoboken.

Britain has raised the minimum age of motorcyclists from fourteen to sixteen years, and has adopted the American idea of 'speed cops', but designates them by the more dignified title of "motor police patrol". The control of traffic by light signals has also begun. Auto traffic in London streets in a heavy fog is an experience such as most persons would care to go through but once.

In Gay Pareé

Those who have visited Paris say that the cabs really seem to try to see if they can run down the pedestrians. It is true that a pedestrian is allowed to cross a street, but if he gets knocked down by wheeled traffic when crossing it in a forbidden manner he may be arrested for interfering with traffic. Disks sunk in the pavement show the path within which he must walk. A warning bell rings just before the red shifts from one direction to another.

Paris makes no effort to enforce speed limits for motor vehicles. It has under way a system of synchronized traffic regulation modeled on that of New York. It is expected that this system will be completed within the next four years and that its installation will require about one billion francs.

In some of the narrower streets of Paris parking is permitted on one side only, but the next day parking is permitted on the opposite side. On days bearing an even date the parking is done on one side; on days bearing an uneven date the parking is done on the other side.

Traffic engineers have figured that the loss in time due to traffic congestion represents an annual loss to Paris of 500,000,000 francs, or $20,000,000.

Berlin, Vienna, and Elsewhere

Berlin's traffic lights frankly follow the American system and shine thirty seconds red, five seconds yellow, and thirty seconds green, without intermission. The motorist has to learn the meaning of thirty-six symbols which indicate one-way streets, two-way streets, streets barred to certain sorts of traffic, streets where parking is allowed, streets closed to all traffic, etc.

There is a fine of 150 marks ($35.00) or two weeks' imprisonment for infringements of the motor traffic code. Perambulators may be used

on the sidewalks if they contain babies, but the moment the baby is out of the carriage the perambulator must be removed to the roadway.

The German regulations define what a road is, and define the length, breadth and weight of vehicles permitted upon it. The traffic code even specifies the way that an umbrella must be carried. It is an offense to carry one in such a way that it may incommode another walker.

The traffic police of Berlin have a little leaflet containing ten commandments for pedestrians, couched in Biblical language. Pedestrians who cross the streets recklessly are prosecuted.

In Vienna pedestrians must cross within the white lines or be immediately fined two schillings (28 cents). Unless the cash is at once forthcoming he must explain his delinquency in court. Fines of the same amount are levied on motorists or taxicab drivers who disregard stop and one-way signs, parking restrictions, and the movements at certain junction points. These rules, characterized as impractical in 1925, were found in 1928 capable of handling an enormous increase in motor traffic, while reducing the accidents to pedestrians from forty to fifty percent.

At the council of the League of Nations there has recently been held a conference on road traffic. An effort will be made to adopt the same shape for certain road signs; and another provision that will be much appreciated by tourists is that ordinary motoring touring traffic will be exempt from taxation for a period not exceeding ninety days in any one country.

Traffic experts claim that Germans obey an automatic light; Englishmen obey the police; Americans awheel can be counted on to respect a stop sign if it is reinforced by police, and afoot they pay no attention to either; the French have finally submitted to lights, bells, marked-off lanes, and the rule of the police.

Whither the Interest System Leads *By W. H. Harvey (Arkansas)*

UNDER a monstrous and iniquitous financial system the country has been bonded and mortgaged for interest-bearing debts amounting to 150 billion dollars, more than the fair cash value of all assessable property in the United States, drawing an annual interest of nine billion dollars, more than all the money in the nation. That is confiscating by foreclosure the property of the industrious people, and transferring the wealth of the nation to the money lenders who, as a rule, do not make a blade of grass grow.

This frightful condition is creating general bankruptcy, the farmers losing their homes, the business men their business, millions of unemployed, the breaking down of the organism of government with fear and anxiety among all the people, rich and poor, as to what the coming result will be.

The monopolies, trusts and combines are united to enforce this present wicked system, have the two old political parties under their control, and are but waiting for the opportunity that will be created by the rising increase in bankruptcies, bank failures, non-payment of taxes, the breaking down of the organism of government, the crime wave, rioting and confusion that will warrant them in risking the approval of the people in taking the dread step, a dictatorship, despotism, that will be the end of free government, with a bloody civil war in this land.

Free speech, free press, the right of the people to peaceably assemble to discuss a remedy, will be gone under a dictatorship, as it is now in Italy with liberty-loving men imprisoned on the rocky islands in the Mediterranean.

We here quote from history the result of a dictatorship in Rome, the fate that will come to all nations thus ruled:

> Cities were sacked, fortresses leveled, churches burned, monasteries of both sexes destroyed, the fields wasted and the country abandoned so that wild beasts supplied the place of men. (*Europe in the Middle Ages*, by Dunham, Vol. 1, page 229.)

With untold millions suffering, the responsibility is great of those who are fostering, aiding and abetting this crime within the law.

This monster Evil Power has drawn to its assistance thousands of people of limited means, who are investing in bonds, small loans on mortgages and drawing interest on savings deposits in the banks; and the interest they are getting selfishly blinds them to support the system that will eventually take from them all their wealth, unmindful in the meantime of the coming destruction that the Usury system will bring if permitted to continue.

Seeds from the Sunflower

Mexico Deports Spanish Priests

SPANISH priests will not be able to make any more money in Mexico. The Mexican government has sent a half-dozen of them back to Spain for violating the constitutional provision prohibiting foreign priests from officiating in Mexico.

Only 17% of Business Left

THE depression in South America is so great that in the first three months of 1931 there were shipped to South American ports only 17 percent of the number of American automobiles shipped there in the first three months of 1930.

Another Variable Star Discovered

ANOTHER variable star, or Cepheid, has been discovered. The new star flames up brilliantly every one hundred minutes and then its glow slows down to its dimmest phase. It is quicker in its period of light changes than any other Cepheid so far discovered.

The Corn-Hog Ratio

AFTER years of experience the farmers have worked out a corn-hog ratio and demonstrated that it takes 546 pounds of corn to make 100 pounds of live pork, or at the rate of 1,092 pounds for a 200-pound hog. This is ten bushels of corn per hundred pounds of hog.

Net Arrivals and Net Departures

A YEAR ago the net arrivals in the United States were 12,605 a month; now the net departures are 3,551. The aliens deported number about 2,500 per month. The cost of deportation is too great for this item to become much of a factor in the unemployment problem.

Nice Bookkeeping, This

A MECHANIC of fifteen years' experience entered the employ of the Bowser Company, of Fort Wayne, at a basic rate of forty-two cents an hour, but he was to get a lot of extra money, a big bonus, if he worked hard enough. At the end of two weeks he got his first pay, and his bonus check for the two weeks came to exactly four cents. This is nice bookkeeping. The efficiency man who figured out that bonus system must have been a high-priced man. Mr. Bowser taught the men's Bible class in the First Baptist church for many years. When the Baptists are baptized they believe in being all wet.

Against the Law

HOWARD BRUBAKER, mean, naughty, sarcastic writer, says, "It is against the law to say anything snooty about a bank. You might start a run and cause a bank to fail before the directors have had time to borrow all the assets." It must be awful to have a sarcastic pen like that.

The Sermon on the Mount

THE Knoxville *News-Sentinel* contains an illustration of the Sermon on the Mount. It consists of a vast heap of cannon, shells, battleships, airplanes and gun carriages, and at the top of the pile is a ragged ex-soldier shivering in the cold, selling apples out of a box.

Glad They Enjoy It

A MUSICAL magazine finds *The Golden Age* so interesting that in a recent issue they had six of our items on the front page, and even credited one of the six to us. Well, we are glad to see everybody happy and *The Golden Age* growing in popularity.

Twenty Million Idle

THE total of the world's unemployed doubled during the past year and is now put at 20,000,000, one-half of whom are in the United States and Germany. The countries where unemployment is not increasing by leaps and bounds are Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Estonia, Latvia, and especially Russia.

Buried Two Months Beneath the Ice

WHEN the rescuers found the scientist Courtauld atop the Greenland ice cap he had been buried alive two months in his igloo beneath the snow and ice. Only the chimney was open. He could not dig his way out, having left his shovel outside at the time the last great storm started.

One Percent Dig the Ditch

IN SECTION E of the new St. Louis concrete sewer project thirty-three machine operators and thirty-seven laborers are doing the work of seven thousand pick-and-shovel men. In other words, one percent dig the ditch. Where are the ninety and nine? The answer is that they are in the ditch itself, and all who will may turn and see that this very moment the walls are caving in upon them and upon our civilization.

Wild Horses in Arkansas

SOUTHWESTERN Arkansas is being overrun by wild horses, there being herds of several hundred. These horses are as fleet as deer, and so sure-footed that they cannot be overtaken. They are presenting a considerable problem. The climate is such that they find forage the year around.

Distress in Cuba

THE close of the sugar-grinding season found ten thousand men, women and children in Cuba suffering for the necessities of life. These are being housed or rather hived in the parks until they can be sent back to Spain, from which they came. It seems as if the whole world were rapidly degenerating into one vast poorhouse.

The Four P's in the Pod

THE Rev. E. A. Gardner, rector, is reported in the Toronto *Evening Telegram* as saying that the World War was caused, not by soldiers, but by the four P's: the parsons who preached warlike doctrines, the professors who instilled war into the minds of the young, the politicians, and the profiteers.

The Auto-Gyro in Michigan

THE auto-gyro airplane owned by the Detroit *News,* on its way from Detroit to Chicago made a landing in Kalamazoo. Its forward speed was so slight that upon alighting it rolled only about four feet. Its ascent too was almost vertical. Great crowds witnessed the descent and ascent.

New Building Materials

THE house of the future will be as far ahead of the contraptions of the present as the new Fords are ahead of the first one that Henry built. New wall surfaces, probably of metal, better fitting windows, scientifically conditioned air, standardized kitchen equipment, all these are at hand. A new material is aerated clay. One of the most common of all materials, it is filled with gas bubbles during manufacture and becomes in effect a petrified sponge. It weighs one-fifth as much as brick, can be sawed like wood, and can be glazed so as to be absolutely waterproof. The time when mankind will really live is in the future. But it is a lot of fun to see them getting ready for the blessings that will be their portion after the Devil's kingdom has disappeared.

The Pennsylvania's New Rails

ON ITS famous horseshoe curve up the summit of the Alleghenies the Pennsylvania will shortly have rails weighing 152 pounds to the yard. Fifty years ago the heaviest rails in use were 60 pounds to the yard. The new rails are designed for axle loads of 100,000 pounds at speeds of 100 miles an hour.

Chicago Association's Courageous Position

THE Chicago Building Construction Employers' Association has taken the generous and courageous position that it is contrary to the best interests of the construction industry and society at large to either reduce wages or establish excessive hours of employment in these times of surplus labor.

American Radios Broadcast Trash

THE Fort William (Ontario) Trades and Labor Council has adopted resolutions declaring that ninety percent of American radio programs are trash and that the quality is steadily going down. They are getting weary of the mush, and want some decent, high-class programs; and who can blame them?

Sudden Interest in the Weeds

THE government, recently aware that most weeds are merely valuable plants of which man does not know the merits, has just started an extensive study of American weeds, with most surprising results. A list of one thousand such uncultivated plants is about to be published, with information as to their food or other values. Many of these plants are of considerable food value.

Suicides in New York City

IN NEW YORK city, in 1920 the suicides were 676; in 1925 they were 935; in 1930 they were 1,402. Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, in the insurance magazine, *The Spectator,* says: "It is the shams of our civilization that lie at the root of the evil and are the productive causes of the confusion which at present inevitably drives thousands to suicide as the only way out." This is merely another way of saying that the Devil's civilization does not deserve to survive and that what it gets in Armageddon will be just what it richly deserves.

In the Broad Silk Business

IN THE broad silk business at Allentown the mill owners lost their heads and made four cuts in wages in four months. They finally got it down to a place where the weavers could not live, and then they all went out on strike. Let's see. Just how much silk will be sold when everybody is cut down to a wage where all that is left is enough for a rag and a crust?

Forced Labor in Kenya

THE present British government has solemnly promised that as soon as possible it will put a stop to the forcing of labor as in Kenya, where, in 1929, 11,000 men were forced to work 108,000 days without pay. This forced labor was exacted as a tax, but it is not popular with the Labor government and should not be popular with any government.

German Railways Slipping

IN THE year 1930, by dint of cutting salaries and expenses, and dropping 30,000 employees from the payrolls, the German railways managed to earn $110,000,000 of the $157,000,000 reparation charge. Speaking of this *The Nation* says that "No one in Germany believes that a request for a moratorium can be put off twelve months longer".

San Francisco's Beautiful Buildings

THOSE who knew the old San Francisco and have seen the new one realize that the great earthquake and fire of a generation ago was a blessing in disguise. The modern city was greatly improved in the year 1930 by the addition of seven elegant skyscrapers ranging from ten to twenty-eight stories. San Francisco is a beautiful city.

Power Trust Tax Gatherers Complain

THE Power Trust complains that it is paying $200,000,000 a year in taxes. As a matter of fact it is paying nothing, not a cent. It is merely a tax gathering system. One of its own men, J. B. Sheridan, of Missouri, made this statement in a letter now on file in Washington:

> The privately owned industry should be ashamed of itself to permit a municipally owned plant, operated on the square, to undersell it 4, 6, to 7 cents per kilowatt hour. Don't say taxes? Taxes are less than twenty-three one-hundredths of one cent per kilowatt hour in this state.

87 Come into the Cage

A DISPATCH from California states that at one time recently eighty-seven of the convicts of San Quentin prison, California, were taken into the Roman Catholic church. The dispatch hastens to add that all these, by birth, education and training, were really Catholics at heart; and all of this may be fully believed without further argument.

Many Families Own Nothing

JANE ADDAMS, Chicago settlement worker, tells of numerous families within her ken that live in fine homes. There is a large radio, a piano, fine bric-a-brac, and in the garage a $2,000 car. Yet the title to all the property, even the house and lot, is in the hands of installment sellers, and the man has no job and there is no food in the kitchen. The family owns absolutely nothing.

The Little Island of Porto Rico

THE little island of Porto Rico has a population exceeding the combined populations of Vermont, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada, though these states have a combined area 132 times as great. Porto Rico shows the astonishing density of 449.5 inhabitants to the square mile. The Porto Ricans live on the edge of starvation, most of the annual production of wealth on the island going to the support of idle landlords living in foreign lands.

Platinum May Do the Trick

A PROFESSOR at McGill University, Montreal, has proposed that the rest of the world adopt a new currency based upon platinum, on account of the fact that the world's available gold supply has been so effectively cornered by the United States. Should this be done, gold would be demonetized and lose much of its value. It is just possible that in some such way as this the scripture may be fulfilled which foretells that gold and silver will be thrown in the streets. If discarded for currency purposes both gold and silver would fall greatly in value. A difficulty in the way of having a platinum base for the world's currency would be the lack of education of the unlettered millions of Asia. All of these now think of wealth in terms of gold and silver, and it would be hard to get them to change their views.

Unnecessary to Build to the Limit

REFERRING to the recent efforts of our war experts to increase naval armaments, and the anticipated treasury deficit of over $900,000,000, Chairman Woods of the House Appropriations Committee, makes the naive suggestion that it will not be necessary to build up to the limits of the London naval treaty. If this is not rich, won't somebody suggest something that is?

Senator Couzens Wants to Know

SENATOR COUZENS, referring to the proposition of Julius Barnes, of the National Chamber of Commerce, that the total wages now paid to those working should be distributed so as to care for those not working, wants to know why all the burden of caring for the jobless should be put upon the workers and why and how a reduction in wages at this time will increase the purchasing power which is so badly needed. His questions remain unanswered.

B. and O. Will Cool Their Trains

THE B. and O. are doing something new. They will cool their trains in the heated months, controlling the humidity, purifying the air, and cleaning it of all particles of dust, cinders and smoke. The plan was tried out last year on one of the dining cars and was found to work perfectly both while the train was running and when it was standing still. If this system goes into general operation it ought to repopularize railway travel greatly.

Hard Times Increase Suicides

HARD times made an increase of 22 percent in the number of suicides in New York state in 1930. Of the total number of 2,345 who took their lives, 48 were under twenty years of age, one of them a boy of nine. Fifty persons of professional pursuits were in the list. The men outnumbered the women three to one, which shows again that women are more plucky than the timid sex. The annual loss of life by suicide in the United States is now nearly 20,000. Little Rock, Arkansas, set the most terrible example during 1930. The immediate cause is seen in the drought which swept over that state last summer, destroying the hope in many breasts and convincing them that, under present conditions, life is not worth living. But they should have hung on.

Growth of Population Slowing Up

DR. O. E. BAKER, of the United States department of agriculture, asserts that in not a single city of over 50,000 in the United States are there enough children under one year of age, nor even under five years of age, per 1,000 women fifteen to forty-five years of age, to maintain a stationary population. At present rate of decrease in growth he thinks American population would be stationary at 170,000,000 by the year 1960.

Three Points Against Testing Cattle

GOVERNOR BRYAN, of Nebraska, has ranged himself on the side of those farmers who are protesting against the bovine tuberculosis tests. He says that it cannot be shown that a human creature can be inoculated by a tuberculosis germ from cattle; that the testing in Nebraska cannot be classed as a health measure, because 92 percent of the condemned cattle are afterwards sold as food; and that many of the condemned cattle are found to be free from disease.

Kellogg Peace Pact Diplomas in May

THE Kellogg Peace Pact having now been to school for some time, unexpectedly graduated in the month of May, 1931. On the 13th of that month General MacArthur, chief of staff, revealed that in the next war there will be no conscientious objectors and no conscription of wealth, but there will be an immediate mobilization of 4,000,000 men and the immediate seizure of all federal, state, county and municipal buildings, to house and shelter troops. Sherman was right.

Spanish Jews Invited Back

THE Spanish Jews driven from Spain in 1492 have been notified by the new Spanish government that they may now with safety return to their home land, if they so desire, as religious liberty will be granted to all. The government has officially stated that in the recent disturbances, in which many convents and bishops' palaces were burned, no monks or nuns were personally injured. Non-Catholics in Spain may now have their children exempted from Catholic religious instruction, if they so desire. It is said that the fires which burned church properties in Madrid were set by children of ages ten to fourteen.

In the Matter of Buying Honey

THE Government recently made a study of how honey is sold in 411 stores in New York city. They found it cost six times as much when packed in glass jars as it did when sold in five-pound tins, that two-ounce and five-ounce glass jars were sold at the same price, and that in some stores fourteen-ounce glass containers sold for more than sixteen-ounce containers in the same store. Barnum was right. The American people love to be humbugged.

All Not Well in Rome

IT IS naughty of Mussolini's officers to slap the pope's truck driver and to black the eyes of Catholic students and to tear out of their buttonholes the buttons of the Catholic College Men's Association, and to shout "Down with the pope!" and "Death to the pope!" But, if in Mr. Ratti's place, we would be mighty careful not to say too much about these petty lacks of courtesy, lest worse things happen. Mr. Ratti is in a very little city, with some very naughty men just outside his walls. If he says too much he might be sorry.

Dry and Wet Churches

EVERYBODY knows that the Methodist, Presbyterian and Disciple churches are what might be termed "dry" churches. Last year these lost, respectively, 51,000, 22,000 and 18,000 members. On the other hand, it is generally conceded that as churches the Lutheran, Episcopal and Roman Catholic are all wet, and the wet ones gained, respectively, 56,000, 16,000 and 18,000 members. Looks at this writing as if the "saints" on earth, or some of them, were seeking the consolations of the flowing bowl along with the consolations of religion.

The Billion-Dollar Deficit

THE cost of having six or seven hundred war planes flying around over the country for several days is put at something over three million dollars. Meantime we have seven million men out of work and many intelligent people wonder how they are to be fed. Maybe it is the intention of the government to feed them from the deficit of around a billion dollars, but maybe again this show of force is just intended to show the unemployed that the government is strong enough to put on a three-million-dollar show regardless of whether they are hungry or not.

To Put Priests on Diet

IN HIS recent encyclical Mr. Ratti quotes the scripture that 'if a man will not work, neither shall he eat'. We interpret this to mean that he thinks that he and all the rest of the clergy should go on a diet, a prolonged one. We do not know how they will like this, for some of them have been pretty good eaters (and drinkers, too) in the past, but we do feel sure that if the fast is undertaken and continued long enough it will be of genuine benefit also to all the rest of the world.

Preachers Flog a Drinking Man

TWO preachers in western Arkansas have been arrested for flogging a drinking man. The sheriff who arrested the preachers says they did right and that if they are fined he will personally collect the money to pay their fines. Can't help but wonder if either of these preachers or the sheriff has ever heard that there is such a thing as the law, and what they would do with it if they should suddenly come face to face with it. Or doesn't the law matter in America, any more?

Urges Britain to Leave the League

URGING Britain to leave the League of Nations, the London *Daily Express* says, in part:

> The League of Nations was America's idea. (?) To please America we agreed to it. When America refused to join we should have withdrawn. Geneva is a menace to the continuation of the British Empire. Under the screen of good intentions and useful routine work it has the power to order Great Britain to send a punitive force against any country or group of countries; against America; even against Australia or Canada.

2,000 Children Hurt

TWO THOUSAND children under eighteen years of age are hurt every year in New York factories. Seems as if it would be better to let these young folks stay in school and let their fathers into the factories rather than keep them out in the bread lines, but we don't like to say anything that would reflect upon the wisdom of the great men that are running things. It might be, however, that the old folks would be a little more careful around the machinery and not so many of them would get injured.

Jesse James Born Too Soon

REFERRING to the arrangement by which the Missouri Power and Light Company unloaded on the public for $366,000 the Jefferson City River Bridge, which is admittedly worth but $175,000, one of our subscribers writes in and sententiously remarks that "Jesse James was born too soon". So it seems. Jesse meant all right, but what a power he would have been on the board of directors of one of these public service corporations. By the very crude way in which he went at things he got only a sackful of money after running the risk of being shot full of holes. By the new method he could have been a great financier, and mayhap have even landed in Congress or the White House.

Pope Espouses Cause of Workingmen

IN A RADIO speech of many, many thousands of words the pope has said to all the world that he espouses the cause of workingmen. This is good news to everybody, as it means, if it means anything at all, that hereafter the church of which he, and not Christ, is the head will positively refuse to accept any more money from scrubwomen, ditch diggers, and others of the poor and lowly, to get their relatives out of the 'fires of purgatory'. We have wondered all along why Mr. Ratti and his friends did not come out against this most monumental of all humbugs, and it seems good now to see him started in the right direction. More power to you, Ratti, old boy!

Kelly Creek Company Stores

THE Kelly Creek Coal Company of West Virginia recently discharged certain miners for trading at other than company stores. An investigator wondered why there was such eagerness for the miner's trade, and found out. Twenty-five items of general use, lard, coffee, butter, bacon, steak, pork chops, sugar, corn meal, flour, beans, lettuce, salt, peaches, prunes, apricots, eggs, potatoes, bread, milk, salmon and tomatoes were priced in other stores and the bill came to $5.13 for a given quantity and quality. The same items in the company store were priced at $7.17, and, if you are good at figures, that shows you that the company store prices represent a 40-percent advance over the prices elsewhere; and that is why the trade of the miners was so much desired.

A Clever Cartoonist

A CLEVER cartoonist in the Montreal *Daily Star* represents the British unemployment insurance system (miscalled the "dole") as being the mother of a vast horde of dragons labeled respectively slothful habits, laziness, idleness, unwillingness to work, humbug, indolence, etc. The *Star* cartoonist would have Britain's unemployed starve quietly, peaceably and inexpensively, the way they are doing in the United States, the meanwhile their work is done by robots.

Our Civilization Crumbling to Ruin

OTTO HELLER, dean of the graduate school of Washington University, in a recent letter to the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, made the following statement:

> Accustomed as we are to measure progress by outward show and to achieve our valuations by means of quantitative, not qualitative, analysis, we accept our fair-weather prosperity as a final evidence of all's-wellness until sooner or later we are shocked out of our heart's ease by the rumblings of thunder. To sensitive ears the premonitions are audible at this very moment, and the critics are loudly wondering whether our protections are weatherproof. The state, the school, the home, the law, business, labor, pleasure—all are under scrutiny as to their public safety. There is much to say on these subjects, and I very much fear that I shall not long be able to repress my own jeremiad.

Forgot to See the Doctor

SAMUEL FRIEDMAN, former Chicago merchant, conceived the idea that the public would be more likely to read his advertisements if he published them upside down. This he had every right to do, but he forgot to go and see his doctor about it and get his permission. As soon as his advertising appeared, a raft of detectives, doctors, alienists and other wise and able custodians of the liberties of the people descended upon him, and after the usual amenities he was given sixty-five days in various insane asylums, when he was declared sane. Meantime his business and credit were ruined, and now he is mad about it and has brought suits totaling $500,000 against some seventeen physicians, psychopathic hospital officials and attaches, policemen, and, in short, all who had anything to do with "wrongfully, maliciously and forcibly" depriving him of his liberty during the period of his incarceration. We don't think Samuel will get any redress, but we don't blame him for being mad.

No Hope for Civilians in Next War

POINTING out that there would be no hope for the civilians in another world war, the International Red Cross says:

It must be admitted that the protection of civilians against gas warfare encounters great difficulties. Let us suppose that we wished to provide the population of all countries with masks, this would represent a considerable expense, and, I am obliged to say, an expense which at any given moment may be rendered useless. . . . As for the construction of the shelters necessary for entire civilian populations, we know very well that it would be a tremendous undertaking . . .

But let us suppose that we do both of these things, provide masks and provide shelters, we must realize that the civilian population will not be completely protected. In the last war our soldiers were as well protected as possible against gas, and yet there were losses. Even if we employ all possible methods for protecting the civilian population, there will be losses. But let us consider a second point which it is very important to emphasize. . . . If belligerents believed it to their interest to carry their warfare behind the lines of battle the civilian population would undoubtedly be attacked, not only with gas, but with explosive and incendiary bombs. The committee of experts made studies to find out the actual power of explosive and incendiary bombs. They discovered that these weapons are capable of producing such destruction that if explosive bombs fell on a congested community nothing would remain. The seriousness of an attack becomes a question of quantity. If at a given point everything can be destroyed by an explosive bomb, if there were a sufficient number of these weapons what ravages might not be perpetrated? And if you wish to protect the population of a large community against such a menace, what are you going to do? You will have to construct bombproof shelters, that is to say, actual fortifications, for an entire civilian community. This is almost impossible. The committee of experts attempted to estimate the expense. If Europe wishes to transform itself into a fortress the entire activities of the people would have to be devoted to this purpose for ten years. It is easy to see that in the case of a large community there would be practically no means of protection except evacuation, and it is easy to see that any evacuation of an entire population has its difficulties. How can they be moved? How can they be sheltered? How can they be nourished?

Under an attack by gas and chemicals the losses would be great, but under the combined attack of poison gas, explosives and incendiary bombs, the losses would become terrible. It is not necessary to have much imagination to see beneath the words "terrible losses", the suffering and sorrow and misery that there would be, since women and children would be involved.

At first we thought that international law would prevent such attacks as this on civilian populations, but consultation with jurists shows that protection of civilians through legal prohibitions is very doubtful and that in time of war the few little documents we have in our hands would be likely to have small effect.

In the face of these facts it is impossible for the international committee of the Red Cross not to be profoundly concerned.

Electric Rates in Wisconsin *By R. D. Gorman*

FROM time to time I have read articles in your paper regarding high rates paid to the utilities for "juice". I am enclosing my last light bill. Just cast your eyes on the back of this bill and see what we sinners are paying the Willow River Power Company, of Hudson, Wis., for lights, and poor lights at that. We have protested; but what is the use? They have seen to it that laws were passed in the legislature favoring them on every hand. They have unlimited franchise in any village they serve and, from the rates shown on the bill I have enclosed, may charge almost anything and get by with it.

Just think of it: 15c a kilowatt hour for the first 40 kilowatts, 13c a kilowatt hour for the next sixty kilowatts, and for all over 100 kilowatts we pay 11c a kilowatt! These prices are net. Can you wonder that we long for the setting up of Christ's kingdom?

[We examined the rate sheet and notice that for the first 40 kwh. consumed the Willow River Power Company charges 15c net a kwh., or 16c net if payment of bill is deferred until after the 15th of the month. We assume that this plant is well managed; if so, it should cost not over 3/10c a kwh. for the current at the switchboard. Mr. Gorman is paying only about 50 to 54 times that amount. What is he kicking about? Isn't it worth something to live in a land where the newspapers and legislators approve of this kind of thing? Think what a wonderful chance Mr. Gorman has to go and do the same kind of thing to somebody else. That is the theory. But we somehow believe that if Mr. Gorman did it he would be man enough to wear a mask and tote a cannon and not pretend to be a respectable member of society. The newspapers and legislators that think the people do not mind this kind of thing will wake up some day and find they have been sadly mistaken.—*Editor.*]

Human Vivisection Only Two Jumps Away *By Lora C. W. Little*

[Reprint from *Medical Liberty Avalanche*]

O LISTENERS kind, pray hear me to the end; I am not going to recite poetry to you, but bring you some new news, a scoop, in fact. It is sensational, of nation-wide importance, but it is barred from the big city dailies. Reporters often write it up cautiously, but it gets an editor's blue-pencil.

Yesterday private word came to me that a lot of little children had been tuberculin tested in schools, both public and parochial, in certain towns of Livingston county, Illinois.

Tuberculin tested, like so many cows! But the farmers are fighting with all their might to protect their cows. Who is fighting in Livingston county to protect the children? Nobody, because it is just sprung there by the county nurse and is "optional", she sweetly explains. It is a matter of salesmanship in which the nurse has been selling the test to teachers and children. Some children submitted "to please Teacher". Perhaps some parents were consulted. If not in every case, then there *was* compulsion in the legal sense and the testing is actionable.

But cow testing was optional when it began, and look at it now. That is the way all those things are introduced of late years. The plan works because the state lawmakers are shown after a while that the practice is already customary, so why not treat all children alike and wipe out tuberculosis entirely? and so forth and so on. Super-salesmanship wins unless the people are alert. What else can you expect when the legislature hears only one side. "Resist beginnings!" is the wisest warning here. Once a thing is established by law and a lot of people are living off the new jobs created to put it in practice, and you are going to have the fight of your life and spend a pile of money before you get it repealed, and perhaps make a fight for years, and all the while the children are sacrificed to the crazy law.

At a small city in Australia 12 children ordered inoculated by the mayor and council died so close together they were buried on the same day. The mayor acted as pallbearer. One of the aldermen went to the grave as a mourner for his own child.

In Medellin, Colombia, the other day, 16 out of 46 children given toxin-antitoxin died, and the remaining 30 were not expected to live.

Further back, in Dallas, Texas, 10 children were killed, and damages were paid the parents in 70 cases.

A noted English engineer and one-time member of Parliament found that vaccination caused 14,000 *deaths a year* at a time when it was well enforced in that country. Using his method of calculation, which is simple and more than fair to vaccination, of the 150,000 children vaccinated every year in Pennsylvania those killed by vaccination number 2,450.

The Clergy and the United States Army

FROM a little booklet multigraphed at the United States army recruiting station at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., we learn that in northeastern Pennsylvania there are six Catholic priests, five Greek Catholic priests, five Baptist ministers, three Lutheran, three Methodist, two Episcopal, two Presbyterian, and one each of Reformed, Pentecostal and Primitive Methodist who recommend life in the United States army to their flocks. The booklet indicates that these and many other clergymen whose affiliations could not be determined approve military service for Christians, and this must necessarily include such service as much in time of war as in time of peace.

Denied Citizenship

BY A five-to-four decision, in which Dr. Macintosh, Dwight professor of theology in the Yale Divinity School, and Miss Bland, who was a nurse with the American army in France, were held ineligible for citizenship in the United States, it is officially decided that "We are a Christian people", for that is a part of the decision itself, but it is also perfectly certain that now Jesus Christ himself would be sent back to where He came from if He tried to enter these United States as a citizen. Meantime there is not the slightest occasion for concern. If He were outside He would certainly have no reason for wanting to get into a place where they have such queer ideas of what it is that makes a Christian a Christian. Anyway, that is our personal five-to-four opinion.

The Prize Winner *By Dr. P. L. Clark*

[Broadcast from Station WCHI, Chicago, Illinois]

MY ATTENTION has been called to another despicable example of vile, allopathic medical serumization propaganda sent out by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. I am told that the circular has been distributed widely in Griffin, Ga.

The circular is entitled "The Prize Winner". The front page pictures a mother pointing to the sign of possibly a doctor's office; the sign reads, "To Toxin-Antitoxin Treatment." Two women are herding three children towards the path that leads to the house. This circular is gotten out in the form of a puzzle. I will read a few lines to you. It says:

"One day at school" (and instead of spelling the word, it gives a picture of the schoolhouse)

"the teacher" (and teacher is spelled with a miniature tea chest, with "TEA" on it, and "cher" after the tea chest—teacher)

"One day at sc! ool the teacher said, 'I will give a bright new' (and a picture of a doll with "AR" after it—dollar)

"to the boy" (picture of a boy) "or girl" ("or" is spelled with a picture of an oar from a canoe), "to the boy or girl" (girl has a picture of a girl), "who keeps the best health record for the rest of the school (picture of a school) year" (and year is spelled with a "Y" and the picture of a human ear behind it).

Well, this runs on all through the circular, and it relates how the doctor came in and told the children that there was diphtheria in the town, and that they should all take toxin-antitoxin treatment, so they would escape this painful disease. The doctor gave them consents to have their parents sign. You will understand by this that while this treatment is so perfectly harmless, the doctors have killed so many children with it that they want the parents to consent to relieve them of all responsibility if the child dies.

Well, Mabel had her arm scratched and injected, but one day Billy got awful pains in his throat and the doctor said he had diphtheria and must go to bed. Of course the doctor advised toxin-antitoxin, to cure Billy, and his mother gladly consented, if that would get him well. In the meantime, Mabel never had any diphtheria.

The back of the circular reads as follows:

"To Boys and Girls—

"No boy or girl need have diphtheria. There is a simple and sure way to prevent it, with toxin-antitoxin, or toxoid. If you have not been protected, ask your mother or father to take you to your family doctor or to a clinic for the three simple treatments. Then go back to your doctor six months later and ask him to give you the Schick test to make absolutely certain that you are protected. Have you any little brothers or sisters? They need this protection against diphtheria even more than you do. Doctors tell us that the little children from six months old to five years old are the most likely to catch this dreadful disease and to die of it. Ask your parents if the baby has had toxin-antitoxin."

From the tremendous business organization it has established and maintained, it would seem to follow that there was a very high degree of business brains at the head of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; however, that does not always follow, because when you get a perfectly tremendous accumulation of wealth, it sweeps things before it, just like the locusts used to clean up the corn fields of Kansas, and it does not seem to require a great deal of brains. Anyway the fundamentals of health should be studied and understood by the laymen in the organization of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and not by the dogmatic, ignorant members of its medical staff.

The heads of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company need not fear to study the statistics regarding toxin-antitoxin, because if they took up the matter earnestly, they would soon abandon toxin-antitoxin, and certainly they would abandon vaccination over night, when they understood the true situation as to the transmission of smallpox through the bedbug; and thereby their profits would be enormously increased, because of lessened sickness and death among their policy holders.

It would not be long until their profits would be so tremendously increased that they would have to change their figures, unless, like most of the other big organizations, they want to take it all, instead of dividing up a portion of the profits with the masses of the people.

I notice in this circular that it says, "There is a simple and sure way to prevent it, with toxin-antitoxin or toxoid." Please notice that in this case they have left out what is generally used in this description of antitoxin, and has just been used recently in a newspaper article by

Royal "Serum" Copeland, called the "World's greatest health authority" by the Hearst papers, who publish his stuff, but he called it "a simple, perfectly safe and sure way to prevent diphtheria".

It must seem, then, that so many deaths' having been produced by toxin-antitoxin, has gotten under the hide of somebody connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, so they call it now, "a simple and sure way," but leave off the 'safety' part of the sentence. Well, I am glad I will not have to call them liars on that score, because if they said it was safe I should tell them that they lie.

I will say that anybody lies when he says it is simple, because it is not a simple thing to put three hypodermic injections of even normal salt water into any human creature, and it certainly is a perfectly frightful thing to put a potentially poisonous, nitrogenous, horse serum, the efficacy of which is determined by the time it takes to kill guinea pigs, directly into the blood of any human creature.

The writer of this leaflet for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is wide of the mark, if he knows anything about it, when he says "it is a sure way to prevent diphtheria", and the laymen at the head of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. ought to be ashamed of themselves for putting out such incorrect disease-producing propaganda.

Any real searcher after truth need but look through the current medical journals, to find plenty of instances where children inoculated against diphtheria have had it, and it is a matter of record over in Cook County Hospital, that fourteen nurses, some of them having received as many as three immunizing doses, came down with diphtheria. It is also a matter of record that of two groups, one group immunized with toxin-antitoxin, and the other non-immunized, there were more cases of diphtheria developing in the group that was immunized with toxin-antitoxin than in the group that had not been immunized.

Notice another wording they use when they say "toxin-antitoxin, or toxoid". Toxin-antitoxin has been proven to have caused so many deaths that now they are gradually going to change the name to toxoid so that the fathers and mothers in the daily grind of life, scratching to make both ends meet and buy the baby a shirt, have no time to catch up with the march of events and will think now that toxoid is all right, just so it is not the death-dealing toxin-antitoxin. But toxoid is the same old, virulently rotten, nitrogenous poison, taken from the blood of a diseased horse, that they are trying to force upon you by all manner of advertising, such as the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company does.

You Metropolitan Life Insurance Company policy holders, just understand this: That money that you should receive back in dividends is spent by the thousands of dollars every year to advertise this rotten, allopathic medical propaganda, and in the interests of the profits of the serum trust.

I can account for the medical surveillance of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company only by believing that perhaps the Metropolitan Life, having so many million dollars to invest, have been inveigled into investing in some of the big serum companies, so that, for profit, they are not even going to investigate the harm you are having done to you, the deaths that may be hovering over your little families, because the truth might spoil some of their profits. I wonder if that is not the case?

Some time ago the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company published a little leaflet advocating whole wheat bread, and it was just as good a leaflet in the advocacy of whole wheat bread as this leaflet advocating toxin-antitoxin or now "toxoid". Why was that leaflet, so valuable to the health of their policy holders, suppressed, and no more of them printed, when they should have them distributed in the home of every policy holder in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.? Why? I ask. Have they investments in the white flour industry? Or is it that the big boys propose to hang together that they may not hang separately?

From Radio Listeners

Hobart, Okla. "I always tune in on your lectures every Sunday morning and always enjoy them. I would be very thankful if you would send me the free pamphlet mentioned last Sunday."

Houston, Tex. "My mother, who is 83 years young, listens to your broadcast every Sunday here in Houston, over KPRC, and is very much interested. She wants to know about the offer on the book *Deliverance*."

Further Information About Smallpox Carriers

DR. CAMPBELL, of San Antonio, having demonstrated that smallpox is carried by the bite of bedbugs and not otherwise, anything he has to say on the subject of these smallpox carriers is of interest to everybody except physicians. Dr. Campbell is reported as saying:

One of the characteristics of the bedbug is its cannibalistic nature. It has seven horny bands, which constitute its abdominal cavity, and when it is not engorged these bands lie close together. When, however, it has fed and is thoroughly engorged, it presents a thin membrane connecting these bands, something on the order of an inflated bellows. It is this thin membrane that is pierced by their young and also by the stronger bugs. Doubtless this characteristic more than anything else has served it so admirably in retaining its existence and activity in association with its unwilling host.

One of the most remarkable things in connection with this insect is its power of resistance to cold. In connection with other investigations I made, in which I believed this parasite was destined to play an important part, it became necessary, in my opinion, to determine if these insects could resist a very low degree of temperature, and for a long time, without injury. I therefore procured a hermetically-sealed glass fruit jar holding a quart. I then cut round pieces out of a woolen blanket to fit closely the inner diameter of the jar, and placed a number of these pieces in the the jar, together with some three dozen bedbugs, alternating the discs of blanket and the bugs. After sealing the jar so as to exclude water I suspended it in one of the brine tanks used for making ice at one of our ice factories; and in a short time the jar was tightly frozen in a 200-pound cake of ice. This cake was allowed to remain in the brine tank, where the temperature is only 14 degrees above zero, and the cake stayed as when first frozen for a period of 244 hours. At the expiration of that time, after melting the ice and removing and opening the jar, the insects were found to be in as good condition as when originally placed therein.

The cunning of these insects is most remarkable, and it appears that they have, to a certain extent, the power of reasoning. An example of this kind was given me by Mr. N. P. Wright, of San Antonio, a very reliable citizen and close observer. He is ready to make affidavit to the story, which runs as follows: 'At one time he had all the furniture in his house packed up except a cot left in one room, upon which to sleep, as all of his family were absent on a visit. The cot was placed about one foot from the wall of the room. While lying on the cot he happened to observe a bedbug slowly crawling up on the wall; and out of curiosity he watched its movements, and was much surprised to see that when the insect was about four or five feet from the floor, this being about two feet higher than the cot, it apparently sprang from the side of the wall and fell upon the cot. He killed this bug, and thinking that it was merely a coincidence that it should have so accurately alighted upon the cot, he moved the latter another foot away from the side of the wall and resumed his position upon it. After a while he observed another bug crawling up the wall, having come from the baseboard. He watched it carefully and noticed that this bug did the same as the other, only that it went up the wall about two feet higher than the first one, and then, with the same kind of jump as the former bug made, leaped from the wall and fell upon the cot. Mr. Wright continued this experiment, moving his cot gradually away from the wall each time until it was in the middle of the room, or about ten feet from the wall. On this last occasion one of the bugs crawled up the wall until it got nearly to the ceiling, then gave a jump, floating out like a flying squirrel or aeroplane, and landed upon the cot precisely as did the first bug.' This would seem to indicate that bedbugs possess almost human intelligence.

The power of migration of bedbugs is wonderful. I have made experiments at the old City Hospital (replaced now by the R. B. Green Memorial Hospital) and have positively demonstrated that they will travel the full length of a large ward, and go from bed to bed when these are occupied. I demonstrated this by catching a few bugs and making a tiny mark on each of their backs with adhesive mixture of balsam fir and flake white, thus marking them distinctly. I then placed them in an unoccupied cot at one end of the ward in the evening, and the next morning discovered them in an occupied cot at the other end of the ward.

Nothing gives the sleeping car companies more concern than this noxious insect. Here in San Antonio, when a car is being supplied with clean linen, and the used linen is found to be blood-stained, the telltale "buggy" odor leads to an immediate war against bedbugs, and the car is marked for another crusade in seven days, the officials knowing that another crop of bugs can be depended upon within that time.

Churches, particularly those of the colored folks, schools, secondhand goods, and the family laundry when it is given out and into the hands of an untidy washerwoman, are the principal avenues of dissemination. A civil engineer in the employ of a railway company was sent to straighten out a large elbow in the railroad, and there being in the vicinity of his work an abandoned section house, he used it as a camping place. One night he awakened with a burning sensation all over his body; and upon striking a match he found that his pallet was alive with bedbugs. The weather being very warm, he had placed it in the middle of the room, between the front and back doors. He picked up his pallet, consisting of quilts and blankets, and gave them a thorough beating upon the

front gallery. He then replaced it in the same location, but resorted to the larder for protection in the form of a gallon of thick molasses. He made a circle with this around his pallet and went to bed again, with the knowledge, as he thought that he had defeated the bedbugs. In two or three hours, however, he was awakened by the same burning sensation as before, and upon examination with a light found the bugs dropping right down from the ceiling upon his bedding.

The present or past occupancy by this loathsome insect is easily detected by the stain which its fecal matter leaves on the bed slats, which stain does not appear as a round speck, like that of a fly, but runs along the softer fibers of the wood, in obedience to the chemical affinity between the iron in the fecal matter and the tannic and gallic acids of the lumber. The study of the bacteria flora of the bedbug is both varied and interesting, and, I believe, is destined to open up unknown avenues for study of bacteria in blood, as the work I have done in this direction warrants the opinion that the bedbug will furnish a large field for very interesting and profitable research.

A Badly Tangled Radio Set

THE *Llano Colonist* asks us to believe that a man by the name of Ed. Hollis got a radio set and tuned it in on three stations broadcasting on the same wave length. It seems that the three lectures were respectively on the Bible, the condition of the roads, and how to raise poultry; and the net result was as follows. The *Llano Colonist* is an excellent paper, and we hesitate to believe they are deceiving us about this:

The Old Testament tells us that baby chicks should detour one mile south of Salina and listen to the words of the prophet. Be careful in the selection of your eggs and you will find hard surfaced roads on to Garden City. We find in Genesis that the roads are muddy just west of the henhouse and clean straw is essential if you would save your soul. After passing through Leavenworth, turn north to Jericho. Three wise men bought a large-sized incubator on account of a bad detour. The baby chicks are troubled with the pip and a bond issue is being talked of in the Holy City. Keep the feet dry and clean, live a life of righteousness and turn one mile west of the schoolhouse, as much care is exercised in commanding the sun to stand still as there is a bad washout just south of Paola and the road to salvation is under repair, making it necessary for 70 degrees in the brooder house at all times. After you leave Winfield, unless you do these things the wrath of the Lord will cause the pinfeathers to fall out and detour one mile south. Many are called back but few have any luck unless the road between Topeka and Lawrence is mixed with the feed. Out of 500 eggs one should get good roads from Coffeyville to Tulsa and He commanded Noah to build the ark just one mile west of Wichita. It rained just forty days and forty nights and caused an eight-mile detour. Just west of the brooder house many tourists from the house of David are trying the Plymouth Rocks mixed with concrete and a desire to do right. Amen.

Could Blasphemy Go Further?

SUPPOSE some foolish, misguided person should wish to blaspheme the name of the great Jehovah God, Maker of heaven and earth. Would it be possible for him to conjure up anything more terrible than the following, which is quoted from the New York *Herald-Tribune* of June 1, 1931, as part of a "sermon" preached by the Rev. Henry F. Hammer, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, on the occasion of the ordination of twenty-five young men into the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church?

"All of Christian art and culture, is derived from the life of the priest. The most remarkable thing about the dignity and power of the priest is that he orders God, in his capacity as a man of the Lord, and God obeys him. If God Himself were to wander among us in a church He could do no more than the priest does in giving absolution to the penitent or in performing any of the acts of the mass."

On the Firing Line in Massachusetts *By Wm. B. Fowler*

IT WAS on December 31 of last year that I entered the pioneer colporteur service, after having been in the truth for exactly twenty years. For a long while I had been earnestly praying to the Lord that the way might be opened for me to spend all my time in His service, but with a wife and two minor children to support and two mortgages on my house hanging over my head, I felt that I should at least move cautiously in the matter. However, the Lord was overruling in all my affairs so as to answer my petition. One job after another petered out, and I found it absolutely impossible to secure any further employment with the Devil's organization. I concluded that this was a manifestation of the Lord's providence, and therefore joined the colporteur ranks as stated above.

Since I have engaged in this work the experiences I have had of one sort or another would fill volumes, and so I will confine myself briefly to recent experiences.

From about the first of February to the first of May I had as tough sledding as probably ever fell to the lot of any colporteur. Placements gradually fell off, expenses at home piled up, and the Devil was all the time whispering in my ear that I was making an awful mistake by trying to support my family on such a meager income. My courage was gradually weakening, yet I earnestly prayed that the Lord would keep me in His service, and so I stuck it out. About the last week in April I received a letter from a fellow colporteur, located "somewhere in Pennsylvania", which gave me such an impetus that I determined by God's grace to allow nothing to deter me from carrying out my commission. I might further state that this comrade in arms will never know how much good he has accomplished until he gets beyond the veil.

At about that time I received a telephone call from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, offering me a position as membership solicitor for them on a commission basis. I followed the only course any Christian can follow under such circumstances and took the matter to the Lord, seeking divine guidance. While this matter was hanging fire, another mysterious telephone call came to my home from a large employment agency in Boston that I had formerly done business with, and another job was offered me. It was then that I conferred with one of the elder brethren in Boston whom I have learned to love and trust as wholly devoted to the Lord. We both knelt down in prayer before the Lord, leaving the matter wholly in His hands and asking Him, if He willed that I should get either of these jobs, to open the way for me to do so; if not, to close every door. *Every door was closed.* I heard nothing further and could not mistake the plain answer to my prayers. With confident assurance that I was now engaged in the right work and just where the Lord wanted me to be, I went forth with a renewed zeal and determination to stay right on the firing line until the last gun is fired, and immediately started in to canvass in the financial district of Boston.

It was on a Monday morning. Before the day was over I had left three full sets of books with vice-presidents of some of the largest banks of Boston. The next day I placed four sets of books and many booklets in the hands of officials of other banking institutions and brokerage houses. During the week 168 bound books were placed by the Lord through me in the hands of some of the biggest business men in Boston. The following week over 180 bound books were placed in the hands of business men in the same locality.

It was during this week (the second in May) that I had one of the most interesting experiences. In calling on an old gentleman, partner of a coal concern, who I believe loves the Lord, I was able to place in his hands five full sets of the bound books, one set for himself, three for acquaintances, and an extra one which he instructed me to give to a young lady in the same building whom I had inadvertently mentioned to him as being interested in the message but not in position to obtain the books for herself. The funny part of this experience was that the old gentleman thought I had stated the price of the books to be $50 a set. Just where he got the idea I don't know, but when I told him that they were only $2.90 for the entire lot, he was positively dumfounded and immediately placed his large order. Many of the men who bought these books have been extremely surprised at the low price and have asked the question, "What is the catch in this?" thinking, of course, that we would be around later for another payment to be made.

As I look back over the past five months and see how marvelously Jehovah through His angels in Zion has directed my footsteps I am lost in wonder, love, and praise. It is my prayer that by Jehovah's grace I may be allowed to remain in His service no matter what the cost to myself.

St. Louis, Mo. "I am a Baptist preacher. I have always had it in my mind that there is no chance whatever after death, but since listening to Judge Rutherford on the radio I have determined to read more; so I desire to have your literature. Please send me your price list."

Augusta, Ill. "I am greatly interested in your sermons as broadcast every Sunday morning. I would be most grateful for your book *Deliverance*, or any literature you may send to me."

Wheeling, W. Va. "Please send me by return mail one of your books that you spoke about on the radio last Sunday morning, on how to study the Bible. I surely enjoyed listening to you and am convinced that what you said is the truth. I could sit and listen to your programs for hours, as I believe you are giving out facts."

St. Louis, Mo. "I want you to know that I have been greatly helped by your talks over the air, and my husband also enjoys them. I would appreciate having what you offered after your talk today, Sunday, May 31, in regard to helping to a clearer understanding of the Bible. I am trying to open the eyes of the unsaved. The Lord is so good to me. Nothing can ever change my faith in prayer. I am waiting earnestly for whatever will be of help to me in my efforts to serve the Lord."

Oak Park, Ill. "Please send me the little book mentioned in announcement at one o'clock today at your station. I did not get the name of the speaker, but liked his talk and would like to have the book. You gave the address in New York, but gave it so fast I could not take it down. Please send this on to the right address, or send it to me, so I can get the book."

Winters, Texas. "I have been listening to your lectures every Sunday morning and have enjoyed them very much. I wish that you would send to me some of the pamphlets mentioned, especially the literature on the resurrection of Jesus, which was your subject last Sunday morning. You may send them postage collect."

Indian Gap, Texas. "I have just listened in to your talk on 'Deliverance' this morning. My family and I enjoy your talks immensely. I shall be glad to receive one of your free booklets. I mean to purchase all of these books, referred to by you."

Edgewood, R. I. "I hope this card reaches you, but I did not quite catch your whole address. Your talk this morning was wonderful. I have always been deeply interested in the prophecies of the Bible. Would you kindly send me, if not asking too much, each of your fine addresses. I am a clergyman's wife and want my husband also to read them. I am confined to the house at present with neuritis and unable to attend church. Thus I, and not my husband, hear your talks. I wish everybody could hear you. Thank you."

Benton, Ky. "I have been listening to Judge Rutherford's programs for two years. Am very much interested. Have been looking for some one to offer his books, but none have come yet. Please send me the little booklet and let me know how much to send for *Light*, on Revelation, or his last three good books."

London, Ont. "I find much pleasure in listening to your broadcast programs over WGAR. Last Sunday morning I listened to Judge Rutherford's lecture by electrical transcription and must say it was very much to the point. I used to say those Bible Students are great calamity howlers, but judging from world conditions today it would appear there is something in their howl."

Greenville, Texas. "Having listened in on Judge Rutherford's splendid address yesterday I must say that I was very much entertained and enlightened. I have elected to make my application for one of the free booklets that you so graciously offered to anyone who would write your office. Thank you in advance for your kindness."

Phoenix, Arizona. "An inspiring talk of yours, heard over the radio, leads me to ask for information regarding a book of reference for home Bible study. I am enclosing a stamped envelope and would deeply appreciate any information you are willing to send me."

Wilmington, Del. "Heard your radio broadcast over WDEL and thought it was wonderful. Please send me the free booklet that you mentioned."

Brigham City, Utah. "I listened with pleasure to the address of Judge Rutherford Sunday, May 17, on the Resurrection. Please send me a copy of his address; also the free booklet mentioned."

God the Eternal

MAN'S limited knowledge of the physical universe, with its mighty suns and immeasurable stretches of space, gives us some conception of the vast reaches of time which must have elapsed while these stupendous constellations and planetary systems first began to be brought into being. The age of material creation may safely be measured in millions of years. The account in Genesis, it should be remembered, does not deal with the creation of all things, but the preparation of earth for man. The conclusion, therefore, that the sidereal universe is of almost inconceivable antiquity does not in any wise contradict the statements of the Bible already referred to.

The science of astronomy is one of the most accurate of sciences, and its conclusions may be proved by the equally accurate science of mathematics. There is a wide distinction between such trustworthy conclusions as may be drawn from the study of the astral universe and the speculations of pseudoscientific minds which assert without demonstrable proof that man is a product of evolution, a conclusion which is in direct contradiction of the revealed word of God. Strikingly different from these unfounded guesses are the carefully proven deductions of those who study the starry heavens and explore the boundless star-system cycles which roam through space always holding to their determined course and with unfailing regularity pursuing their appointed journey.

It is a truism or an axiom of physics that all effects must have competent causes. This being so, what great first cause is sufficient for the wondrous things which the universe of light reveals? Does not the manifest design of things created point to the great Creator and Designer, who of necessity must be infinitely greater than the totality of His works? Reason and revelation both concur that there must be a power, a mind, that

> "guides through boundless space
> Each radiant planet in its place."

Paul expresses the thought simply and effectively when he says, "That which may be known of God is manifest. . . . For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and deity." (Rom. 1:19, 20) The things that are visible speak not only of God's power, but of His eternity; for only an eternal God, who endureth forever, could bring into being that great scheme, which has for ages existed and will continue to exist for countless ages to come. Truly, 'from everlasting to everlasting, He is God.' (Ps. 90:2) All creatures and things had their genesis in Him, but He himself is without beginning. Before Him there was none, for He is before all, and He "inhabiteth eternity". (Isa. 57:15) He is further called 'the King of eternity'. (Jer. 10:10) In the same verse He is identified as Jehovah, the true God.

Many are the evidences that may be adduced to testify to the greatness and glory of God, but among these the heavens stand forth most strikingly, as most impressive. The sweet psalmist and poet of Israel, David, the beloved, wrote:

"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge. There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard. Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world. In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, . . . [whose] going forth is from the end of the heaven, and his circuit unto the ends of it."—Ps. 19:1-6.

Then, with striking contrast, and yet unique continuity of thought and objective, he sets forth the further revelation of God's glory, as that is contained in His word and law, the Bible, saying, "The law of Jehovah is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of Jehovah is sure, making wise the simple."

How expressive of God's greatness and glory are also the words by the same writer in the eighth Psalm, speaking of the heavens, with its myriads of stars, as the work of God's fingers.

Another poet, though not writing under inspiration, wrote with considerable beauty and force in extolling the greatness of God, the Eternal:

> "Harps of eternity, begin the song!
> Redeemed, and angel harps, begin! To God
> Begin the anthem ever sweet and new,
> While I extol Him holy, just and good.
> Life, beauty, light, intelligence, and love!
> Eternal, uncreated, infinite!
> Unsearchable Jehovah! God of truth!
> Maker, upholder, governor of all:
> Thyself unmade, ungoverned, unupheld,
> Omnipotent, unchangeable, Great God!

Exhaustless fulness' giving, unimpaired!
Bounding immensity, unspread, unbound!
Highest and best! beginning, middle, end.
All-seeing Eye! all seeing, and unseen!
Hearing, unheard; all knowing, and unknown.
Above all praise! above all height of thought!
Proprietor of immortality!
Glory ineffable! Bliss underived!
Of old Thou build'st Thy throne on righteousness,
Before the morning Stars their song began,
Or silence heard the voice of praise. Thou laids't
Eternity's foundation stone, and saw'st
Life and existence out of Thee begin."

Truly the glory of God can be only dimly conceived by our imperfect and finite minds, and yet God condescends to tell us about himself in His Word, and to give us a revelation which is, *as He himself,* within our comprehension.

The Bible speaks of God's infinity in the following words: "O LORD, thou hast searched me, and known me. Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising, thou understandest my thoughts afar off. Thou compassest my path and my lying down, and art acquainted with all my ways. For there is not a word in my tongue, but, lo, O LORD, thou knowest it altogether. Thou hast beset me behind and before, and laid thine hand upon me. Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain unto it. Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell [the condition of death], behold thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. If I say, Surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me. Yea, . . . the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both alike to thee. For thou hast possessed my reins." (Psalm 139) And we are further told that the heaven of heavens cannot contain God. (2 Chron. 2:6) In these words we have a testimony that God is greater than the infinite heavens, immense though these may be. We are not to think of this in any material sense, of course, for God is a spirit, as the Bible assures us. The Bible tells us that God is not a man, although He is sometimes spoken of as we speak of men, for instance, in such expressions as "the hand of God", "his fingers," "the arm of the Lord," and "his feet", "face" and "eyes". All such expressions are used in a figurative sense, and are in no sense to be taken literally.

The ear of Jehovah speaks of His power of hearing or knowing. We therefore read, "He that formed the ear, shall he not hear?" and also, 'The ears of the LORD are open to the prayer of the righteous.' Since we as human creatures make known our thoughts, desires, feelings and hopes by speech, God makes use of the expressions "ear" and "hearing" with reference to himself, to assure us that He is fully cognizant of it when anyone calls upon Him. So we frequently read, "The LORD heard," or "I, the LORD, have heard". This tells that He was fully aware of what was being said or done by those who were His, and also by those who were against Him.

Then we read of the "eye" of Jehovah. We are told that it is over the righteous, even as His "ear" is open to their cry. "The eyes of the LORD run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him." (2 Chron. 16:9) Then, too, we read that the Lord is "of purer eyes than to behold evil". (Hab. 1:13) This has been construed by some to mean that there is no such thing as evil, and that all evil is simply an illusion. But such is evidently a wrong and unwarranted conclusion, not only because it is in direct contradiction to the entire trend of the Bible's teaching, but because this very verse and its context show there was evil present. What then does the sentence mean? It simply means that Jehovah does not countenance or approve iniquity and unrighteousness. He disapproves it, discountenances it. And further, it is certain that God will ultimately destroy all evil.

This passage of Scripture, then, together with others that speak of the eyes of the Lord, simply tells us of His cognizance or knowledge of all that takes place, and that nothing escapes His notice. 'His eyes are in every place, beholding the evil and the good.' (Prov. 15:3) This speaks of His omniscience, which we may not be able to comprehend and can yet but faintly appreciate as being logically an essential of the divine person.

The extent of the power of Jehovah, and the diversity of its operation, are evidently infinite. What bounds can we set upon the power of Him who sustains the boundless universe and whose might brought it into being? One of the gravest charges brought against the children of Israel is that they "limited the Holy One of Israel", Jehovah God, the Eternal. The evidences which

they had of His power were forgotten when in unbelief they refused to trust His leading and rely on His faithfulness and ability to help. Text upon text, and chapter upon chapter, of the Word of truth testify to God's ability to aid, and to execute His will. "Is anything too hard for God?" All His purposes are so broad and deep that we marvel at the ever-unfolding significance and greatness of them, and all are assured of accomplishment. He says, "Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass; and as I have purposed, so shall it stand." (Isa. 14:24) And then, "I am God, and there is none else; I am God, and there is none like me. Declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times the things that are not yet done, saying, My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure: . . . I have spoken it, I will also bring it to pass; I have purposed it, I will also do it." (Isa. 46:9-11) Only omnipotence could speak in this way, and it *is* the omnipotent One that speaks.

He who created the universe not only must be a God of infinite and eternal power, but must be equally possessed of infinite wisdom and knowledge. Says the psalmist, "Great is our Lord, . . . his understanding is infinite." (Psalm 147:5) "There is no searching of his understanding." (Isa. 40:28) 'He is perfect in knowledge.' (Job 37:16) All His works are made in wisdom. (Ps. 104:24) Knowledge, understanding and wisdom are closely allied. Knowledge relates to what is, and understanding, going deeper, perceives why anything is what it is; whereas wisdom enables the possessor to make use of his knowledge and understanding to the accomplishment of his purposes. God possesses knowledge, understanding and wisdom in infinite measure, and is thus enabled to make use of His power in carrying out whatever He may please to do.

We now have before us the two primary attributes wisdom and power, by means of which God is enabled to do whatever He will in heaven and in earth. In the exercise of this power and wisdom He has brought into being sentient creatures, including man. Were we not assured that God is well-disposed toward man, we should have good cause to fear His great power and wisdom, which could be exercised to their distress and hurt. But His possession of two other primary attributes assures us that God will not use His power to the detriment of His creatures. These attributes are love and justice. God is just in all His ways. "He is the Rock, his work is perfect; for all his ways are judgment: a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is he." (Deut. 32:4) Being altogether just in His dealings with His creatures, He could not wrong them; nor would He show special favor to some at the expense of the rights of others. He is without partiality.—Jas. 3:17.

But above everything else, God is love. (1 John 4:16) It is not said that God is power, or wisdom, or justice. He is spoken of as possessing these qualities or attributes. But He is Love, and is therefore the loving God. This attribute or principle so closely approximates the very essence of God's being that it is said He *is* love. This, however, should not be misconstrued to mean that God is "simply a principle"; that would be doing violence to the evident intent of the word. Nothing could be farther from the plain teachings of the Bible, which reveals God first of all as a personal and intelligent being and then brings to our attention His attributes of wisdom, power, justice and love, so that we may be enabled to know Him and rejoice in Him. Love might be said to be the dominating or controlling attribute of God, not in the sense that it overrides or discounts the other attributes, but rather that it supervises these. Thus love prompts; it is the motivating principle, which inspires all God's works and ways. Justice then directs, wisdom devises, and power performs or executes. The love of God prompts Him to employ His wisdom and power in works of grace and beneficence. He delights in doing good to all His creatures, and in providing for them those things that will make them glad. "The Lord is good to all; and his tender mercies are over all his works." (Ps. 145:9) 'He openeth His hand and satisfieth the desire of every living thing.' God's love is everlasting, as He himself is eternal. His love cannot fail. Throughout the endless ages of eternity His creatures may rest assured that the love which was manifested in bringing them into being is sure to be exercised in their preservation and blessing to endless days.

Though mankind has wandered away from God and walked in the ways of unrighteousness and sin, God will nevertheless remember them and visit them with His salvation. One of the most evident proofs of His love was given when He sent His Son to earth and the angel messenger declared, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." And

the angelic choirs sang the refrain, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men."

But how can the unrighteous conditions in the earth be reconciled with the existence of an infinitely powerful and loving God? The rampant evils common to human experience, the dark enigmas of permitted wrong, have constituted obstacles to an appreciation of and faith in the love and power of God. Human reason has been baffled by the permission of sin and sorrow and the apparent dominance of wicked powers and unrighteous principles. Yet the Word of God has all along pointed out the cause and proclaimed the ultimate remedy for these conditions.

Man was created in the image and likeness of God in that he possessed the same attributes, the same qualities of heart and mind, though limited to earth and finite in extent. In his original purity man was in harmony with his Maker, and there was accordingly no sin, no sorrow, no wickedness. All was perfect within man and without. One notable quality possessed by man was his liberty of choice, his free will, which was also a part of the divine likeness. While disposed to good, he was at liberty to pursue a contrary course, should he so desire. Were no other course open to him than the way of righteousness there would be no real merit in his continuing therein. It was only when the opportunity of choosing a contrary course was presented to him that persisting in obedience and loyalty to God became meritorious and commendable. But man fell under the test, and chose the way of selfishness and unrighteousness. Thus by one man sin entered the world, and the virus was communicated to others, and thus sin and death became general, for death is the result, the wages of sin among humankind.

Sin, having once entered, produced evils of every conceivable kind, and it was not long until the thoughts of men's hearts were only evil, and that continually, and the flood was sent upon the world of the ungodly, only Noah and his family being preserved. It was not without sorrow that the eternal God visited upon men the evil of their doings. His purpose, however, was thus far only partially revealed, and the flood, though sent in wrath, was designed to preserve the race through righteous Noah and his sons, who was "perfect in his generations".

Sometime after the flood the eternal purpose of God was further revealed in the promise made to Abraham, 'the father of the faithful.' This promise gave assurance that in due time all the families of earth were to be blessed. Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness. In the course of time the descendants of Abraham became the nation of Israel, which nation inherited the promise, and with whom God dealt in the further development of His purposes. To them He committed His word, and in His dealings with them He variously illustrated things that were to come to pass. Their deliverance from Egypt pictured the deliverance of mankind from the dominion of the wicked one. Their entrance into the land of Canaan pictured the ultimate entry of the race into the kingdom of peace and rest. Their ceremonial offerings bore testimony to God's purpose to reconcile the world unto himself by the sufficient sin-offering by which atonement would be effected.

Then, when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, in the likeness of sinful flesh, but without sin, holy, harmless and undefiled, and separate from sinners. He, as a lamb without blemish, offered himself without spot to God, and became the redeemer and savior of the lost race. Through the righteousness and willing sacrifice of this one righteous man, Jesus, the Son of God, the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life. He is the propitiation for the sin of the whole world; for He gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.

The time must therefore come when the blessings promised through the prophets and made sure by the sacrifice of the Christ will be realized by mankind. Then, in the dispensation of the fulness of time, God will gather together in one all things in Christ, bringing them back into harmony with truth, with righteousness, with himself and with one another. Thus with everlasting kindness will He have mercy upon men and make known the exceeding riches of His grace. Thus the eternal purpose, which the eternal God purposed in Christ Jesus the Lord, will reach its fruition, as far as man is concerned, in the restitution of all things to original purity, perfection and glory.

All created things, visible and invisible, will then unitedly testify to the wisdom, justice, love and power of God, the Eternal.

"When Thou Prayest"

THE picture section of the New York *American* contains pictures of Evangelists Hilton Park and Sammie Odell of California kneeling on the sidewalks of Broadway, New York city, imploring the aid of their god in their self-appointed task of cleaning up the Great White Way. No doubt their god will give them such help as they require and desire; i.e., they will probably get enough out of it to make a living, which is probably all they deserve.

It should be explained that the god of Messrs. Park and Odell can hardly be the god of the Bible, unless it is the god of this world mentioned by the apostle in 2 Corinthians 4:4. Certainly it is not Jehovah God, for He never authorized anybody to pray aloud in the streets. Certainly these men are not Christians, for Jesus Christ very particularly specified that prayers, to be heard, should be offered in secret, in the closet.

These men have taken no advice from the prophets who foretold of Christ that He would not lift up His voice nor cry aloud in the streets, and they have ignored what Jesus said about being like the scribes and Pharisees and hypocrites who love to pray standing in the streets, that they may be seen of men. As far as praying for Broadway, they might as well pray for the Devil.

Before they went out and knelt in the streets they provided themselves with cushions for their knees. Nicely dressed in their tuxedos, they look like a couple of smug roosters that think they have hit on a wrinkle by which they can get something to eat in these hard times, and be able to dress well and sleep in a nice bed.

But it is doubtful if their scheme lasts long in New York. The big village at the mouth of the Hudson is fed up on all kinds of fakes, and will hardly look twice at anything so ordinary as a couple of religious fanatics dressed in male attire. Even pulpit dances by barelegged girls drew crowds for only a time or two. When New Yorkers want to see dances by barelegged girls they go elsewhere and see more for their money. They see more girls and more of them.

THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE GOLDEN AGE

contains the usual interesting variety of helpful and informative reading. An article which should be of particular interest to parents contains some sage observations on how to deal with children who are just turning into grown-ups. Another article, entitled "The One-Day Factory Utopia", will interest employees and should deserve the consideration of employers, everywhere. Brief discussions of such topics as Usury, Long Distance Brevity, and Herbert Hoover's Optimism, also put in their bid for attention. Then there is a contribution by Doctor Betts, who sets forth some facts indicating that the ethics of the Medically Orthodox are very unethical from the standpoint of the ordinary honest layman. An account of a man who does marvelous things merely by falling into trances explains the seemingly inexplicable phenomenon. A fine article on the "Authenticity of the Pentateuch" submits various internal and external evidences of the genuineness of the books of Moses, and to complete the whole there is an article on "Disobedience, the Way to Death", being a report of a WATCHTOWER radio lecture.

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The Case of Korea

A PAMPHLET entitled *Korea Must Be Free,* put out by the Korean Commission, Washington, D. C., sets forth some of the sufferings of that land under Japanese administration and usurpation.

At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese government made an alliance with Korea guaranteeing the independence of the latter country in exchange for the privilege of using the Hermit Kingdom as a road by which to attack the Russian forces in and about Harbin.

As the war went on and Japan became confident of victory, need for keeping Korea even moderately satisfied had gone. The fair wages that the Korean laborers had received was cut down to one-sixth of its former figure, while the cost of all commodities rose to double price. The Koreans were reduced to starvation wages and were compelled, often at the point of the sword, to perform their work. Japanese armed men would invade a village and commandeer all the able-bodied men at the time of harvest when their labor was indispensable for the harvesting of the crops. Enormous areas of the best arable land were seized for the railroad without compensation, and when some of the owners protested they were taken out and shot. Photographs of their crucified and riddled bodies have been preserved.

When ex-President Roosevelt returned from his trip through Africa he was entertained by the then Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. The kaiser showed Teddy the vast military organization he had built up, and the endless supplies of war material, and Teddy is said to have been the indirect cause of the World War by saying to the kaiser, "With that outfit I could lick the world." The kaiser tried it, and is spending the rest of his days at Doorn.

Something of this belligerency seems to have been in Mr. Roosevelt's advice to Japan at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War:

At the Treaty of Portsmouth, according to his own written statement, President Roosevelt advised the Japanese to seize the power in Korea and take charge of her foreign affairs. The United States was at that time in full treaty relations with Korea. The action at Portsmouth was taken without consultation from Korea, without asking to what extent, if any, such action would be satisfactory and without giving Korea an opportunity to offer arguments to the contrary. The only reason why Korea excuses this action is that she feels sure that if the American people as a whole had known what was going on they would have made such objections as would have prevented such a breach of international equity.

How the Japanese helped themselves to the property of the Korean people without any objection's being offered by the military authorities is another item that makes one realize how far the Koreans have been from getting anything remotely approaching a square deal:

The military party was strongly intrenched in the Peninsula and they dominated the situation. Time and again, to the specific knowledge of American and other foreign residents of Korea, the civil and military factions clashed in the administration of affairs. Marquis Ito was wholly unable to control the police and gendarmery. Any good intentions he may have had in the line of proper treatment of the Korean people were frustrated by the powerful influence of the militarists. Witness, for instance, an event that happened in 1906, when Viscount Tanaka, the minister of the household to the emperor of Japan, was sent as a special envoy to attend the wedding of the crown prince of Korea. He was a leading member of the militaristic party. He had the effrontery to ask the emperor of Korea to give him an ancient pagoda that had stood since 1356 as one of the most distinguished landmarks of Korean history. It was an enormous structure of twenty-seven stories. The Emperor mildly expostulated with him, saying that the pagoda did not belong to him but to the nation. The request was refused. Thereupon Viscount Tanaka sent eighty-five armed men, tore down the pagoda, loaded it on a train and took it away to Japan! Such a thing might have been expected of an ordinary Japanese bandit, but that the formal representative of the emperor of Japan, on an official visit, when every act was constructively the act of his own emperor, should have

been guilty of such a piece of vandalism would be utterly unbelievable were not the evidence so damning. And what did Marquis Ito, the resident-general, do about it? He must have been humiliated beyond measure by such an unconscionable insult not only to the emperor of Korea but to himself as the representative of the Japanese government. *He did nothing!* He *could* do nothing. The most humiliating thing about it must have been that he could not throw up his job as a protest against this stultifying insult, for that would have been a reflection upon his own master. He had to take his medicine and keep still.

Mr. Roosevelt's advice was followed with a vengeance, and in a typically Japanese fashion:

The tragic farce began when Japanese police appeared at a missionary school in Sun-chun and ordered all the students to go to the railway station and greet the Japanese governor-general as he passed through on the train. The students obeyed, but before they were allowed on the station platform they were all rigorously searched for lethal weapons. One small chap was deprived of his penknife. The train arrived, the governor-general came out and inspected the company of students and then went on.

A few days later the police arrested the whole school on the charge that they had conspired to assassinate the governor-general. It is credibly asserted that the police made the officer believe that it was through their vigilance and promptitude that his life was saved! Not only in Sun-chun, but all over Korea, the leading men in Christian circles were arrested until a hundred and twenty-three had been lodged in prison in Seoul. These men were kept for months entirely incommunicado. Neither their friends, their relatives nor their lawyers were allowed access to them. These men were subjected to torture in order to extract confessions from them. They were hung up by their thumbs twisted behind their backs; they were striped with hot irons; lighted cigars were pressed against the genital organs; their nails were torn out, and other things were done that were so much worse than these that common decency prevents us from describing them. These periods of torture were extended to many hours, up to a maximum of twenty-three hours. The police were well aware that these Koreans could not confess "intelligently", for they knew nothing about a plot. In order to make the confessions tally with the plan which the Japanese had made, the police commanded them to answer Yes to every question that was asked them or suffer the consequences. Nothing but that one word was permitted. The Korean, hanging there by his thumbs, his body racked with pain, knowing that it was a lie and knowing that *they* knew it was a lie, would finally gasp out the desired word. In this way the confessions all corroborated each other. The police had made out a perfect case! The trouble is, they overreached themselves and proved too much. Any legal authority will say that it would be impossible for a hundred and twenty-three men to give independent evidence covering even one-tenth of the ground which this did and have it all dove-tail so well together that there are no discrepancies. That is what the Japanese did in that trial.

Finally the case was brought into court. This was necessary in order to prove to the public that the charge was a *bona fide* one. Twenty Americans and Canadians attended that trial every day and all day as long as it continued. They could not be excluded.

One of the accused Korean prisoners would be brought in. The Japanese judge would hold up the paper containing his confession in prison and ask him if he would corroborate the statements therein. The Korean would declare it to be a lie from start to finish, and would state that the confession had been wrung from him by torture. This the judge would indignantly deny. In one case the prisoner attempted to pull up his sleeve to show the marks of torture, but the judge harshly commanded him not to do so!

The judge condemned one hundred and six men to penal servitude for periods ranging from five to ten years. The Japanese lawyers who had been retained for the defense asked the privilege of producing one hundred and fifty-six witnesses for the defense, but the judge said that this was not necessary! When judgment was pronounced these lawyers of the defense were so outraged at the miscarriage of justice that they tried to have the judge impeached. The Korean victims had been made to confess that the American missionaries had urged them to assassinate the governor-general and had furnished them the arms with which to do it! After the trial some of these Americans came forward and said that if they had been implicated in this plot as its prime movers, it was they, and not the Koreans, who should be arrested and punished. The Japanese protested that they did not put any faith in this part of the evidence! Instead of accomplishing their purpose of discrediting Christianity in Korea the Japanese discredited themselves and involved themselves in a tangle of inconsistencies which made them the laughing stock of the civilized world. The judgment was speedily reversed by the Court of Appeals and all but six of the men were released. Even yet, the government tried to save its face by keeping in prison six of the accused, but at last released them as a matter of "clemency" on the event of some Japanese holiday. They were *forgiven!*

Japan's purpose to secure possession of the natural resources of Korea was illustrated in the formation of The Oriental Development Company, whose purpose was the exploitation of Korea and Manchuria. A large part of the stock of this company was held by the imperial family in Japan. Millions of dollars

were borrowed from American financiers—money that never would have been loaned, it is to be hoped, if the lenders had known how it was to be used. The best arable land in Korea was wrested from its owners by all sorts of trickery and fraud. In many cases the forms of law were observed, but full advantage was taken of the ignorance of the law on the part of the Korean peasantry. Let us illustrate this by a single case. A Japanese professes friendship for a Korean farmer and offers to lend him money at a low rate of interest for the improvement of his farm. The bond states that if the money is not repaid on a certain day the farm reverts to the Japanese. On the day for payment the Korean brings his money to the office or home of the Japanese in order to settle the account. He has the money in hand. But the Japanese is not there, nor can he be found. The Korean repeats the attempt each day for a week or so without success. At last the Japanese returns and claims the farm on the ground that the money was not paid when due. The court, dominated by the Japanese, gives the decision in favor of the Japanese citizen, and the Korean loses his farm. In one case the Korean was too clever for the Japanese. Unable to find his creditor, the Korean deposited the money in the bank in the name of the creditor and had a notary public witness the transaction. Even then, he had to take the matter through two or three courts before he secured his rights. It cost him a large amount of money and of time, but he won out. When we remember that every case in court in Korea is conducted in the Japanese language, which comparatively few Koreans understand, we will see that this alone is an act of oppression scarcely to be measured in moderate terms. A number of Koreans combined to carry on scientific agriculture. They sent and purchased a large amount of fertilizer in Manchuria, but the Japanese railroad delayed the transportation of the goods until the time for using it had long passed, and the Koreans lost everything. Meanwhile that same railroad had transported large amounts of the same commodity to Japanese in Korea, the orders for which were given long after the Korean order had been received and the goods had been paid for. Any number of such tricks were and are played by the Japanese to hamper and discourage Korean native enterprise. Many Koreans produce raw silk, but they are not allowed to sell it in the open market. They have to sell it to the Japanese at a starvation figure, and the Japanese make the profit. In order to get hold of rich timber land held by private Koreans the authorities passed the law that unless all such land should be registered by a certain date the land would be forfeited. But they did not see to it that this edict received prompt and wide circulation. Hundreds of these owners never heard about it, with the result that they lost their holdings. Everything proves that the Japanese have no thought for the welfare of the Koreans but are solely bent upon getting their hands upon everything that spells money in the Peninsula. A careful estimate shows that at the present time three-fourths of the best land in Korea has been alienated to the Japanese and the Koreans are being reduced to a condition like that of the Helots of ancient Greece.

At length thirty-three representatives of the Korean people met in a certain restaurant in Seoul and, in protest at Japan's betrayal of her promises, issued a Declaration of Independence.

The thirty-two signers of The Declaration of Independence, sitting quietly in that restaurant, sent to the Japanese police headquarters and informed the police that they were in the restaurant and could be found there at any time. The police raided the place and haled those men away to prison. One of the signers had not yet arrived in Seoul. When he came his friends offered to hide him, but he scorned to be hidden. He walked to police headquarters and gave himself up, knowing full well that torture and death awaited him. One can judge from this whether the Korean people have stamina or not. The pity of it is that the world has not been made aware of the facts. There followed an orgy of harshness and brutality on the part of the Japanese which, next to the murder of the queen, is the foulest blot on the flag of that powerful country. The police and soldiers charged the unarmed crowds with swords, spears, rifles and every other form of weapon. Even the hooks were used which are needed to pull down houses in the path of fire. Private houses were raided by the lowest class of Japanese thugs, and the people were subjected to the most savage brutality. It would require a volume to recount the particulars of this sanguinary repression. We must refer the reader to the report by The Federal Council of Churches which they issued but which they do not seem to have distributed very freely. The atrocities perpetrated in Korea at that time far exceed in number and in harshness anything that was done on the Congo by the agents of Leopold.

How the enlightened Japanese dealt with the strangers in their midst in a time of national catastrophe appears from the account of what happened at the time of the Japanese earthquake, and makes one glad that the Pacific Ocean is as wide as it is:

At the time of the earthquake in Japan there were more than ten thousand Koreans in Tokyo and Yokohama. They were students, merchants and ordinary workmen. They had no money, no organization, no power. They were peaceful citizens bent only upon making an honest living.

When that frightful cataclysm struck Japan the government was temporarily paralyzed. Tokyo and Yokohama were a veritable shambles. Among the first

acts of the authorities was to send out a statement that the Koreans were looting, that they were poisoning wells, that they were using bombs and that they presented a grave danger to the Japanese populace. People everywhere were advised to kill the Koreans at sight. The evidence of this fact is given by more than one witness, but specifically by an American citizen connected with the dock service in Yokohama. He was on the spot and was conversant with the situation. Of course the accusation was absurd. If we search for a possible explanation for this almost unbelievable outrage it will be found in the fact that there existed in Tokyo and Yokohama a very large number of disaffected Japanese, criminals and blacklegs, whom the government suspected of Bolshevistic tendencies. They were quite capable of taking advantage of the general confusion to engage in plunder. It is believed that the charge against the Koreans was deliberately made in order to direct the felonious energies of these lawless Japanese into a channel that would relieve the pressure upon the Japanese population. In other words, it was a sort of safety valve, a counterpart of the letting loose of that same horde of bandits upon Korea at the time of the Russo-Japanese War.

The result was that the Koreans were hunted down by these ruffians and killed by the thousands. It is estimated that nine thousand Koreans perished in the earthquake, five thousand of whom were massacred. Hundreds of them were roped together, in bunches of five, driven into old barges, sprayed with oil and burned to death. This is no mere rumor. It was witnessed by American citizens in broad daylight. Scores of Koreans made their way into the police headquarters for safety and were there cut down. We have photographs of acres of land covered with their dead bodies, telegraph poles festooned with their bodies, hanging by wires. An American citizen named W. H. Stevens was taking his family and some friends to Nikko by automobile. They were stopped by a band of Japanese and compelled to witness the murder of eight Koreans by bayoneting them through the abdomen. When these men were dead, the Japanese laid the bodies in the road and compelled the American to drive his machine over the corpses! This was done, seemingly, in pure contempt for the well-known sympathies of Americans for the Korean people. This happened as late as the year 1923, which shows that the vaunted civilization of Japan has not been purged of its innate savagery.

Youth *By Eric W. Walton (London)*

MUCH has been said and written in respect to the care of children, but what of that transitory period between childhood and manhood or womanhood?

Today there is a great cry about the decadence, the frivolity, and the stupidity of youth. These fruits are the harvest, in many cases of a poor rearing throughout childhood, and in others a good rearing cut short with the stunted idea that youth can take care of itself and that now is the time for the parents to rest.

The parents' attitude towards youth should be based on knowledge which they should have gathered in their passing through this period; this alone can enable them to acknowledge that youth's freshness, vigor, and reaching-out to express itself must not be met with a dictatory air and a constant "thou shalt not" (the spirit of suppression), but rather by meeting the son or daughter on his or her own level, not as a child, but as one who has entered into that phase of life in which parents are matured.

Youth must be given a measure of freedom which it demands, that it may have breadth of vision. The buds of aspiration and attainment should not be nipped off, but given a chance to blossom. It is the suppressed creature that becomes warped in mind and has to bury its talents; when it gets, or steals, its freedom, is it a wonder that it runs wild and becomes ensnared?

Give youth a chance, for it has the strength and vigor to handle the best of life's resources; it has scope to increase its capacity. Parents! give youth its dues, a youthful fellowship. Show a sympathy with its soaring mind and tactfully stabilize it on realities and facts of life; advise more and dictate less. Do not tear everything down before its eyes, but build to the best of your ability that which will encourage and help the mind of youth to grow; and youth will prove itself appreciative and will rest more in its environment and in those circumstances over which it has no control. Through this it will gather wisdom and strength to control its course of action, and will bring into effect some of those ideals which youth so often is only allowed to dream of.

Parents! rise up to your privilege of duty towards youth.

Kernels from the Cob

Cadman Thinks Pope Will Win

CADMAN thinks that in the row between Mussolini and the pope the pope will win. The pope ought to bless Cadman for that, and we hope he does. It will serve him right.

The First Unveiled Princess

AT JAMMU city, India, May 9, two hundred thousand persons cheered the maharani of Kashmir as she rode through the city unveiled. This is the first time the wife of a ruling Indian prince has appeared unveiled in public.

The Five Largest Cities

THE five largest cities of the world, arranged in the order of their populations as collected by the census enumerators are: "London, 8,202-,818; New York, 6,981,927; Paris, 4,887,503; Berlin, 4,013,588; Chicago, 3,376,438."

Divorces at Reno

ANYBODY in the United States that is tired of his life companion can get a divorce in Reno now if he is willing to live there six weeks. The divorce itself takes an average of about ten minutes in the divorce mill, and the lawyer gets about $300 for his work.

How South American Governments Exist

BOLIVIA, Peru, Ecuador and Guatemala live in part from proceeds of the Swedish match monopoly. Panama permits gambling and lotteries. Venezuela and Ecuador have liquor and tobacco monopolies. Costa Rica has liquor, insurance and other monopolies.

Radio Beacons to Guide Ships

TAKING a cue from the guidance of airplanes the ships on the Great Lakes will hereafter locate their exact positions by radio, and practically every large vessel on the Lakes will be equipped this season with the new direction finders.

Curative Waters Beneath Cologne

CURATIVE waters have been found located 1,200 feet beneath the city of Cologne, and flowing at such a rate that they could be used for the city's water needs. These waters, particularly rich in carbonic salts, are said to rank with those of the world's foremost spas, and Cologne will make the most of her new discovery.

3,000,000 on the Payroll

SENATOR BORAH tells us that we have 3,000,000 on the public payrolls and that whereas our national expenditures were barely one billion dollars in 1914 they are almost five billion dollars in 1931. Forty percent of the increase in government expenditure is attributed to the World War.

Alfonso Worth About 30c

TO HIS country Alfonso was worth about 30c, coin of the realm; but he managed to leave Spain with $2,619,000, and the royal family as a whole got away with $8,497,417. Much of this money was invested abroad; some 60 percent of it outside of Spain. The government has seized four of Alfonso's pleasure yachts.

Pilotless Plane Flown at Houston

LOCATED nearly half a mile farther up in the sky a plane with a pilot managed another plane far below it, over the municipal airport at Houston, late in May. The pilotless plane was banked, dipped and turned at will, and shows plainly enough what can be done in time of war.

122 Air Routes Now Operated

THERE are now 122 air mail routes operated in the United States, with 15,258 miles of lighted airways for night flying, and 3,221 additional miles under construction. The average monthly pay of pilots at the close of 1930 was $460, a decrease of $90 per month in the calendar year.

Sent the Pickles Ten Times as Far

FROM Gallipolis, Ohio, to Baltimore, Md., by the B. & O., is 479 miles, but a Gallipolis business concern has just sent a cargo of pickles around by way of New Orleans and Key West by water, a distance of approximately ten times as far, because it found the water route was cheaper.

The Ford and Rockefeller Fortunes

THIRTY-ONE years ago Henry Ford was practically penniless, but if he had been born at the time Adam was created, and had received a salary of $500 a day, and saved every cent of it, he would not yet have the fortune which he now possesses. The same statement can be made regarding J. D. Rockefeller.

The Rupamotor a Success

THE Rupamotor, a Diesel engine which burns powdered coal instead of oil, is declared to be a pronounced success, the cost of operation being less than one-third of that of a Diesel engine using oil. The first engine has been given a six months' trial in a Czechoslovak shop. In 1932 two large factories will begin the manufacture of Rupamotors on a large scale.

Wheat at 27c a Bushel

C. W. FIELD, an Alberta (Canada) farmer, with 800 acres in wheat, sold three carloads of his 1930 wheat at 27c a bushel. Of this amount, 16c was paid for threshing, leaving him 11c a bushel for plowing, disking, harrowing, drilling, harvesting, twine, and the stackers. His activities for the year left him several hundred dollars in debt at his bank.

Goat Meat from Georgia

NEW YORK annually purchases some ten to twelve thousand carcasses of kids, mostly raised in Georgia. It is claimed that about five thousand more carcasses also find their way into the markets outside of regular channels. Though averaging only six to twelve pounds in weight, the kids bring $5 to $8 each, the meat being much in demand.

Priests Get Walking Papers

THE Minister of the Interior of Ecuador has instructed the governors of all provinces to deport Catholic priests who use their pulpits for propaganda against the public schools. The church seems to be getting it in the neck in every corner of the world, fulfilling the Scriptural statement that 'the horns and the beast shall hate the whore'.

Customers Harder to Satisfy

CUSTOMERS used to take almost any old thing that was handed to them. Now they are getting harder to satisfy. Experience of New York department stores shows that for the years 1924 to 1930 inclusive every year showed an increase in the amount of merchandise returned. It is claimed that every return of merchandise occupies the attention of twenty to twenty-five individuals, and that the cost chargeable annually to this item in the New York metropolitan area amounts to about $105,000,000.

No Icebergs in 1931

THE year 1931 will go down in history as the year of no icebergs in the North Atlantic ocean. There were heavy icebergs only a year ago. As a general rule the Arctic regions are much warmer since 1918 than before. It may be this has something to do with the disappearance of bergs in 1931.

What Aspirin Does

ASPIRIN does more than kill pain. It kills the nerves themselves. It causes the face to swell, the throat to choke, eruptions of the skin, a sensation of sand in the eyes, and difficult breathing. In many cases it has been known to cause bleeding of the stomach or gastric hemorrhage.

The Five Hundred and the Five Million

THE Los Angeles *Times* pungently observes that in America we have five hundred men each with income over a million dollars a year, and then we have five million men who do not have any income at all. Seems as if there is something wrong here, doesn't it? The only way out is God's way.

Why the Huge Deficit?

AMERICA'S huge deficit of about $1,000,000,000 has to be met. It is the biggest deficit facing any government in the world. If $3,000,000,000 in tax refunds had not been handed back to corporations that already own about everything in the country worth owning, the country would be in better shape.

Better Feeling About Hughes

THERE is getting to be a better feeling about Chief Justice Hughes. His argument and decision in favor of freedom of the press, in the Minnesota case, was a ringer, and now, though his side lost, he ranged up fighting powerfully on the minority side in the recent decisions respecting the granting of citizenship to conscientious objectors. Chief Justice Hughes believes that a conscience is something that cannot be ordered around this way and that by Congress or any other body. He recently headed the judicial opinion that the California red flag law is repugnant to the guaranty of liberty of speech contained in the Constitution. He has the courage and love of justice that go to make a great chief justice.

Juries Abolished in Italy

JURIES have been abolished in Italy. Perhaps this is just as well, for justice was abolished there long ago. What is the use of a jury if it is merely to be a rubber stamp to do as the iron hand of some dictator wishes? Italy's professional jurymen, or assessors, will do as they are told. There will be five of these on the bench, along with two official judges.

Theory of Rocket Flights

THE theory of rocket flights is that in the stratosphere friction would be so greatly reduced that travel by recoil power would enable speeds of three thousand miles to be attained. A German inventor expects to go aloft in a rocket some time within a year. His rocket will go up like a bullet, and then spread wings to descend like a sailplane.

Yale Drops Latin and Greek

YALE UNIVERSITY has dropped Latin and Greek from its entrance requirements, and its example will probably be generally followed by all the great universities, and should be. There is no reason why the youth of today should spend their time in studying languages that have been dead for hundreds of years. There is much other and vastly more important work to do.

World's Largest Bank Vault

FAR and away the largest bank vault ever constructed is that built for the Bank of Japan at Tokio. This vault, constructed by the York Safe and Lock Company, of York, Pa., is earthquake-proof, fireproof and burglar-proof, and required two freight trains totaling eighty-nine cars to haul it to the steamer's side at Baltimore.

Good Conditions in Iceland

WITH neither army nor navy to keep, Iceland is having a relatively easy time during this period of world-wide depression. It is receiving lower prices for its fish, which is the principal product, but it has no unemployment, and, having no taxes worthy of the name, is carrying on public improvements worthy of note. This last year it has built a large radio station and provided for the heating of numerous public buildings, including schools, by hot water pumped from volcanic springs.

The Tower of Babel

PROFESSOR UNGER, of University of Berlin, reports having found cuneiform tablets which confirm the Biblical account of the Tower of Babel. He states that these tablets show the tower was a cubical structure, about 300 feet each way; a zigzag stairway led to the top, where there was a temple and an observatory; the tower was destroyed by Xerxes about 478 B.C.

Chain Store Potato Farms

FROM Virginia to Florida the A. & P. supplies seed potatoes and fertilizers to potato growers unable to buy their own. The contract is that the A. & P. shall have six barrels of No. 1 potatoes for every bag of seed potatoes furnished. The A. & P. sells potatoes at practically cost of production. Pretty soon it will own the potato farms outright and they will be chain potato farms.

P. R. R. Less-than-Carload Containers

THE Pennsylvania, which already has 1,000 steel containers in use for quick dispatch of less-than-carload freight, has now placed orders for 3,250 more, which it is calculated will care for the needs of the whole system. These containers each have a capacity of 10,000 pounds and may be quickly and easily shifted from a freight car to a truck, or vice versa. The P.R.R. has also just placed an order for 150 electric and passenger locomotives for use on the electrified lines between New York and Washington. This electrification, it is expected, will be completed within the next two years.

Everybody Has Tuberculosis

IF YOU have tuberculosis don't worry about it. Everybody else has it or has had it. Autopsies show indisputable evidence that 99 percent of all the people who die above thirty years of age either have it or have had it. Under these circumstances the tuberculin testing of cattle is the worst kind of folly. Tuberculosis is brought on by wrong eating habits, and cured by right eating habits. Fill your system with enough dirt, and you may contract a case of tuberculosis from which you cannot recover; but don't blame the tuberculosis for it: blame yourself; you are the one at fault. Eat fruit, and keep well. Eat white bread, boiled potatoes and pork, and die.

Up in the Stratosphere

UP IN the stratosphere in which Professor Piccard and his assistant Charles Kipfer went in their aluminum ball, at ten miles above the earth they encountered a temperature of 148 degrees below zero. They saw the sun and stars shining in a jet-black sky, for there is no dust up there. Their chief danger was that difference in atmospheric pressure would cause their ball to explode outwardly. The trip was a complete success.

At Last the Parking Machine

AT LAST a parking machine has been invented. A twenty-four-car machine, occupying a space 16 by 24 feet, is 100 feet high. Cars may be parked or released in one minute. The machine is controlled by keys, push-buttons and coin slots, and works perfectly. The cars to be parked are carried to and from their berths by endless chains which carry cradles on which the cars rest. The device is in operation at the Westinghouse plant, East Pittsburgh.

Twelve Years After the War

TWELVE years after the war to end war, the yearly world expenditure for arms is, according to President Hoover, 70 percent over that previous to the Great War. Today the world has 5,500,000 men actively under arms, and 20,000,000 more in reserve. France has 600,000 men under arms, Russia 550,000, Italy and the British Empire each 350,000, Poland 250,000, Japan, Rumania and Switzerland each about 200,000, and the United States, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Spain each about 100,000.

Russian Wheat Gluts the Market

IN 1921 the Russian wheat crop was 205,000,000 bushels; last year it was 1,032,000,000 bushels; this year it is expected to be 1,276,000,000 bushels. The Russians can grow this wheat for around 35c to 50c a bushel. They cannot eat it. They are bound to sell it, and they will sell it for what they can get for it. There is no reasonable chance of a high price for wheat for many, many years to come. The London wheat conference was a complete failure. The United States will probably dump its 200,000,000 bushels and wheat will go lower still.

Some Big Chains Slipping

ON APRIL 22 the New South Wales bank went under with $425,000,000 in deposits and 192 branches. New York just had one go under that had $200,000,000 in deposits and 69 branches. Chicago has just had a big one. Louisville and Arkansas have had theirs. Manifestly it won't be long now until the mighty man shall cry there bitterly, just as the Scriptures forewarn. Armageddon cannot be far away.

Spain's Progress in Liberty

IT SEEMS that under the Spanish dictatorship one of the sources of revenue was fines exacted from those who criticized the dictatorship. Now the republic is following the same policy. A priest in the town of Zamora has been fined 250 pesetas for a campaign of calumny against the new form of government. Spain is painfully taking its first steps to end illiteracy. A fund of 2,300,000 pesetas has been set aside for the construction of secondary schools in certain towns. Religious liberty was proclaimed in Spain on May 22.

Chinese Bandits Not So Bad

ANY kind of bandit is bad enough, but the Chinese bandits are certainly not as bad as some. In three instances they returned money when they found it was a part of relief for famine sufferers, in one of these instances with profuse apologies. Recently $250,000 in gold was taken through hundreds of miles of bandit-infested country without their touching a penny of it because it was known it was for the relief of famine sufferers. Better send some of those bandits over here as missionaries to the Power Trust.

Some of Martin Insull's Babies

MARTIN INSULL is principal owner and spokesman for the Middle West Utilities Company and is one of the few men with courage to defend the Power Trust. His company has twelve principal subsidiary companies; these in turn have thirteen sub-subsidiary companies; the thirteen have sixteen sub-sub-subsidiaries; and the sixteen have sixteen sub-sub-sub-subsidiaries. This all shows how open and honest and aboveboard our great financiers are, and how keenly they want the public to know just what they are doing and why and how.

Back to the American Plan

NEW YORK restaurants are now advertising, "What you want, all you want, including anything in the house, for sixty cents." Incredible as it may seem, there was a time, back in 1887, when such signs were in existence in Syracuse, N.Y., and the price for the meal was not sixty cents, but fifteen. As late as 1899 there were places in New York city where a good meal could be had for 25c.

How the Soldiers Spent Their Money

THE World War veterans, to the number of about 2,000,000, borrowed on their soldiers' certificates about $1,000,000,000. A study of the way in which they expended the money shows that about 60 percent of it went to pay off grocers' bills, which shows, in effect, that the soldiers had to have this money in order to live. Only about 15 percent went to buy secondhand automobiles, purchased mainly, no doubt, not for pleasure, but to assist in making a living.

Now the Salesmen Must Go

IT ALWAYS looked as if the salesman would be the last to go, did it not? But Big Business has discovered that canned sales talks are as effective, or even more so, than talks that have to be carted around the country in Pullmans and fed in expensive hotels. Talking pictures now lecture to hundreds of prospective stock purchasers every day in New York and Chicago, and one line of food products has an eight-reel film which is entertaining and instructive and will incidentally show a merchant just how to show and sell his goods.

Beaverbrook's Fight Against the League

IN HIS fight against the League of Nations Lord Beaverbrook, owner of the London *Daily Express*, makes the points that France is determined to keep Germany in subjection; that Germany is determined to break the stranglehold of France; that Italy will support Germany because of her hatred of France; that the Little Entente is tied to France by chains of gold; and that Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Austria and Yugoslavia are joined together in a network of political intrigue which culminates in one center, Geneva. He says, truly, that France today has the most powerful military machine the world has ever seen.

Scotland Yard Disturbed

SCOTLAND YARD, London detective headquarters, is said to be disturbed by the knowledge that seventy London criminals are going about armed. For shooting at a policeman one of these was given ten years. What would not New York or Chicago give if they had but seventy gunmen and if the gunmen would merely be content with shooting at policemen. Racketeering is evidently spreading to the Old World.

An Electrical Map

AT THE Anacostia (D.C.) air station there is an electrical map which, by means of tiny lights, changed every two hours or less, indicate the weather in all parts of the Union east of the Mississippi. White indicates good flying weather; green, undesirable conditions; while red shows storms, gales and heavy fogs. Bells tinkle to call attention to shifting colors. Panels along the side of the map show the force of winds throughout the country.

Would Profit Eternally at Others' Expense

TO GET electric current Wisconsin farmers paid $12,000 to have a line of the Luck Light & Power Company extended into their territory. After a little the Luck Company sold out to the Power Trust, and, will you believe it, the Trust actually tried to issue securities on the $12,000 that those farmers had paid, and, if they had been able to get away with the theft, the people would have had to pay profits on it forever.

The "Freeman" Charges Against Hoover

THE American Freeman makes seven charges against Hoover: first, that he played a leading role in swindling Chinese owners out of valuable mining properties; second, that he made a fortune as a promoter of stock in mining companies which lasted only a few years and were abandoned; third, that for twenty years he regarded himself as a British subject and so testified in court; fourth, that his operation of the so-called "Belgian Relief Commission" was merely that of a huge chain store; fifth, that as American food controller he favored English sugar refiners and consumers; sixth, that he gave American farmers an unfair deal in the price which he fixed for their wheat; seventh, that he kept silent all through the Harding-Fall-Daugherty oil graft.

The One-Day Factory Utopia *By W. Davis Haenger (Pennsylvania)*

THE impressive dignity of the president was sufficient in itself to hold him aloof from all, but this particular morning he smiled as soon as he stepped within the door. It was a smile which was real and carried with it an appreciation of a joy and happiness of living. First he passed Jimmie, the office boy, and his cheery "Good morning, Jimmie, my boy" caused Jim to drop his jaw and the ever-present dust brush. But Jim's quick response of "Good morning, Boss" brought a quickening step to the president. As each one was passed the same salutation was given and all were amazed at the procedure. Never before was such a thing known in the history of the company. A permanent smile graced each face. Fingers flew faster over the keys, pencils moved quicker, clerks walked faster. All were electrified as they caught the spirit of it. What could it mean? What had happened or was to happen? The treasurer, another austere man, bid each one a cheery "Good morning" also. The secretary, a jovial young man, made his salutation exceptionally hearty.

Of course this was the first time any such thing ever happened, but it happened this morning.

The president's buzzer did not work itself into exhaustion before half the day was gone, as heretofore; but the absence of its constant monotonous music was noted by everyone. Instead, the president came out of his office and in a calm tone of voice asked each one to do his bidding. The usual thundering tone with hard poundings on his desk, his bellowing telephone conversations, his curt demands for so-and-so to appear "on the mat" did not happen as usual. A peace and serenity gradually spread over all as the night softly falls at dusk.

The office manager chatted cheerily with all under him, giving favorable comment on individual work, offering constructive criticism here and noteworthy commendation there, and actually recommending salary increases without the usual prod of the individual.

The sales manager talked with confidence and sociability to his salesmen. Instead of the usual demand to attain their quota and bring in more orders, this accompanied with a veiled threat of the "ax", each was assured his individual efforts were fully appreciated by the management, who offered every assistance to them. As the sales manager was talking to Bill Jones, junior salesman, who had not reached his quota for the first quarter, the president strolled in, seated himself in the group, and cheerfully chatted to Bill Jones, giving him real advice and encouragement to spur him on, assuring Jones of the full cooperation of all to aid and assist him to reach his goal. The little conference ended with the president's hand on Jones' shoulder and a handclasp which meant more than the usual formality.

Of course this was the first time any such thing ever happened, but it happened this morning.

The buyer's courtesy to all callers was without a flaw. Each was attended to with neatness and dispatch, and the usual "blue smoke" of "price too high", "wouldn't think of placing the order at that figure," "why don't you send the stuff along," never arose over the partition; neither was it hotly breathed into the mute telephone.

Towards noon, a notice signed by the president called all executives into conference. As each approached the sanctum the usual dread of humiliating lecture or discharge gripped them all. Amazement and surprise greeted their eyes. The conference table was spread with a white cloth, and heaped upon it, covering every available spot, was food for a king; a feast of fat things; a most gorgeous spread. Plans of production, present and future, sales, advertising, buying, etc., were discussed, and the wonder of it all was that each was asked his personal opinion of the particular branch of work he had under his control. Cigars and wines were passed around. Laughter and jokes gained the supremacy.

Of course this was the first time any such thing ever happened, but it happened this morning.

In the early afternoon the credit man was in conference with the bookkeeper; treasurer with the credit man; sales manager had purchasing problems for the buyer; buyer stumped on specifications took them to the shop superintendent; and finally the president did the most unheard-of thing in the annals of the company's history: he actually dropped into each executive's office and discussed with them their work, suggesting and asking, mark you, asking their opinion on certain policies.

The telephone operator secured numbers with

a speed that caused the recipient of the requested number to gasp. Incoming calls were dispatched to their proper party. "Thank you," "Just a minute please," "Kindly hold the wire," "Mr. Jones, your number is busy, I'll get it for you promptly," were the soothing messages which came to the callers. The usual arguments between the company's operator and that of the telephone company were dispensed with.

By afternoon the spirit was caught out in the factory, because the shop superintendent went to the under foreman and advised him of the valuable work his department was doing in the way of production. A request for hints and schemes for the betterment of the employees was requested.

The under foreman became cheerful and happy; he patiently gave each workman under him the best individual attention. Each under foreman advised and corrected in a pleasing tone of voice. Not a curse or oath escaped from the lips.

The stockroom man was speed personified as he filled each requested requisition with care and exactness never heard of before.

The wheels went faster; the speed of the machines increased; feet, fingers, arms, hands, all moved in increasing unison, spurred on by that something which came in with the president. Production came through one-hundred-percent perfect and with the same increase. This pleased the worker, who pleased the under foreman, who pleased the shop superintendent.

In the office everything worked like clockwork. Letters, dictated in time to be typed, signed, stamped and mailed in order to get to the post-office before the regular rush, came through neat and clean. The usual desk, cooler and rest-room conferences were called off. There were none this day. How strange!

Of course this was the first time any such thing ever happened, but it happened this morning.

Many did not take the usual 'lunch hour' of an hour and a half, but, hastily eating, resumed their work with renewed effort and zeal, helped by the tingling atmosphere which hovered over all.

At last the work day ended. The president was on the way out. With hat in hand he walked through the office turning here and there saying, "Good night, Miss Davis," "Good night, Miss Brown." Finally he came to Jimmie, and with a cheery "Good night, Jimmie" he grasped the knob of the door to swing it open—just as—what's that—a ringing, ringing—faint at first—no—yes—it's—it's my alarm clock. What? Has it all been a dream? Oh shucks! Oh well, what else could it be?

Usury *By Frank L. Brown (London)*

THE article on "usury", in *The Golden Age* dated April 30, 1930, sweeps away at one stroke any and all false notions that interest and usury are not the same.

That the practice of usury existed thousands of years B. C. is inferred from the fact that the Israelites were given laws concerning it. In the process of sweeping away the "refuge of lies" the origin will in all probability be traced to the murderer of Abel.

The practice of usury during the early and middle ages of papacy's domination was one long conflict between that system and usurers.

The tenets prohibiting usury were formulated at the "Council of Nice", and primarily applied to those who "wore garments to deceive"; but later they were extended to the laity.

That these tenets were based on Christian principles is admissible, but the selfishness of man had full reign under the Roman hierarchy, and the text "Lend, hoping for nothing again" was a plausible argument to whitewash papacy's own desires.

During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Catholic usurers were excommunicated and Christian burial was refused them. Ecclesiastical courts which administered justice, and tested the validity of wills, nullified the wills of all usurers.

It is obvious that in the persecution of the usurers no bequest came from them to the papal system; hence the necessity of making their wills invalid, and the direct or indirect appropriation of their wealth by the ecclesiastics.

Interests on money ran high, and for Catholics to borrow involved large payments of in-

terest, and would bring the borrower under the power of the usurer. There would be nothing for papacy; nothing with which its dupes could buy relics, pardons, indulgences, etc.

Usury is defined as "taking advantage of another's necessities", and by the practice of usury people were easily brought into bondage. This was unconsciously aimed against the religious powers which preferred to hold men in bondage by fear through devilish doctrines of "hell-fire and purgatory" and then extract money from them on pretense of easing matters in the next world.

The Jews played an important part in the history of the Middle Ages, and they became the greatest class of usurers. They were debarred from politics and the ownership of land, while social rights were largely denied them. The Mosaic Law did not prohibit the Jew from exacting usury from a stranger, and in the Middle Ages this was extensively exploited by them.

The banishment of the Jews from England under Edward I lifted a great load from the shoulders of the ecclesiastics and nobles, who evidently had borrowed heavily, and, to evade payment, became the prime movers in the expulsion of the Jews from England. (Current history books refrain from disclosing why the Jews were expelled.)

The reformers, for varying reasons, favored usury, with certain reservations, but Henry VIII, as in most things, went the whole hog, accepted it in totality, and fixed the interest at 10 percent.

Usury today is practically universal. Under the hire purchase agreements of modern business societies, banks and other financial institutions anticipate a rich harvest, while the groaning creation mortgages its weekly earnings years ahead in an effort to enjoy a few fleeting comforts under a heartless and cruel system.

The "besom of destruction" is in the hands of Jehovah, and the day of deliverance is at hand.

The Soviet Agricultural Policy

H. L. RUSSEY, former dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, in an address at Washington said: "Russia is eagerly utilizing the very latest of scientific knowledge to enlarge her agricultural possibilities. With feverish anxiety she is literally pouring millions into expansion of her university research institutes, experiment stations and breeding farms. Her scientists are combing the earth for new crops and new methods."

Ellis Island in the Limelight

IT RATHER makes an American wince to read the following personal letter which one English woman wrote to another about her efforts to help a fellow passenger out of that haven of more or less hospitality, more or less cleanliness, and more or less gentility, known as Ellis Island. Why should we Americans advertise ourselves all over the world as boors? Is it not possible for our immigration officials to be selected with the same care as the immigration officials of other lands? And is it so that cleanliness cannot be obtained, when we have so much money we do not know what to do with it? The letter reads:

DEAR NANCY,

We have had very thrilling times over that girl, Mrs. B, whom you told me to look up. She put in a good deal of time with me after she recovered from seasickness. When we got to New York the immigration people came on board and examined all papers and subjected everybody to severe examination. I was leniently dealt with. I think my collar and tie and generally aggressive air warned them not to twist the lion's tail or even to touch it! Thereafter I waited to see your friend safely into the care of those meeting her, for she had only recently lost her husband and had never traveled alone before. Breakfast on the boat was at 7, but four hours thereafter she had not received her landing card. I began to fidget various officials, but they told me all would be well in good time. I had tried to find her friends. Stupidly enough, she left England without their address or telephone number; and though I rang up all the D's in New York, I could not find him. About 11:30 a. m., when almost all had gone, she was told she had to go to Ellis Island! There were two third class passengers and herself who were unsatisfactory.

Having read an article about Ellis Island which stuck in my memory, you can understand that I made the dust fly. I protested strongly, told them all what I thought of them and their laws, and offered to make any payment necessary to prevent her putting her nose inside Ellis Island. It was of no avail. When the immigration officer on board does not pass you, you have to be taken before a chief inspector on Ellis Island and, if your papers are not in order, you have either to purchase a fidelity bond, which permits your residence for six months, or be deported.

Here was a pretty kettle of fish! The matter had to be tackled, too, because Mr. D, whom she expected to meet her, had been called to Boston, and a clerk from his office had taken his place. The fellow had as much head as a hen, and less imagination.

It was impossible to let the child be taken there without doing something for her. I therefore told her to go quietly with the people and that I'd follow her after dumping my luggage in a hotel. Accordingly I pushed with it through the Customs, booked a room, and went to the Cunard offices to get a permit to board the ferry for Ellis Island. The one permit was given to the clerk from Mr. D's office, but I got round the man at the gate to let me in. It was a wonderful conveyance, like a very big cattle truck, and full of all kinds of dirty specimens of humanity and cutthroats, but it was a beautiful vessel in comparison with what Mrs. B was taken in. She was in a cobble boat under an armed guard! As I told the officials on Ellis Island later, she might have been the biggest criminal on God's earth, judging from the precautions taken. I told them that, and a few more things besides, and, if I had not won through, I'd probably have started with my fists to break up Ellis Island and its officials. You know Tibbs when she gets going!

Well, we got across safely in our cattle boat and were passed on to numerous officials, finally landing in a waiting room amongst a collection of European cutthroats. A Russian, with rank stubble all over his face, a nose like a ploughshare, and one eye closed by a blow, was a memorable sight. It will live with me.

We had to wait till the name B was called; and we did wait—nearly two hours. There was nothing to be done. From the window of the room we could just see the Statue of Liberty, and so I asked an official all about it. I then told him I was more interested in Liberty than in the statue, and that if he could tell me where she hung out in this great land I'd like to pay my respects to her! My sarcasm was wasted.

Finally the name B was called, and the clerk and I were taken into the room of the inspectors. She was seated on a bench at the back, and a look of relief passed over her face when she saw us. We had to raise our right hands to heaven and swear to speak the truth and, said I mentally, all the lies needful to get her out of this stinking hole as quickly as possible. We were told she must take out a fidelity bond, which they said would take a few days, during which she would be detained there. I asked if there were any means by which she could be liberated and return on shore with me; and he said if I could buy a bond from the bank downstairs, costing a little over £100, that would meet the case.

Well, I left her there and got going with the various departments. I enlisted the help of an official who was extraordinarily good. We were working against time, for they won't attend to anything a minute after 4:15, and of course we had been made to wait so long there was really not time to do it. However, by "stepping on the gas", as they say here, it was accomplished and we got her free and caught the last ferry boat back to land.

After a light breakfast at 7 there was absolutely no time for more till 8:30 p.m. However, one can keep on the march and see a thing through on an empty tumtum when there is no opportunity of filling it! I believe Mrs. B was given a ration of milk, prisoner's allowance. And the kid that sat next her spilt her allowance on Mrs. B's coat! How you, Nancy, would have enjoyed it all: the stench, the filth, the scum of the people, the rude officials and so on. When her name was called Mrs. B went and stood beside the official and he said roughly, "You English never *do* answer! Sit down!" I asked what she replied, but she gave no backchat. I would very quickly have given him his answer: "We leave the shouting to the Americans; we English do the work." They would not have escaped. I suppose they are so accustomed to dealing with scum that they treat gentle and simple alike; they have not enough intelligence to note the difference.

I need not tell you all I told them, 'twas hardly fit for polite ears. But I did tell them that Ellis Island was the worthy stinkpot of American civilization; that their laws were all right, but unfortunately made to suit the intelligence of those that carried them out; that they should welcome gentlewomen of Mrs. B's type to America, for thus only could they hope to become civilized. They got their character read all right. I rode my high horse well. I was blazing angry, and the wonder is that they did not deport me also. I think I rather scared them, and so was allowed to carry on. But to those who helped me I was sweetness itself, and they did sweat for me to get her off by the last boat. "All's well that ends well," and in the next few days, when the formalities are carried through, the bond I bought will be duly converted into cash again. Meantime I have enough to get along with. It was an adventure altogether, and it would have been a very unpleasant one for her if she had had to stay on Ellis Island among the cutthroats.

TIBBS.

Some Uses of Slippery Elm Bark *By Mrs. Joseph Levens (Indiana)*

AS *The Golden Age* has so many helpful suggestions for the ills of humanity, I wish now to pass on another good thing, one that, in different cases that I have heard of, has proved beneficial.

I first heard of this some three or four years ago, when a lady told me that an old Indian doctor said, "Our women use slippery (or red) elm bark freely, and they have easy childbirth." That this has proved to be beneficial to "expectant" mothers has been attested to by others who have tried it and have since told me of it.

Slippery elm bark is also reported to be helpful for other ailments.

When in Bryan, Ohio, a few years ago, a friend told me of an old man of his acquaintance who was in a very bad condition with "kidney trouble", and to whom the M. D. that had been treating him for some weeks said one day, "I have given you everything I know of, and have done all I can for you;" then, as if he forgot himself for the time, said, "you might try slippery elm bark," and went away. A short time after, a neighbor came in, and the old man told him what the doctor had said, and he volunteered to get the bark for him, from the woods. After it was procured, he used it freely, and was relieved immediately, and in the course of a very few days, was entirely free of that trouble, with no harmful results in other ways; in fact, better than he had been for years.

My informant mentioned the case of another man in a similarly bad condition, and he gave him some slippery elm bark that he had on hand for use in his own family. This man was so badly off that he could not even get around in the house without suffering intensely; but after taking the bark, from that evening, at intervals, he was so much improved that he started out the next forenoon and walked a considerable distance to inform his friends how much better he was, as he had obtained complete relief. Red (or slippery) elm bark is never injurious, and can be taken freely, by old or young, and can be relied upon to offset any condition of irritation in the human body. It can be taken in the form of tea, made with considerable water, hot or cold, or can be chewed and swallowed with the saliva alone; and in any case it can be used freely, with no harmful results. If cold water is used, it will be necessary for it to stand for a number of hours, to be sufficiently taken up by the water to be useful.

How to Remove Spots from Suits

[Advice by a large cloak and suit house]

PICK out a cleaner you have confidence in. He will add months of service to an old suit. Very often big cleaning bills can be saved by a little first-aid at home when clothes are stained. Here are the best methods of taking out stains.

Chewing Gum—Use carbona and elbow grease.

Coffee, Tea and Fruit—Dip in hot solution of soda—1 pound to a gallon of water—then in hot soapy water. Should this not remove stain, dip in ammonia soda and hang in sun.

Grass Stains—Rub with ammonia; wash in solution of soda—1 pound to the gallon of water. Solution should be hot.

Ink—Soak the spot in strong salt water and rinse in strong solution of ammonia. Repeat if necessary.

Mud—Soak in kerosene and rinse in hot water.

Oil and Grease Stains—Place clean cloth or blotting paper beneath spot; rub with gasoline or benzine. Cover with Fuller's earth or powdered chalk and leave in sun for a few hours.

Paint—Mix half ammonia with half turpentine; shake well and dab on stain. Scrape off and remove spot with benzine. If not thoroughly removed, proceed as for oil and grease stains.

Perspiration—Wash out in clean, cold water and dab on ammonia. Dry in shade.

Rust—Lemon juice and salt. Leave in sun to dry. Repeat if necessary.

Scorch—If not too severe, rinse in soapy water, dab on white vinegar and allow to dry in sun. Repeat if necessary.

Shoe Polish—Use turpentine and remove with benzine or gasoline.

Tar—Soften tar with glycerine. Scrape well. Dab on benzine. Wash in soda water with ammonia.

How Easy It Is to Be Deceived!

THERE is a man in Virginia who has a hospital where he goes into a trance and gives readings and makes medical diagnoses. The poor man supposes that his power to make these diagnoses is a gift from Almighty God. So accurate have been the diagnoses, and so remarkable the results, that the hospital is now backed by three or four millionaires, and the man is establishing a university with a faculty of fifty to teach spiritism under another guise.

In a little booklet telling how his gift (?) of spiritism, demonism, came upon him, the man declares that it came as a result of reading the Bible. This may be taken with a grain of salt, though it may be true, for though the demons hate and despise the Scriptures they do not hesitate to use them, or to use *anything* that will enable them to gain control of their victims and persuade humans eventually to give up faith in God and in His Word and to rely upon demoniacal obsession or human wisdom, or both, in their place. The man says:

As I read of its promises, and the prayers of those who sought to commune with the One God on High, I felt that this must be true, and to me there came a peace, and then a promise.

However, it didn't prevent me next day from missing my lessons as usual. That evening I had the same hard time with my spelling lesson. I studied it, and each time felt that I knew it; yet when I handed the book to my father, and he gave me the words to spell, I couldn't spell them. After wrestling with this for two or three hours, receiving many buffs and rebuffs for my stupidness, something inside me seemed to say, "Rely on the Promise." I asked my father to let me sleep on my lesson just five minutes. He finally consented. I closed the book, and leaning on the back of the chair, I slept. At the end of five minutes I handed my father the book. I not only knew my lesson but I could then spell any word in the book! Not only spell the word, but I could tell on what page and in what line the word would be found. From that day on I had little trouble in school, for I would read my lesson, sleep on it a few seconds, and then be able to repeat every word of it. What this was I did not know. It was a wonder to my parents, my associates, and my teachers; yet I did not attempt to reason why this had happened, and to this day I do not know how to reason it, for my present position is a combination of many experiences, varying in their way and manner of presentation, seemingly necessary for the evolution of my mind.

I do not make any claims for myself. I do claim that there is presented through these readings, as may be obtained from time to time, while I am in an unconscious state, those lessons, those suggestions, that the individuals to whom these are directed, applying them in their inner lives, may gain a clearer, a more perfect understanding of their physical ills and of why they, individually, have certain urges from within, why they in temperament are entirely different from another of the same parentage, reared under the same conditions; yet their aspirations and desires are far from the same as the other. Now then how is this true? I cannot tell you, but I hope to give you enough instances where individuals have made this direct application and have been able to be benefited, physically, mentally and morally, for you to judge for yourself.

And then follow the instances of relief which are characteristic of Christian Science and other demonistic forms of healing.

The man will in time be sure to repudiate the Scriptures, and no doubt will end his days in an insane asylum, jeered at by the demons now making use of his mind.

The Secret of Oratorical Power

EXPERIMENTS at the University of Michigan indicate that the power of orators and of salesmen lies in the fact that their listeners unconsciously fall into the rhythm of their breathing. The account of the discovery says in part:

"Experiments in the speech laboratory here have demonstrated the rhythm between speaker and audience. A number of individuals have been linked to a pneumograph, an instrument that makes records of breathing. While all is still, the breathing 'graph' records many differences, sometimes as many as there are people in the experiment. Someone begins to speak, and soon all in the experiment are breathing with the same short intake and the long exhalation that is the usual breath record of a person making an address.

"I am under the impression that it is the increase in the intensity of this rhythm that moves crowds to a high pitch of emotion when listening to a great orator or to great music; that it is the intensification of this rhythm the super-salesman unconsciously works for as he presents the pen for the signature on the dotted line; that it may be this deepened or intensified rhythm that is the basis of hypnotism; all a matter of working the reflexes that have been 'conditioned' by many similar experiences."

Whole Wheat Bread *By George M. Rea*

THERE are so many people who do not know what whole wheat flour is or how to make the bread that some more reliable information from one who knows should be helpful.

My grandfather "run a water mill" in those good old days when flour was made to eat and not just to sell. Father was "raised" in the mill, and did the grinding even before he was grown. They moved to Texas in an early day and I used to go to mill with father when we would take our own corn and wheat, and father would get the miller to let him grind his own meal and flour. Father said they would grind it so fine they killed it. Our meal would come out "round" and "cool".

Mother could make good bread out of shorts, and we used to have the shorts bread and corn bread through the week and white "biscuit" Sunday morning. Then mother read about "Graham" flour, and we got to using that. Father would make some when he went to mill. Then we heard of "whole wheat", and father would grind some of that when he ground the meal. All that, however, was before foodstuff was made only to sell.

Now whole wheat flour is being used much more than in the past, but every one should know that one of the main obstacles in the way of getting good whole wheat flour is that the "demand" is not sufficient to "justify" any miller to make it on a large scale. They just can't "afford" it. And they will tell you there is no money in it. It is perhaps at least partly for this reason that most millers are prejudiced against whole wheat flour and few of them even try to make *good* whole wheat flour.

In making "High Patent" flour the wheat is screened to remove dirt, chaff, other seeds, etc., and is then "scoured". This removes the thin outer part ("skin") from the grain. It is then tempered by dampening, and is ground, only the finest white part going through the bolting "silk". This is bleached and is ready to "sell".

Graham flour takes its name from "Dr." Graham, who "invented" it. Graham flour is made by mixing wheat "shorts" and low grade white flour. This mixing is usually done with a shovel, on the mill floor. There is a lot of this mixture, or something that is no better, being put up in bags labeled "Whole Wheat Flour" and is sold as whole wheat flour by many merchants who no doubt do not know the difference.

To Make Whole Wheat Flour

The wheat should be high grade, screened and cleaned. The whole grain is ground and nothing is removed. It is best ground on a "burr" mill, the same as old-fashioned corn meal. There is a great deal of whole wheat flour that is ground too fine. It is hard for millers, like cooks, to get away from the white flour idea. It can be ground medium coarse and sifted, and the bran reground till it is all used, and then mixed. In this way there will be no real fine white flour in it, nor any real coarse bran. It is more even. My son used to make it this way on a small mill, even making 59 pounds of flour from 60 pounds of wheat.

You can buy a hand mill for $3.00, and almost anyone can learn to make good whole wheat flour and grind enough in an hour to last a small family a week.

Because we have been raised on white bread most people have to learn to like whole wheat bread; but when you have learned to like whole wheat bread, white bread will taste like NOTHING to you.

The flour made of soft wheat is different from that made of hard wheat, but either is good.

But even with the very best whole wheat flour there are many who say they just can't make good bread with it. And so I will tell you how to make *good* whole wheat bread; but, as with almost everything, there is some difficulty to be removed. First: Don't try to make *anything* out of whole wheat flour and think for one moment that it will cook or look as if made from white flour. It just won't do it. It is not paste; so it will not make pastry. Then, too, we are still too much like mother Eve was: 'When she saw that it was . . . pleasant to the eye . . . she did eat.' (Gen. 3:6) *All* our senses should be used in deciding what is beautiful; and not merely just the sense of sight. So the most beautiful bread for me is a *whole wheat muffin.*

To make *good* whole wheat bread, *make* and *bake exactly* as you would old-fashioned Southern soda corn bread.

The more you stir it in the mixing bowl, the better it is. It takes about as long to cook as corn bread. You can even leave out the handful of lard. Just "grease" the pan. It is mighty fine when baked in tin or iron muffin rings. You can even make good "light" bread with it without putting in half flour; that is, when you learn to

like it and like to learn. Put seedless* raisins in it, and O boy!

Now you just forget about white flour and pastry and get interested in making whole wheat bread, and presently you will be making *good* whole wheat bread.

It's good hot. It's good cold. It is still good when it is dry and hard. Chew it. The longer you chew it the better it tastes. Split your muffins in three, and toast. You can toast it hard and brown. You can char it. It's *good,* and it is *good* for you.

*Raisins *with* seeds, as the Creator made them (Gen. 1:29), are, of course, preferable to the "seedless" concoction of men like Burbank who have tampered with the fruits of the earth for commercial purposes.—*Ed.*

OLD-FASHIONED SODA CORN BREAD

Take 2 cups corn meal, 2 cups sour milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 heaping teaspoon soda.

Stir thoroughly.

Put two tablespoons melted lard in pan and have sizzling hot. Pour in batter and bake in moderately hot oven.

EGG BREAD

Same as above, except add 1 egg.

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

Take 2 cups whole wheat flour, 2 cups sour milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 heaping teaspoon soda.

Stir thoroughly.

Have muffin rings greased and sizzling hot. Fill rings 3/4 full and bake in hot oven.

Herbert Hoover's Optimism *By Harry W. Laidler*

[Reprinted from *The New Capitalist and The Socialist*]

HERBERT HOOVER, in his presidential campaign of 1928, joined the jubilee singers in behalf of the new capitalism of the post-war period. In his speech of acceptance in Palo Alto, he declared:

Great progress has been made in stabilization of commerce and industry. The job of every man has thus been made more secure. Unemployment in the sense of distress is widely disappearing. . . .

We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. The poor house is vanishing from among us. We have not yet reached the goal, but, given a chance to go forward with the policies of the last eight years, we shall soon, with the help of God, be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation. There is no guarantee against poverty equal to a job for every man. That is the primary purpose of the economic policies we advocate. . . .

With impressive proof on all sides of magnificent progress no one can rightly deny the fundamental correctness of our economic system.

In his Madison Square Garden address in New York in late October, he reiterated this point of view:

The slogan of progress is changing from the full dinner pail to the full garage. Our people have more to eat, better things to wear and better homes . . . Wages have increased; the cost of living has decreased. The job to every man and woman has been made more secure. We have in this short period [seven and a half years from the 1921 depression] decreased the fear of poverty, the fear of unemployment, the fear of old age; and these are fears that are the greatest calamities of human kind . . . Prosperity is no idle expression. It is a job for every worker; it is the safety and the safeguard of every business and every home. A continuation of the policies of the Republican party is fundamentally necessary to this progress and to the further building up of this prosperity.

A Scotchman's Vacation

[From the *Fellowship Forum*]

BOSTON, Mass.—Rev. S. D. MacElroy, a Scottish minister who has been touring the United States for four months and who is now visiting Boston, recommends the following substitutes for a vacation:

Go next door or across the street; sit there and wish you were at home. Remarkably like on a vacation.

Examine ruts in roads near your home through a magnifying glass. Looks exactly like Grand Canyon.

Poke cinders in your eyes and sleep on pantry shelf. Wonderful substitute for an upper berth.

Fill your grips with books or lead, and run for cars every day. Same thing as touring Europe.

Fill bathtub with water; put in some broken glass. Ah! Just like the old swimming hole.

Frightening the Enemy by Horrid Noises

REFERRING to the war department's new invention of a plan for frightening the enemy by deluging the atmosphere with horrid noises mechanically produced the Los Angeles *Times* says of the noise truck designed for use in the next world war:

It is equipped with all the noise-making devices of a jazz band—in fact, it is rated as the equivalent of two full-fledged brass bands. But there are no individual performers—not even a drum major. There are phonographs, amplifiers and loud-speakers, and when the truck dashes down the pike it sounds like the advance agent of Gehenna. With the aid of this frightful machine an army can dispense with its musicians and use them to carry bombs and other lethal hardware. All that the truck needs is a driver, and possibly that worthy can be dispensed with. When the musical truck blows into the sector the enemy will imagine that a whole army corps is approaching, with all its bands bellowing defiance. They will not even wait to see.

It is believed that if the League of Nations would order about three of these trucks it could stop any war that ever started—and this without firing a shot.

The rough-spoken person who said that war is hell would be wide of the mark when it becomes possible for a general to telephone a few brief orders from headquarters and then go marching through Georgia at the rate of forty miles an hour to the fiendish accompaniment of a double-decked and high-powered brass band made up of mechanical robots whose ear for music was built by Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison.

Orthodox Medical Ethics *By Dr. Chas. T. Betts (Ohio)*

SOME years ago the writer considered himself one of the most ethical persons in his profession of Toledo, Ohio. This question of modern ethics came to his attention recently, the article was printed in the *Medico-Physical Research Association Journal*, of Lewiston, Pennsylvania. A discussion of this matter was given by Dr. E. M. Purdue, of Kansas City, Missouri. He made a statement that "if anyone charged him with being ethical at this time he would consider it his immediate duty to investigate his own conduct". Knowing Dr. Purdue to be one of the best informed scientists in America along medical lines, this statement was of exceptional interest and caused the writer to investigate just what ethics are and mean as applied today.

Several years ago the writer attempted to secure a hearing upon the aluminum question before the Toledo local of The American Medical Union. He found that no hearing could be granted; furthermore, no answer to any communication was received. It is evident that the ethics of The American Medical Union prevent anyone outside their ranks from securing a hearing. One is entirely ignored. A discussion of general health topics, even where these matters are requested by various publishers, cannot be had, because such requests are also ignored.

For instance, *The Naked Truth* magazine, of Muscatine, Iowa, published that they desired the medical profession to supply articles, which they would publish, in favor of vaccination or the injection of various serums. They wished to publish both sides of the question. The writer has no knowledge that this magazine has received any articles from the medics as requested, but will venture the guess that none will be forthcoming for the purpose of being published in competition or in connection with other writers who do not believe the public should be supplied with vaccine or serums. This would be unethical.

It is evident that ethical orthodox medics are like kings, "They can do no wrong, can make no mistakes." If any mistakes are apparent they are immediately dismissed as not having been made; however, at times newspapers print articles that command attention. In perusing the daily papers the following article came to the writer's attention:

(Toledo *Blade*, Toledo, Ohio, March 11, 1929)

DOCTORS OPERATE, MURDER CHARGED

Elizabethton, Tenn., March 11.—Dr. W. H. Longmire and Dr. Murrel Pinson, under bond on charges of murder, Sunday reiterated that they had no statement to make "until the proper time" about the death of 12-year-old Elbert Grindstaff of Sciotha, near here, who died after an operation.

Coroner W. T. Ferguson announced he had evidence that an operation for appendicitis was performed on the boy by the two physicians and that they were intoxicated at the time. His report was supplemented by statements of two physicians whom he had called in to help with an autopsy. They said they found

evidence of an operation for appendicitis and took from the viscera of the body, which was exhumed Thursday, an appendix which they said was normal.

It is noted here that an operation for appendicitis had been performed, yet the appendix was perfectly normal and had not been removed. The writer's present understanding of ethics from an orthodox medical standpoint is that these gentlemen who did the operating were normally ethical, but it was very unethical for the coroner to make their mistake public; and when all the coroners belong to the Medical Union the people will not get these facts.

In looking over the Toledo *Blade* of March 20, 1929, another interesting item appeared. In this case it is evident that there was no money in view or the person was not well enough known to have sufficient money to pay the physician for his services. Money has considerable to do with up-to-date ethics. This happened in Dayton, Ohio.

CHOKES TO DEATH IN AMBULANCE

Dayton, O., March 20.—Raymond Bell, 27, window cleaner, choked to death while being taken to a hospital Wednesday. He had suffered severely from a coughing spell Tuesday night, and when three physicians refused to call at the home, his wife summoned police, who removed him to the hospital.

Articles similar to this, appearing in papers throughout the country, have led the writer to wonder just how interested the orthodox medical profession is in the health of the public, from an ethical standpoint.

Not so long ago it was considered unethical for any medic to advertise in newspapers or magazines. Now it is being done in an extensive manner throughout our country under the clever guise of being reading material for public benefit or health. This kind of advertising, by The Toledo Academy of Medicine, can be found in the Toledo (Ohio) papers. Considerable publicity is done in other publications and frequently reaches magazines of extensive circulation, the most recent of which was published in *The Literary Digest* under date of October 5, 1929.

A PLEA AGAINST SELF-MEDICATION

According to an old legal maxim, "the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client." In like manner, asserts the medical correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, the man who doctors himself is likely to have a corpse for his patient.

"Diagnosis means calm and reasoned judgment. The last man who is competent to give an unprejudiced opinion on a disease is the sufferer himself.

"I have known a patient who actually injected diphtheria anti-toxin into himself when he had nothing worse than an ordinary relaxed throat. Another patient dosed himself for years for appendicitis, when all he suffered from was overeating.

"And it is an old and very true hospital joke that every medical student imagines that he has cancer of the parotid gland when he is cutting his wisdom teeth.

"Eighty percent of bad hearts are really disordered stomachs. Bad hearts do not advertise themselves. They bide their time and strike.

"A patient who has nothing more the matter with him than indigestion will fill his shelves with bottles and his body with unwanted remedies. A bad heart is romantic. Indigestion is not, and so the invalid prefers to believe that he had the first.

"But his doctor is not blind. He has usually seen the telltale bottles, and knows that he must go carefully lest he duplicate a dangerous dose of some powerful drug.

"Needless fear, undue optimism or ignorance is bound to cloud his judgment. Besides that, no man can look down his own throat, for instance, or indeed conduct any other of the physical examinations which are the basis of correct diagnosis. Symptoms represent what the patient thinks he feels. They may be entirely fallacious, because the body is always playing the confidence trick on the mind in one form or another.

"I would very much like as a matter of pure scientific interest to be present at a post-mortem on myself.

"It is the only way in which the feelings of a sick man could be linked up with the hard brass-tack facts of pathology.

"That is why it is foolish to try to doctor oneself. All sense of proportion is lost. A trifling ache may obscure in the sufferer's mind the root cause of the trouble. Medicine never will be an exact science. No two cases, even the very simplest, are alike in every way.

"But even a physician, if he tries to doctor himself, is playing against a disease that throws with loaded dice."

The above language gives the public to understand that they know nothing of medicine, so might give themselves the wrong kind, etc., etc. This is another article which is used evidently to scare the public into the doctors' offices. What does all this advertising or publicity mean to the physician? and is it his purpose to give actual service to mankind? Or is it to get what we call the "dollar"? This may be properly explained by an item which recently appeared in the Bridgeport *Post* under the caption of "Medical Progress":

100-PERCENT HEALTHY MAN VISITS 26 PHYSICIANS AND EACH ONE GIVES HIM DIFFERENT PRESCRIPTION

To the Editor: "That was a brilliant idea of Bernarr MacFadden's when he sent a perfectly sound, physician-certified, healthy young man to twenty-six *highly ethical,* licensed physicians of New York for a physical examination.

"The 100-percent healthy young man came back with the reports from those physicians that he was suffering from twenty-six different diseases and he had in his possession twenty-six different prescriptions for the treatment of the imaginary diseases."

Is it any wonder that medics who consider themselves of character, honesty and integrity begin to investigate their own conduct when they are accused of being ethical?

Here is a case worthy of consideration printed in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of November 7, 1928:

NOT CANCER, BUT PINCERS

X-RAY REVEALS SURGEON'S TOOL LEFT IN STOMACH EIGHT YEARS AGO

NICE.—Annie Crotch, an Englishwoman living in this city, thought she was suffering from cancer until the doctors removed a pair of pincers from her stomach recently.

She had her first operation in London a few years ago, later coming to France, where she continued to suffer. The doctors then thought the trouble might come from the bladder, so she went under the knife a second time, with no better results.

Miss Crotch came to the conclusion she had cancer, so had an X-ray made, which revealed a pair of surgeon's pincers in her stomach. They were left there by her first surgeon, eight years ago.

Can anyone realize how a person would feel to be walking around with a pair of pincers in his stomach for eight years, to find that they were left there by one of our so-called "ethical physicians"?

The matter of serumizing and vaccination is another matter of vital importance. It has been found that if inorganic iron is taken by mouth the body does not assimilate it, that it is not absorbed into the blood stream. Physicians now knowing this to be a fact inject the substance into the blood stream directly. This is being done by practically all ethical physicians.

The writer has been informed that three of his uncles served in the Civil War, that they had learned in that early day to inject little pellets of iron into the Confederate soldiers' bodies; but they did not in any instance get as close to their subjects as the licensed ethical physician does today. They had a rather crude method in performing the operation of injecting the iron, but the results were as inimical as when injected by the present method.

It is noted in *Chemistry and Medicine,* New York, by Dr. Harry Gideon Wells, pathologist of the University of Chicago, that this injection idea has been known for centuries and has been practiced upon human creatures by various kinds of snakes. The writer does not believe that Dr. Wells places the present "serum and vaccine squirters" in this class; however, he fully explains how our enemies may be matched in these matters. We can use our claws, teeth or horns; if we do not have these, we should use a "shell"; probably a hand grenade would serve the purpose just as well if the time ever comes that we must protect ourselves. The following article appears in the above-named book by Dr. Wells:

All living things are forced to go thru life beset by enemies that are constantly seeking to destroy them. Sometimes they defend themselves by chemical methods, and are equipped to do this by means of weapons, such as horns, teeth and claws, or by such defensive armor as shells, hides and furs. But to a much larger extent the defense is chemical, although usually the chemical defenses are not so obvious as the physical defenses.

There are exceptions to this statement, however, and chemical warfare is neither a human nor a recent achievement.

Our chemical warfare service was long antedated by its prototype the skunk.*

The smoke screen of the navy and the aeroplane is but a recent imitation of the ink clouds of the squid. Even the primitive chemical warfare with the poisoned arrow of the aborigines was long antedated by the venomous snake, whose beautiful apparatus for hypodermic injections is a marvel of efficiency and clever construction.

Why has the ethical physician in this modern day and age attempted to the best of his ability and intelligence to imitate this lowly beast? It is the writer's opinion that the day will arrive when the light of publicity upon medical science may be brought forward to such a degree throughout the pages of this magazine that to some or a large extent, at least, the public may be free from these *injected poisons.*

*The word "skunk" does not refer to the ethical physician.

Eugenics and Barbarism *By Herbert M. Shelton, D.P., D.N.T. (Texas)*

IN *The Golden Age* for May 27 (No. 305) is an article by A. J. West, of Denmark, on "Eugenics", in which he defends a part of the eugenic program on the ground of necessity, the plea that has always served tyrants in abusing their subjects and robbing them of their rights and liberties. He compares enforced eugenics to the isolation of a case of so-called infectious disease which we submit to, "not because we enjoy it, but for the good of others."

This is an apt comparison. We submit to quarantine, not for the good of others, but because superstition, brought down to us from remote antiquity, tells us that there are contagious diseases that we can "catch" from another. We will submit to compulsory eugenics for the same reason: because ignorance, born before Mendel and Weissman, before Morgan and Bateson, leads us to believe that there are hereditary diseases.

Mr. West quotes 'statistics', which recalls Carlyle's exclamation that there are three kinds of lies. Statistics may be quoted on both sides of the matter, and both groups will be equally impressive. But statistics give effects, not causes.

"Eugenics" may mean "well-born"; but then, "democracy" means "government by the people". We should not allow ourselves to be hypnotized by the meaning of a word. Let us look back of the scenes and see what we can find there. When this is done, we find a group of medical men seeking to increase their incomes by compelling the public to submit to their fads and damaging practices. The eugenic program is only part of the broader plan to establish state medicine and set up a medical inquisition. Mr. West should not forget that the Dark Ages have not passed, and that if the medical priesthood is given the power it will be every bit as evil as the ecclesiastical priesthood.

Mr. West also quotes President Hoover's table of the number of defective children in this country. His use of this table in this article implies that he thinks that the eugenic program will remedy this condition. He does not advocate killing off these defective children, as Sparta did, and I assume that he would sterilize them by surgical methods, as the surgeons desire.

Imagine remedying malnutrition by sterilization! The nature cure remedy would be the eradication of poverty and would spread dietary knowledge. Both of these elements in our prescription would aid in putting the doctors out of business, and this no eugenist is seeking. It is true that many doctors are opposed to eugenics. This opposition grows out of their fear that the program might be successful and that, while it would immediately increase their incomes, it would spoil their incomes in the future.

There are idealists in the camp of the eugenists who delight in painting a rosy future for the race as soon as the methods of the breeding-stable have been instituted in human society; but there were also idealists among the pre-war prohibitionists who did the same kind of painting. Idealism is a great thing, but it ought to be hitched to something besides enthusiasm and ignorance.

Mr. West mentions so-called "syphilis". Why does he not prove that there is such a disease? He simply accepts the existence of the protean monster on faith. Here in Texas, before a man can get a license to marry he has to present a certificate from a licensed physician that he is free from venereal and supposed hereditary diseases. As I write this letter there is a young lady under treatment, by a physician friend of mine, for gonorrhea contracted a few days after her marriage to a man certified by a doctor to be free of venereal disease. The man paid his money to the profession, and this is what the law is for, but the woman has the disease just the same.

We do well to bear in mind that among the drugs, serums, vaccines, surgical operations, etc., of the medical profession, there is nothing of value save an occasional surgical procedure. Their whole so-called "science" grew out of Egyptian black magic and has not lost its demonologic character. By their own admissions, more deaths are caused by their practices every year in this country than from any other cause. We shall be in a sad plight when we place the welfare of the race in their hands.

Readers of *The Golden Age* know the unpleasant truth about the clergy; they should also know the truth about the medical profession, which sprang from the same demon-worshiping shamans (doctor-priests) as did the "doctors of divinity". Fudge! These readers know the truth about the politicians, who also descended from the same line of "children of God" or children of the Sun" as did the priests and medicine men. Hippocrates was the grandson of Apollo, and

Alexander the Great (great murderer) was the "Son of Zeus".

Medicine originated in demonology and spent its time until the last century and a half trying to exorcise demons. During the past half century it has tried to exorcise germs. Its methods are the same in both efforts at exorcism, and instead of injuring the demon or the germ, the injury is often to the patient.

We ought to confine the whole eugenic scheme to the Methodist "hell" and leave it there in torment forever and forever. If we do not, it will sooner or later be used against the common people in this country to maintain the *status quo* for the benefit of the little tin gods on quality hill. It is about time we awake from our nightmare of anti-naturalism and cease efforts to build a satisfactory and enduring world system on artificial and anti-natural principles.

For instance, the flapper who does nothing more than remove the grease from her nose has to remove the grease several times a day every day. She is not improving on nature by her cosmetic foolishness. She is only kidding her own half-conscious self. A return to nature would mean the removal of the causes of greasy noses.

Cuba's Debt to Mrs. Ryder

AN AMERICAN military order, still in effect, forbids bullfights in Cuba. For years attempts were made to renew them. Every time it was tried an American woman who knew of the law, and who made Cuba her home, appeared in the ring single-handed and in the name of the law demanded that the fight be stopped. She finally won out, and today Cuba honors her memory. She died in April of this year, loved and respected. It shows what a woman can do.

Odd Fellow and Masonic Prayers

THE Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for Massachusetts, having asked the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World, "Is it lawful for a chaplain to commence and finish his prayer in the name of Christ?" received the following answer, which is chiefly remarkable because most ministers are members of lodges and because every minister familiar with the Bible knows that in prayer to Jehovah God "There is none other name under heaven given among men" and "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it".—Acts 4:12; John 14:13, 14.

Our Order only requires a belief in the existence of the Supreme Being as a qualification for membership, and has no affinity with any religious sect or system of faith; hence everything savoring of sectarianism is not to be tolerated. The words 'system or sect' do not have reference merely to the sects within the pale of Christianity, but have a far broader significance and include all the religions of the world. In this sense Christianity is a sect; hence it is inexpedient, and I think *unlawful* to make prominent reference to it in lodge work. We have Jews, and may have Mohammedans and others of non-christian sects within our Order, and the rule applies to them equally with members of the Christian faith.

A similar attitude toward prayer is maintained by the Masonic order. Thus the *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* contains the statement:

Hutchinson and Oliver, I am constrained to believe, have fallen into great error in calling the Master Masons' degree a Christian Institution. If Masonry were simply a Christian Institution the Brahmin, the Moslem and the Buddhist could not conscientiously partake of its illumination, but its *universality* is its *boast;* in its language citizens of every nation may converse; at its altars all religions may kneel, and to its *creed* every faith may subscribe.

Despite this open admission that Masonry is not a Christian institution, the same book says of prayer:

Freemasonry is a religious institution, and hence its regulations inculcate the use of prayer as a proper tribute of gratitude to the beneficent Author of life.

The religion of masonry is nonsectarian. It admits men of every creed within its hospitable bosom. It is not Judaism, though there is nothing to offend the Jew.

Authenticity of the Pentateuch *By Nemo (England)*

THE PENTATEUCH is the Greek name given to the first five books in the Old Testament, and means the five-volume book, the Hebrew Pentateuch being written on a single roll, called in Hebrew, The Law, "Torah."

In the Old Testament it is called "The Law of Moses" (Ezra 7:6), "The Book of the Law of Moses" (Neh. 8:1), "The Book of Moses" (Ezra 6:18), "The Book of the Law of Jehovah by the hand of Moses."—2 Chron. 34:14.

Both Jewish and heathen tradition make Moses author of the Pentateuch. In the record itself we read, "The Lord said unto Moses, Write this for a memorial in a book." (Ex. 17:14) "Moses wrote all the words of the Lord." (Ex. 24:4) Then he describes the journey of the Israelites "by the commandment of the Lord". (Num. 33:2) We read that Moses "wrote this law, and delivered it unto the priests, the sons of Levi" and ordered that at the end of every seven years they should "read it before all Israel in their hearing". (Deut. 31:9-11) Our Lord referred to the writing of Moses, the Pentateuch (John 5:46), and He cites commandments which we find in the Pentateuch as "commandments of Moses". —Matt. 8:4; Luke 20:37.

The books show (1) they were written by a Hebrew with the language and traditions of his nation; (2) written by a Hebrew acquainted with Egypt and Arabia, their customs and learning: Egyptian learning not for foreigners, but only for the priests and royal family. Moses was the adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter. (3) The laws are given, mixed with narrative, showing one author. (4) The style of the different books agrees with the circumstances of Moses.

No one ever doubted that Moses was the author of the Pentateuch, until the 13th century, and in England, till Thomas Hobbs negatived it, in A. D. 1650. Now there are some people who would doubt anything. They will not take the trouble to "prove all things". Josephus (A. D. 70) speaks of books, extant in his time, which confirm the history of the flood, the deliverance from Egypt, and the expulsion of the Canaanites. Creation completed in six days or periods, division of time into weeks, the seventh day holy, the state of innocency or the golden age, the promise of a mighty deliverer, the flood, the ark —all are traditions preserved among nearly all nations.

Geologists say the present state of the globe "cannot date much farther back than 5,000 or 6,000 years". (Cuvier, De Luc) The unchanged habits and manners of the Arab tribes still confirm the accuracy of the descriptions found in Genesis of the manners and customs of the patriarchs. It seems quite extraordinary to see such an important lady as Sarah, Abraham's wife, making cakes upon the hearth. (Gen. 18:6) Not only do they make it in the same way now, but even the wife of the proudest chief will make and knead bread with her own hands.

The hasty cooking of the calf is not at all in accord with Western habits, but strangers are still entertained by hospitable Arabs, just as the angels were by Abraham and Sarah. You can still see women going to the well to draw water and then covering the well to keep out the sand. The people still live in tents, and the chief sits at the door of the tent. There are still caravans of merchants crossing the desert, and in the very track, too, taken by Midianitish traders when Joseph was sold by his brethren.

Travelers can still find the site of Babel and declare that things are "as they were in the beginning". Geography would be deficient without the book of Genesis; for only there do we learn how the three sons of Noah peopled the world, the family of Shem settling east and northeast of the Tigris, Japheth's family in Asia Minor and from thence to Europe, Ham's in Mesopotamia, Arabia and Canaan, thence to Assyria, Egypt and Africa.

The book has important prophecies of the Messiah, fate of the Israelites, etc. The story of the creation has been found almost complete in Babylonian cuneiform writings. Scenes of the creation, the woman and the serpent, the angel with the flaming sword, were sculptured on the walls of Thebes and other places.

A procession of Roman soldiers carrying the seven-branched candlestick, the table of shewbread and the silver trumpets taken at the capture of Jerusalem, by the Emperor Titus, A. D. 70, is carved on the Arch of Titus at Rome.

The Assyrian account of the deluge, on a clay tablet taken from the library of the king of Assyria, 668-626 B. C. at Nineveh, is in the British Museum, No. K3375.

The Rosetta stone, 195 B. C., is in the British

Museum. It had an inscription in honor of Ptolemy V in the Egyptian and Greek languages, giving us the key to understand Egyptian hieroglyphics and that language, and helping us to show now, at the due time, that the Scriptures are true.

Seventeen Lies in One Letter

THE Bulletin Electric Press, Mt. Joy, Pa., is the alleged printer of a letter said to be circulating in Mennonite districts of Lancaster county, Pa. We glanced over the letter, and observing that it contains, at the very least, seventeen lies, we reprint it and put the lies in *italics*. If this is the kind of spiritual food the Mennonites like, no wonder they have no use for books which explain the Bible.

A LETTER

Written by the Lord Himself, AND *Sent Down upon the Earth* IN THE CITY OF MAGDEBURG, GERMANY.

This Letter was written in Golden Letters, and *sent on earth by God through an Angel;* whosoever wants to copy this letter shall have it, but *whosoever despises this Letter will be forsaken by God.*

The curse will be upon those that labor on Sunday, therefore I bid you not to labor on the Sabbath, *but to go to church* and be humble. The beautifying of the face I forbid, also the wearing of false hair and abiding in luxury. Out of your riches you must give to the poor, and not scantily; and *you must sincerely believe that this letter was written by my own hand and a true message of Christ.* Nobody must act like the beasts who have no reason.

Six days in the week you shall labor and do all your work, but the Seventh day, namely, the Sabbath, must be kept holy; *if you do not observe this commandment I will send amongst you war, famine and plague. Furthermore, I request of everybody, young or old, children and adult persons, not to work into the late hours of Saturday, the day before the Sabbath,* but to repent then all your sins in order to reach forgiveness. Do not keep hankering after silver and gold; do not indulge in perjury; keep clean of the lusts of the flesh, and never forget that *it was I who created you* and that it is in my power to destroy you again.

Do not rejoice over your neighbor if he comes to poverty; have pity with him and you shall be blessed.

To you, children, I say: Honor your father and mother that your days may be long on earth.

Whosoever does not believe in what I have said, and does not live up to my commandments, shall be cursed and lost in eternity.

I, Jesus, wrote this letter with my own hand, and they that will bring in opposition against it, will never find favor with me.

Whosoever is in possession of this letter and keeps the same secreted, shall be cursed by the church of Christ.

If your sins be ever so great, do only repent and you will find forgiveness, but the unbeliever shall die *and be punished in hell,* and on the day of judgment I will inquire into all his sins.

They who carry this letter on their persons, or keep it safe in their houses, will not be hurt by the stroke of lightning, and fire and water will do them no harm.

They who will make this letter known to the world will find their reward and die an easy and blessed death.

Keep all I have said in this letter, *written by myself and sent to you through an angel.*

I am the true Lord of Heaven, Son of God and the Holy Mother, Mary.—Amen.

So has it happened in the city of Magdeburg, in the year 1783.

Believe It or Not

THE robe in which Joseph of Arimathea wrapped the body of Christ has recently been on view in the Turin cathedral. This robe was declared bogus in 1898, when it was last shown, but now it is genuine, as genuine indeed as any of the relics of the church. It was probably made by a French artist in the fourteenth century.

Disobedience the Way to Death

NO ONE will ever gain eternal life who does not get a knowledge of the only true God; give God the first place in his heart; obey God's commandments to the best of his ability; get a knowledge of Jesus Christ, God's Son; accept Jesus as the bread from heaven; hear and listen to His voice; become one of His sheep; do the work Jesus gives him to do; give earthly possessions a secondary place in his heart, and show love and mercy toward all.

The first lesson man was given to learn was the lesson of obedience to God's commands, and it really seems sometimes that this lesson of obedience is the hardest lesson man has to learn. Because Adam and Eve were disobedient and ate the fruit which they were expressly forbidden to eat, death has come upon us all, and incident thereto have come all the calamities that have befallen the human family even unto now.

We consider some instances of disobedience which appear in the Scriptures, and we note what happened as a result. These matters are helpful to us because they show us how God views our attention or inattention to His just commands. Surely the Creator and sustainer of every creature has a perfect right to require that the creature shall obey His will, i. e., do the things for which he was created, or cease to be.

There are several kinds of disobedience. There is the open, deliberate, willful kind, such as was father Adam's; then there is the disobedience brought on by deception and cupidity, such as was mother Eve's. There is the disobedience which is perhaps wholly or almost wholly the result of curiosity or doubt, as in the case of Lot's wife.

The angels that brought about the escape of Lot and his family wasted no words. They told them just what to do and what not to do. One of the commandments was, "Look not behind thee." This was brief enough, simple enough. The least that could be expected would be simple obedience to such a command from one who had saved their lives.

"But his wife looked back from behind him, and she became a pillar of salt." (Gen. 19:26) No doubt Lot's wife stumbled in her flight and, before she could regain her footing, became covered with the half-liquid, slimy mud brought about in the great rainstorm mentioned in the twenty-fourth verse. The brimstone and fire mentioned were doubtless the sulphur and bitumen which even now exist in the valley of the Dead Sea, caught up in the raging elements. Lot's wife became suffocated, and her body incrusted with the salt crystals which are even now continuously exhaled from the Dead Sea.

The Half-hearted Obedience of Lot

Lot himself was not fully and promptly obedient, but he was not disobedient. He was on the borderline between the two. The angels who brought him forth from Sodom bid him "escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed" (Gen. 19:17), but instead of doing exactly as he was bid, Lot argued the matter and prayed for a modification of the order, saying, "I cannot escape to the mountain, lest some evil take me, and I die; behold now, this city [Zoar] is near to flee unto, and it is a little one: Oh, let me escape thither." (Gen. 19:19, 20) The angel granted this request, but the record in the balance of the chapter serves the purpose of telling us that his interests thereafter were not as fully cared for as they would have been if he had been promptly, fully and unquestioningly obedient.

The Tardy Obedience of Moses

We have another illustration of what may be called tardy obedience, in the case of Moses. When God appeared to him in the land of Midian and told him to return to Egypt and deliver the people of Israel, Moses had many excuses to offer. He did not consider himself a suitable person; he did not know the personal name of the real Deliverer; the people would not believe him, nor hearken to his voice; he was slow of speech; he asked that somebody be sent in his place; and though he was eighty years of age he even asked his father-in-law if he could have a few days off, probably in the hope that the old gent would say No. Even when he had finally started, God had still to bring to his attention the fact that in respect to his son he had been disobedient to the covenant of circumcision which God had entered into with Abraham and his posterity.

It is true that Moses did at length overcome his fears and return to Egypt to act as Israel's deliverer, but because he had failed to be promptly and fully obedient and trust God's word at all times, Aaron was made his mouthpiece; and

now see the troubles that were brought upon him because of this fact.

It was Aaron, his own brother in the flesh, who went about through the camp criticizing Moses because he had married the woman of his choice; and it was Aaron, his brother, his mouthpiece, who, while Moses was up in the mount, dishonored him and dishonored his God by melting the earrings of the women and making the golden calf.

Moreover, it was Aaron, his brother, his mouthpiece, who was associated with Moses in the joint act of disobedience that brought about the exclusion of both of them from the promised land. When the people were without water, Moses was told to take Aaron, his brother, and between them they were to "speak to the rock before their eyes" and it would give forth water for the congregation and their livestock.

But, instead of doing as they were bid, the two men gathered the congregation together before the rock and "he [that is, probably Aaron, his mouthpiece, acting as spokesman] said unto them, Hear now, ye rebels; must we fetch you water out of this rock? [Thereafter] Moses . . . smote the rock twice, and the water came out abundantly"; but because the two men were disobedient and failed to magnify God's name in the eyes of the people, it was forbidden to both of them that they should enter the promised land. Aaron died at once, and Moses shortly afterward, in plain sight of the goal to which he had been leading two million people for forty years.

The Disobedience of Pharaoh

It cannot be said for Pharaoh that he did not know that the Israelites were the people of God. When Moses and Aaron first went in before him, the rod which Aaron bore, when it was cast before him, was turned into a serpent, and although Pharaoh's spirit mediums performed a similar feat, Aaron's rod swallowed up theirs. Pharaoh could not have helped but notice this.

The next morning, Moses and Aaron stood by Pharaoh's side and in his presence turned the waters of Egypt into blood, not only in their rivers, but in their ponds and pools of water, and even in their vessels of wood and stone. Pharaoh could not help but see that a tremendous power was being manifested in his presence.

A week later he was warned that frogs would overrun Egypt, and as a consequence there were frogs all over Pharaoh's house, in his bedchamber, in his bed, in his ovens and kneading troughs; when he reached in his pocket for a subway fare, the first thing he did was to pull out a frog; if he reached in his vest pocket to get a postage stamp, he found that some slimy frog had licked it before he had; and if he went to pull the watch out of his pocket to see the time of day, he unexpectedly jammed his thumb into a frog's open mouth. The frogs were to be not only upon Pharaoh, but upon all his people. If there were no subways, postage stamps or watches, the effect was the same as if there had been; the frogs were there and Pharaoh could not miss them.

Thereafter, similarly, the very dust of Egypt turned into lice on man and beast. Pharaoh became lousy, and even his magicians became lousy and acknowledged to Pharaoh that this was the finger of God.

Following the plague of lice there was a plague of flies. The screen doors and windows were of no use, and it was no use to call for the Flit, or any other bug exterminator. Pharaoh's house was filled with swarms of flies from the garret to the cellar and from the front porch to the garbage can.

The next thing that happened in Egypt, after due notice was served upon Pharaoh, was that all the livestock got epizootic. The cattle got the epizootic, the horses got the epizootic, the asses got the epizootic, the camels got the epizootic, the oxen got the epizootic, the sheep got the epizootic, and if there were any other kinds of livestock that are not named, they got the epizootic too.

The horse doctors were so busy that they didn't know which way to turn. They were like the great financiers that are trying to cure Christendom's ills at the present time. They have more cases of epizootic on their hands than they can handle. As a result, all the cattle of Egypt died. Surely Pharaoh knew when that happened.

The next thing that happened was that all of the Egyptians had boils, plenty of them. Pharaoh had them, the magicians had them, all the Egyptians had them; everybody except Moses and Aaron and the people of God. On the next occasion Pharaoh was treated to a hailstorm, and the hail was so severe that all the livestock that was left in the field was smitten;

trees were demolished, and crops of every kind were ruined.

The next thing Pharaoh and his crowd were treated to a plague of locusts. The locusts filled Pharaoh's house and the houses of all his servants, and the houses of all the Egyptians, and the locusts ate up everything that had not been destroyed by the hail.

Right after the plague of locusts, there was a plague of darkness over Egypt which lasted for three days; a darkness so thick that it could be felt.

Before each of these plagues, Pharaoh had been warned to let the Israelites go. Despite his certain knowledge that these commands were from Almighty God, he disobeyed. Finally, he was warned that all the first-born in Egypt must die, from the first-born of Pharaoh himself to the first-born of the humblest servant in his realm, and including also all the first-born of beasts.

The net result of all this disobedience was the complete loss to Paraoh of everything in his realm, including life itself; and when he finally undertook to chase after the Israelites and bring them back, he was overthrown and drowned in the depths of the Red Sea.

The Disobedience of the Israelites

The record of the wanderings of the children of Israel in the wilderness is a record of disobedience. An instance in point is where they were provided with bread from heaven, manna. The manna kept over the sabbath all right, but it would not keep over other days. Thus, manna could be gathered on the sixth day of the week, representing our Friday, and it would be good over the Jewish sabbath, which is Saturday, and none might be gathered on that day; but if gathered on any day of the week from the first to the fifth, inclusive, i. e., from Sunday to Thursday, it would not keep over until the next day; and the people were forbidden to allow it to stand over night. When some of them did so, thus attempting to provide beforehand for the needs of any other day than the sabbath, the manna bred worms and stank. God's displeasure at their disobedience was immediately manifest.

The very wanderings of the children of Israel in the wilderness were due to their disobedience. Early in their experiences, shortly after they had departed from Mount Horeb, Moses, acting as God's representative, had told them that when they came into the mount of the Amorites they should go up and possess the land, because it had been given to them by the Lord their God.

Not being fully and promptly obedient, they requested that first twelve spies should be sent out, who would go to search out the land and bring of its fruits. Two of the spies came back and told the truth, and they all admitted that it was a good land, but ten of the twelve spies brought back untrue reports, declaring that the people that dwelt in the land were giants and that the cities were great and walled up to heaven.

As they always do, the people in general preferred to believe the untrue reports rather than the true ones. They became disobedient and wanted to stone Caleb and Joshua, because they told the truth. As a consequence, not a person twenty years old and upward in the whole number, except Caleb and Joshua, ever went into the promised land. The disobedient ones all died in the wilderness.

Even after this decree had been passed, they were still disobedient. They thought to change God's purposes toward them by presuming to go up and make the attack anyway; but the attack failed, and many of them fell by the sword.

The instructions given to Moses and Aaron in connection with the tabernacle services gave the details of just how incense was to be offered before the Lord. The typical value of these things that were to be done we need not discuss at this time, but we notice the instructions: that the priest was to "take a censer full of burning coals of fire from off the altar before the LORD, and his hands full of sweet incense beaten small, and bring it within the vail; and he shall put the incense upon the fire before the LORD, that the cloud of the incense may cover the mercy seat that is upon the testimony, that he die not". —Lev. 16:12, 13.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, were disobedient to these instructions of the Lord and probably while under the influence of liquor, each took a censer and put fire therein and put incense thereon and offered strange fire before the Lord, disobedient to his commands. The result was that fire went out from before the Lord and devoured them both.

Disobedience in the Promised Land

Before they entered the land of Canaan, the Israelites were instructed to wipe out the inhabitants and all that they possessed. There was a reason for this. These inhabitants were idolaters, and if either they or their possessions were spared, the almost inevitable result would be that the Israelites would become idolaters too, because Satan is always busy to take advantage of every opportunity to turn the minds of the people away from God. Idolatry has been one of the means he has used to that end.

Hardly had Joshua and his forces captured Jericho before his armies suffered a smart defeat at the next point they attacked. The reason was disclosed. Contrary to instructions, Achan had taken a garment and a quantity of gold and silver and hidden them in the earth in the midst of his tent.

When brought to light, he and all of his house and all of his possessions of every sort were treated as though they had been, like the Canaanites, enemies of God. He and his family were executed, and all their property was completely destroyed by fire. This matter of obedience to Almighty God is not a light thing: it is a very important thing; and it was important at that time that an example should be made of Achan so that others might not be led into his error.

There is the disobedience of Saul, the first king of Israel. For his first act of disobedience in offering a burnt offering to the Lord instead of waiting for Samuel to offer it, as he had been bid to do, Saul was warned that his kingdom could not continue after him but that the Lord would appoint in his place one who would be obedient.

One act of disobedience leads to another. Told to utterly destroy the Amalekites and all that they had, Saul saved the Amalekite king and the best of their sheep and oxen. Let us notice what Samuel had to say on this point, because it goes to the root of the matter.

"Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. For rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, and stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry. Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, he hath also rejected thee from being king."—1 Sam. 15: 22, 23.

The fact that Saul was sorry because he had been disobedient did not change the fact of the disobedience, nor did it withhold from him the penalty for his act. When Samuel told him that he had been rejected he prayed that his sin might be pardoned and that together they might worship the Lord, but Samuel turned away from him.

After he did so, Saul seized his garment and laid hold upon it so vigorously that it was torn. Samuel said to him, "The Lord hath rent the kingdom of Israel from thee this day, and hath given it to a neighbour of thine, that is better than thou. And also the Strength of Israel will not lie nor repent: for he is not a man, that he should repent."—1 Sam. 15: 28, 29.

In most things David was a man after God's own heart, but see what happened to him and to his house from the time that he violated the sixth and seventh commandments, when he caused Uriah, the Hittite, to be killed, and took his wife to be his own wife. Because of these acts of disobedience God's declarations against him and against his household were fulfilled.

Read the account in the 12th and 13th chapters of 2 Samuel and see if David did not pay dearly. See also the cry of his heart, in the 51st Psalm, after Nathan, the prophet, had come in and accused him to his face of the sorrows which he had brought upon himself and upon his house as the result of his disobedience.

There is the disobedience of Solomon, who made the mistake of marrying some attractive young women who had been brought up heathen. To please them he caused structures to be erected for the worship of several false gods and goddesses, Ashtaroth, Milcom, Chemosh and Molech. For violating this first commandment the Lord was angry with Solomon and the kingdom was taken from his house and line and given to the line of Nathan, from which line our Lord Jesus came according to the flesh.

There is the case of the prophet of Judah who came to reproach Jeroboam. This man was instructed not to eat bread nor to drink water nor to turn back after he had started homeward. He disobeyed, and was slain by a lion on his homeward way.

There is the disobedience of Ahab, king of Israel, in letting go out of his hand Benhadad, king of Syria. For doing this, Ahab lost his life.

The Disobedience of Lucifer

All the foregoing cases of disobedience that are recorded in the Scriptures received a just recompense of reward, but all taken together they do not compare in importance with the great act of disobedience and disloyalty whereby Lucifer became Satan, the Devil, and the greatest enemy of God and man. This disobedience began, so far as we know, in the Garden of Eden, and is at the bottom of all disobedience that has ever occurred in heaven or earth from that time until this.

To it can be traced all the sorrows of earth and heaven; for there have been sorrows in heaven, as is plainly disclosed in the first and second chapters of Job's prophecy, the 12th chapter of Revelation, and elsewhere in Holy Writ.

To this act of disobedience may be traced all the false religions that have cursed the earth, all the wars, all the sickness, the poverty, the unemployment, the cruelties, and the false standards of business success, education, morals, government and society, which have made the world a madhouse.

All the evil results that Satan's disobedience have brought are to be undone. Justice is to come in place of injustice; peace will supersede war; honesty will take the place of graft and crookedness; truth will take the place of error; health will take the place of sickness; liberty will take the place of bondage; happiness will take the place of sorrow; and God will take the place in the human heart that has hitherto been occupied by the Devil, who has been worshiped under the name of God. Last of all, the Devil himself will get just what he deserves, namely, destruction, which is the due and proper reward for his disobedience.

Perhaps some future time we may get an opportunity to study the other side of this question, the positive side, and see in Holy Writ and in the prophecies how promptly and how wonderfully obedience has been and will be rewarded, particularly as exemplified in the case of Jesus, our Savior and Redeemer.

IN GOLDEN AGE NO. 311

there will be an excellent article on F a r m e r s, that important division of humankind that contributes so largely to the well-being of the people. Farming remains the basic industry, and readers of *The Golden Age* will appreciate the information this issue will bring them on the subject.

Another article worthy of notice points out the ineffectual efforts of man to restrain crime by punishment, and shows how frequently the supposed administrators of justice have been more criminal than those whom they sought to reform.

Speaking of crime, the practice of vaccination still continues to claim its victims, as another article pointedly sets forth.

The treatment accorded a certain group of war-resisters, called Nazarenes, is the theme of a short write-up.

And we must not forget the article about Russia, that much-discussed but little-known land where centuries of ecclesiastical oppression and deception have driven the people to infidelity.

An amusing item tells of a pastor's attempt to discover why so many men do not attend church. He suggests some probable reasons, but overlooks some others more probable.

Judge Rutherford's reply to a group of traducers of the truth will be appreciated by those who like the plain truth plainly spoken.

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Farming—Present and Future

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

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

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

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

The Competent Farmer

It must be admitted that today, in order to succeed in the farming business, a man must have a greater variety of exact knowledge and make better use of it than in almost any other business. He must change his plans with every change in the weather, and the decisions must be quick and accurate. Certain conditions often make it necessary to do two days' work in one. The decision as to when to do a particular piece of farm work is of great importance. Harvesting requires dry weather; plowing requires that it be moist but not wet; the driving of fence posts is done to best advantage when the soil is completely saturated with water.

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

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

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

The farmers are always confronted with some

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

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

The Choice of a Farm

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Choice of Crops

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

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

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

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

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

In planting crops, the farmer is obliged to consider which crops and how many shall be raised. The small grains require much labor at planting time only. Corn, potatoes, sugar beets, and cotton require constant summer cultivation, and harvesting can be done only by hand. Consequently, the farmer who has mainly his own labor to depend upon must avoid a combination of crops of which the busiest seasons correspond or overlap.

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

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

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

The Farm Animals

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

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

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

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

Farmers all over the country still make much use of horses for agricultural work. There are 3,000,000 in France, and 4,000,000 in Germany. In 1788 there were but five horses in Australia; in 1850 there were 159,951; now there are 2,250,361. In Great Britain there are 1,204,198 horses engaged in agriculture.

The New Hired Man

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

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

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

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

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

On a well-managed farm a gasoline engine pumps the water, drives the water system, operates the farm light plant, grinds wheat, saws wood, operates the grain elevators, runs the grindstone, mixes concrete; and, in fact, someone has said that the small gasoline engine will do practically anything a hired man can do except take the hired girl to town on Saturday night.

Planting Eleven Hundred Acres in a Day

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

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

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

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

It is very apparent that it is unprofitable to

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

Less Food Used by Animals

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

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

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

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

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

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

A device which is saving labor, and therefore operates in the same direction as labor-saving machinery, is the use of paper strips for the growing of pineapples in Hawaii. The growers raise 30 percent more pineapples than they otherwise would, and save labor too.

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

The Drift from Farm to City

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

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

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

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

A Great Social Loss

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is perhaps not generally known that we have in southern Alberta the largest collection of aristocratic land owners in America. To this place have come princes, barons and counts, some with plans of establishing a feudal system such as prevails in Europe; others to work as farmhands before starting on ranches of their own. Still others have bought farms to be managed by a foreman, a place where they could come for a rest.

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

Fairs—Colleges—Conferences

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

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

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

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

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

the changing conditions in finance and commerce.

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

Millions Yet to Be Saved

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

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

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

Is There Overproduction?

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

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

America needs not more than 600,000,000 bushels of wheat, yet regularly produces 800,000,000, and on one occasion, namely, in 1925, produced 1,000,000,000 bushels. The area devoted to raising wheat in the United States in 1930 was larger by 14,000,000 acres than it was before the World War. Kansas alone put 2,000,000 acres more to seed than it ever did before. Between 1911 and 1928 the world increased its acreage and production of wheat by 27 percent. In fifteen years Canada has increased its wheat acreage 14,084,700 acres, the United States 10,378,200 acres, Argentina 5,930,400, and Australia 3,459,400.

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

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

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

The Farm Board

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

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

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

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

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

The Marketing Problem

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Big Menace—The Corporation Farm

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

Farming has entered the machine age, and the small farmer is today as definitely out of the race as the old-style shoemaker who built shoes to order. The great Western plains are especially adapted to the use of machinery. In the year 1927, Thomas D. Campbell, of Harden, Mont., had 4,000 acres in wheat and 7,000 acres in flax. The Farmers' National Company of Omaha, C. J. W. Classen, president, manages 635 farms in Iowa and Nebraska. D. H. Doane, of St. Louis, operates 200,000 acres and has a dozen farm managers working for him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Items from Canadian Pacific Passenger Bulletin

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

The soundness of the economic principle underlying the operation of motive power over greater mileage already has been proved in one district where, by extending the runs of locomotives, it is now possible to do with thirty engines what formerly required fifty-one.

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

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

Germany Whipped at Last

AT LAST Germany is whipped and admits it. The last cuts in salaries have been made; there is nothing more that can be done. In a formal statement the German government says: "The putting forth of the last power and reserves of the nation entitles the German government, and makes it its duty toward the German people, to tell the world: The limits of the privations we have imposed on our people have been reached." The villainies of Versailles have been carried on for twelve years; now the time has come when there must be peace if European civilization is to be saved. But it is too late; it will not be saved; it is trembling on the brink of chaos even now. Only God's kingdom, which will take the place of Satan's rule, can save the people. But Satan's governments must go; all of them.

Posies by the Roadside

Basques Retain Autonomy

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

No Parking in Boulder City Streets

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

Restitution in Ireland

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

Chinese Potatoes in the Northwest

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

$3 a Week in Massachusetts Mills

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

Reductions in Family Incomes

THE Girls' Service League in New York attempts to get jobs for young girls, and questions applicants closely regarding home conditions. It found that in 1929 the average income per person per family was $10 a week. In May, 1931, the figure had dropped to $5 a week.

Seattle Social Welfare League

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

46,000,000 Acres Abandoned

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

Spinach as a Cure for Anemia

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

Vaccination Murders in Wigston

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

Spain Reducing Army Burdens

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

Japanese Imitate American Restaurants

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

Universe Self-Perpetuating After All

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

Salaries of Railway Executives

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

An Auto Lives Seven Years

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

Jewish Wedding in Spain

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

Great Find of Bauxite

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

London Post Takes a Crack at Us

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

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

Wash the Dishes Once a Day

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

Army Worms in Mississippi Delta

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

No Bovine Tuberculosis in Humans

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

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

A Modern Electrified Home

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

Falls of Persons in Railway Service

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

Vienna's Barefoot Parade

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

Inferiority of American Dole System

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

Ohio University Is for War

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

Russia's Bezprizorni Tamed

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

North Carolina's Profitable Waters

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

North American Indians Reviving

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

Death Rate Is Down

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

Some Australian Anomalies

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

"The White Man's Burden"

THE Knoxville *News-Sentinel* has an excellent caricature of Rudyard Kipling's Jingo poem, "Take Up the White Man's Burden." It shows the white man staggering up hill under the weight of a colossal cannon that takes up the whole picture. The cannon is hundreds of times bigger than the man, and well illustrates that the curse of militarism is more than humanity can bear.

Logan County Coal Operators' Association

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

Detroit's Tax Budget

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

Prepare to Read Coffee Ads

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

99,000 Deaths by Accident

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

Nothing Left for the Dominie

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

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

Ohio University Drops Professor Miller

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

Empire State and Eiffel Tower

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

No Fortune Telling in Nanking

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

Too Bad They Begged

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

Farrell Has a Heart

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

"The Distress That We Are In"

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

Textiles, Incorporated

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

The Art of Learning

IN A BOOK on this subject Professor Walter B. Pitkin, of Columbia University, declares that a fairly zealous and able person of thirty or forty may conquer in five or six months of sustained study what requires four years for the average student in a university. He denounces as an error the theory that only the young can learn quickly, and gives many illustrations to prove his point. Without previous musical training the president of the College of the City of New York undertook on a wager to master the cello, and won. He also undertook to learn etching and succeeded so well that two of his sketches were placed on exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

Caught in His Own Trap

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

Low Wages for Dress Manufacturing

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

One Priest to Every 100,000

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

The Crime of Vaccination

[Reprinted from *The Quest*]

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

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

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

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

WHAT MEDICAL MEN SAY:

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

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

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

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

"Of the 384 replies from medical men, that are published, there are recorded 53 cases of syphilis, 126 of erysipelas, 64 of eczema, 22 of erythema, 9 of scrofula, making a total of 40 diseases in all as the results of vaccination, according to the opinions of these doctors." Dr. Makuna in his *Vaccination Enquiry* published in 1883.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The main interest in these cases consists in the possibility of the inoculation's taking place at all, and in the differential diagnosis between vaccinia and a primary syphilitic sore." Dr. George Berry, ophthalmic surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, in a communication on cowpox of the eyelids.

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

A Few of the Slain

DEATHS in Dallas, Texas, December, 1919: Mabel Rogers, Alfred F. Jolly, Esther Ruhland, Maxine Baird, Frederick Miller, Edwin Smith, Sabine Folk Phelps, Robert Thomas Rogers, E. M. Hastings, Jr., Mary Margaret Johnson. Ten children murdered outright and sixty others injured in Dallas by the administration of toxin-antitoxin declared safe by the U. S. Bureau of Inspection. Sarah Kennedy, 6 years old, Muddy Creek Forks, Pennsylvania. Vaccinated, developed tetanus and died. 1926. Elmer Perry, age 4 years, 35 Schalk Street, Newark, N. J., vaccinated, developed serious condition, followed by tetanus. 1926. Margaret Burke, 10 years of age, 968 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., died from scarlet fever serum in doctor's office. June 8, 1926. Robert Hull, age 14 years, Elmira, N. Y. Vaccinated, developed tetanus, given 40,000 units of antitoxin and died in frightful agony. 1926. Columbia Picarelly, age 4 years, 203 Grand Street, New York city, died from serumization, July, 1926. Susan Varek, 11 years, Whiting, Indiana. Died following vaccination. Death certificate read, "Tetanus, contributed by sore arm." July 5, 1926. Russell Sykes, Missouri, died following vaccination, November 8, 1926. Constance Koetting, 5110 Wabada Avenue, Missouri, died following vaccination, January 4, 1927. Doris Berkowitz, 3 years of age, Bronx, New York, died one hour after antitoxin was administered, March 13, 1927. Lena Vincenzo, 6 years, died half hour after injection of diphtheria antitoxin. March 16, 1927. Rudolph Hemmel, 29, New York city. Discharged on April 6, cured by antirabbis toxin, and died several weeks later, May, 1927. Dorothy Mae Schmoyer, age 6 years, of Allentown, Pa. Died following vaccination, July 27, 1927. Frank S. Zummowski, age 7 years, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Died following vaccination, October 4, 1927. William Francis Goldsbury, Greenfield, Mass. Died following vaccination, October 8, 1927. Robert Wright, age 6 years, Salisbury, Maryland, died following vaccination, October 20, 1927. James Connor, age 7 years, 150 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Ill. Died from anti-scarlet fever serum. November 11, 1927. Mathew Webb, age 12 years, of Orleans, Indiana, died following vaccination, December 22, 1927. Mrs. William Barnes, New Haven, Conn., died a few minutes after antitoxin for diphtheria was administered. January 5, 1928. 12 Dead—5 Dying—and 23 in hospital following toxin-antitoxin. Bundaberg, Queensland. February, 1928. Helen Agnes Lawrie, 1302 Pierre Ave., Windsor, Ont., vaccinated February 26, 1924, taken ill March 12, 1924; died April 14, 1924.—*The Truth Teller.* John Houlston, died following vaccination, May 5, 1928.—*The Home News.* Reginald Thompson, Gosport, age 13½ died May, 1928, after vaccination on joining an Army band. Fairy Crone, age 6, of York, Pa. Died following vaccination, September 25, 1928—Johnstown (Pa.) *Tribune,* Sept. 25, 1928. Claire Drawbaugh, age 7, of Dover, Pa. Died following vaccination, September 25, 1928—Johnstown (Pa.) *Tribune,* Sept. 25, 1928. May Woytkewcz, age 6, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Died of lockjaw, following vaccination, Sept. 26, 1928—New York *Times,* Sept. 26, 1928. James F. Andrews, age 4, of 2923 Stafford St., Sheridan, Pa. Died from tetanus, following vaccination, Sept. 11, 1928—Pittsburgh *Press,* Sept. 11, 1928. Evelyn Lund, of Hollis, N. H. Died following vaccination—Manchester *Union,* April, 1929. Robert Steinbach, Jr., age 13, of Lansing, Ill. Died from lockjaw, following vaccination, January 7, 1929. Virginia Ruff, age 7, of East St. Louis, Ill., died of tetanus following vaccination, December 26, 1928—Mattoon (Ill.) *Journal-Gazette.* James Frazer, age 6, of East St. Louis, Ill., died following vaccination, December 26, 1928—Mattoon (Ill.) *Journal-Gazette.* Arthur Wilson, age 14, 155 Hug St., Castleford, Yorks. Died of post-vaccinal encephalitis in November, 1928. Arthur Arnold, age 14, "Mayville," Villiers Road, Kingston-on-Thames. Died of sleepy-sickness following vaccination, June 15, 1928.

Russia and the *Daily Mail*

By Geo. L. Robinson (Bulgaria)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Russia, we continue to stroll around the harbor and come across a large sunshade, under which two ladies are painting the landscape. Further along we approach the beach and see the people lying back in camp chairs, while the children are playing on the beach, just like our own children. Whoever would have thought it in Russia? According to the *Daily Mail* this is impossible, because they harped so much about free love and that woman is nothing but a machine; and yet I saw many families where love for each other and their children was pleasant to behold. The family tie there is just as strong and sacred as anywhere in the world. This is human nature, and there is no need for anyone to stretch his imagination the slightest degree to come to this conclusion, in spite of what the *Daily Mail* says to the contrary.

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

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

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

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

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

Being invited over to dinner one evening by a family who showed me a photo of their house, which was a mansion standing in its own grounds, having gorgeous furnishings inside, my friend remarked, "Fancy leaving that to work in the British dockyard for two or three pounds a week!" This is apart from providing him with free quarters for his family, besides transporting them from the Caspian Sea and other places. Just at that moment a young officer came in and demanded to know when the British government was going to send them to South Russia to help General Wrangel fight the Bolshevists. I replied that there were no transports available, adding that there were British Tommys who had been in Mesopotamia for five years, unable to get home for this reason. Judge my surprise to hear this remark, "We are not Tommys, but officers." I said, "As far as I understand you are refugees having lost your jobs, and if that is the view you take of it, it's a jolly good job you were driven out of Russia." He did not stay to hear more.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Prison and in Chains

[Reprinted from *The War Resister*]

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

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

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

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

We give below the names of thirty-one Nazarenes who still remain in prison, thirty of them are in the civil prison at Mitrovica and one is at Peterwardein. Many of them have large families which are in great distress. Appeals on their behalf have been made to General Perz Zhivkovitch, Belgrad, but at present without result.

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

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

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

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

The myrtle tree has a bright, dark green leaf, smooth and hard, quite similar in shape to that of the madrona tree, though much smaller, and growing somewhat parallel with its twig or limb, which is usually straight and slender.

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

In appearance the myrtle tree is handsome

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

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

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

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

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

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

It takes about four hours to make the stage trip, over a road which is tortuous, twisted, one as crooked as a ram's horn, and through the finest scenery one might wish to traverse, with perfect safety amid high hills and mountains and flowery dells, not to mention the streams and logging interests, the filling stations and the stores all along the way.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The righteous, the godly, shall flourish like a palm tree, which has peculiar characteristics even more pronounced and interesting and befitting than has the green bay tree, and just the reverse. But that is another subject for consideration and analytic examination, and need not be treated in this article on the myrtle wood.

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

"I Am a Catholic"

(Under the Control of a Catholic Priest)

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

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

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

RUTHERFORD GROUP RADIO DIATRIBES IN PARIS PROTESTED

By M. Massiani

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

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

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

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

KNOWN FOR ATTACKS ON CHURCHES

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

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

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

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

ATTACKS CALLED UNWARRANTED

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

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

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

JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S REPLY

June 30, 1931

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

SIRS:

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

The time has come for the people to know the truth, and such papers as yours which have been lying day after day have about reached the end of the row so far as influencing the people is concerned. If you were honest and wanted to publish a paper for the benefit of mankind you would report the facts as they occurred. You state that I suffered humiliation in Paris when I attempted to speak in the Palace of the Trocadero. In this you are wrong. I was not humiliated, but I saw what a bunch of hypocrites you and the clergy are.

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. F. RUTHERFORD

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

A New Covenant for the Nations

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Hebrews, or Jews, were and are members of the family of Adam. Hence, due to Adam's rebellion against God's law in the garden of Eden, death, imperfection, and sin have been inherited by Jews as well as Gentiles. (Rom. 5: 12) How would they, or could they, gain life? Not life in heaven, but on earth, and that for ever, and with all the things that human heart and mind and body could desire and enjoy to the glory of God. God pointed them to the way thereto, and opened up that way for them. Sixteen centuries before Christ they were down south in the land of Egypt, not as a free and independent people, but slaving their lives away for a devilish Pharaoh and his conscienceless ring of princely politicians, grain brokers and moneyed commercial men, military commanders with their chariots and horses and armies, and priests and magicians. God raised up a champion of the true worship of the true God and of freedom for the oppressed, namely, Moses. Not consulting even Moses, but deciding to do the act of His own loving-kindness, God finally issued instructions to His servant Moses to lay the sacrificial basis for a covenant with the enslaved Jews. Thereby the Jews should gain their freedom from the Devil's organization in Egypt, and become God's servants, and also, if they kept the terms of the covenant, gain everlasting life in a land "flowing with milk and honey, which is the chief of all lands".

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

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

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

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

God has made this all-necessary provision, for His inspired Word testifies, saying: "By so much was Jesus made a surety of a better testament [covenant]." "Now hath he obtained a more excellent ministry, by how much also he is the mediator of a better covenant, which was established upon better promises." "And for this cause he is the mediator of the new testament, . . . for [*Diaglott* reading] where a covenant exists, the death of that which has ratified it is necessary to be produced; because a covenant is firm over dead victims, since not even the first [covenant] has been instituted without blood." (Heb. 7:22; 8:6; 9:15-18) At His death on the tree Jesus abolished the old Mosaic covenant, freeing the Jews from its obligations, even though down to this day Jews do not realize it. Thus Jesus was instrumental (as the Apostle Paul states it) in "blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to [the tree]". (Col. 2:14) However, Jesus died as "the Lamb of God" long centuries ago. Why then is it that the people have continued to die during all the Christian era and are still dying? Many men, failing to get a true answer to this question from the clergy, have turned sour against the Bible and scoff at the atoning sacrifice of Christ Jesus the Mediator.

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

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

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

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

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

In A. D. 1914 "the times of the Gentiles", as Jesus called them, ended, and the time for God's kingdom through Christ came. The systems of rulership of this earth have been considerably shaken since then, even as Mount Sinai was mightily shaken and a fearful commotion occurred when God inaugurated the old covenant through Moses. But the shake-up of Satan's organization in heaven and earth is not yet over. The final, terrific shaking, which God will give to that organization at the battle of Armageddon now so near, will make it reel worse than a drunkard and will shatter it and for ever remove it from the bowed backs of humankind, and the people will go free, yes, free for ever from Satan's dominion. And then, too, God through Jesus the Mediator will confirm the new covenant in heaven, and the laws thereof will be proclaimed to the uttermost nooks of our globe, and the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the great deep. All nationalities shall be brought to a knowledge of the terms of that covenant; even the dead nations shall be brought from the graves to obtain this knowledge and benefit thereby unto life eternal in human perfection on earth.—1 Tim. 2:3-6.

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

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

kingdom which backs up this new covenant, and refusing to hear and obey the Mediator, Jesus, the greater Prophet than Moses, will be annihilated in perpetual destruction, "the second death." For the Apostle Peter, quoting God's own words from the Old Testament, says: "And it shall come to pass, that every soul, which will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people."—Acts 3:23.

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

Billions of Profit in Dope

THE secretariat of the International Narcotic Conference of the League of Nations has given it out that the profits of the dope trade are in the neighborhood of $2,500,000,000 a year. This is the full and complete explanation of why nothing has been or can be gained in the control or restriction of narcotics. An Argentinian, commenting on the brazen proposition of the British delegate that the dope trade should be thrown open for three years, so that every nation in the world might compete in an open market, said that it was evident to him that the dope conferences are like the armament conferences, confined more to talking about making and selling it than of getting rid of even a small part of the wicked cruelty of the dope traffic.

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The Kingdom, the Hope of the World

Broadcast by Judge Rutherford at the Coliseum, Columbus, Ohio, July 26, 1931, on inconceivably the greatest radio hook-up in history. (Over five hundred stations carried this message.) The Warning with which this discourse concludes is the most astounding declaration ever made by man. Read carefully of earth's only hope.

WHEN the people of the nations of the earth are confronted with a condition that threatens their very existence it is time for calm and sober thought that, if possible, the cause may be ascertained and that the true remedy may be embraced. To refuse to consider or publicly discuss such unhappy conditions for fear of provoking controversy is worse than folly.

The truth is not controversial with those who are honest. Truth reveals what the people need to know.

The nations of the earth are now in sore need of the truth. The radio is one of the ways God has provided to get the truth to the people, and every radio station on earth should be diligent to broadcast the truth to the people in this very serious time in the affairs of men.

The economic conditions of America are bad. Similar distressing conditions prevail throughout all "Christendom", yea, in fact, throughout the entire world. A few have grown very rich, while the numbers of the poor are increasing everywhere. It is claimed that there is an excess of production of food and of raiment, while at the same time there are millions starving and suffering from want of proper clothing.

The political conditions are bad everywhere. There is no ruling power or nation that feels safe and secure, and all are unable to cope successfully with the perplexing problems that confront them. Practically all the monarchies have perished from the earth, and democracy is more unsafe now than it was prior to the World War.

Moral conditions are also very bad. Crime is on the increase, particularly in the land called "Christendom", and many women and even youths have fallen to a lower level than that of degraded men. Fear and perplexity grip the people and scarcely anyone feels secure in home, property or body.

Regardless of who is the more reprehensible for these unhappy conditions, the indisputable fact is that fifteen centuries of the operation of "organized Christianity", so called, has not lifted the human race out of degradation or given to the people hope.

The rulers and the people in all the nations called "Christendom" have claimed to believe that Jehovah is God, and have expressed faith in the Bible as His Word, and in Christ Jesus as the Savior of man. The question is now put squarely up to the rulers and to the people, to wit, Is that claim true and sincere? Jesus, with absolute authority, concerning God's Bible said: "Thy word is truth." If we believe that Jehovah is the true God, then why should we longer halt between His Word and the opinions or theories of imperfect men? I earnestly invite the rulers and the people to carefully consider the Bible in the light of present-day events, because therein is found the full information concerning the cause of the world distresses and therein is plainly stated the only hope for man's relief and deliverance.

Jehovah, the God of the Bible, is the only true God. He is the source of all life. Centuries ago He gave His word of promise that in His due time He would establish a government that would rule the world in righteousness and that under that government the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, the Jews and Gentiles, the bond and the free, should all have an opportunity for the blessings of liberty, prosperity, happiness and life everlasting. (Gen. 22:18;

Isa. 9:6, 7) That promise being true, the day must come when those on earth would know that it is time for the establishment of God's kingdom or government and for the blessings of the people to begin.

Satan the Devil has long been the invisible ruler of this world. He is the adversary or opposer of the true God, and the worst enemy of man, and has led the people into degradation that he might turn them all away from Jehovah. God could have restrained or killed Satan long ago, to be sure, but perfect wisdom marked out a different course. God first sent Jesus to the earth to provide redemption for the human race, and this Jesus did by the shedding of His own life-blood at Calvary.

When God raised up Jesus out of death and brought Him into heaven, He said to Him, as recorded in the 110th Psalm: 'Wait until my due time comes to put the enemy Satan down, and to set up the righteous rule.' In that period of waiting God has been taking out from amongst men a people for His name.

In that same time God has permitted the peoples of earth to try to form and carry on desirable governments. The nations called "Christendom" agreed and undertook to do that very thing. These agreed to accept the Bible as their guide, and during the past fifteen centuries have set up governments and claimed that such governments have ruled as the representatives of God on the earth. The facts, however, are that these nations in particular have forgotten God and have turned away from Him and have come completely under the influence of Satan, the enemy of God.

In 1914 the period of waiting named by Jehovah came to an end. Prior to that time Satan, the invisible ruler amongst men, had carried on without interference, but when God's due time came He sent forth Christ Jesus to be the King of the world. He placed Jesus Christ upon the throne of authority. (Ps. 2:6) In harmony with the Bible testimony of Revelation and other scriptures there immediately followed a war in heaven, with Christ and His angels on one side, and against Satan and his angels on the other side. That conflict resulted in Satan's being cast out of heaven and down to the earth, and from then till now Satan the Devil is confining his operations exclusively to things of the earth. You wonder why the economic, the political and the moral conditions are so terrible in this day, and why they continue to grow worse. The answer is found in Revelation 12:12 in these words: "Woe to the inhabiters of the earth, and of the sea! for the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time."

It was in 1914 that the war in heaven took place, and it was in that same year that Satan plunged the nations of "Christendom" into the great World War. Now call to mind that since the ending of that war conditions have continuously grown worse in the earth. The agencies of Satan falsely charge Jehovah God with the responsibility for the calamities and crimes and wickedness that now afflict the nations and the people. Satan's purpose in making this false charge is to cause the people to curse Jehovah God and to turn away from Him. Satan's scheme is to induce the people to ignore the Bible and its authority and to look to men for aid and deliverance. Satan is thus practicing a great fraud upon mankind, and for this reason you see a studied effort to discredit the Bible and to keep the people in ignorance of its testimony.

Jehovah's kingdom is already here. He has placed Christ Jesus, earth's rightful Ruler, upon His throne of authority. Why then does not God destroy Satan and his organization and relieve the people? That is exactly what God is now about to do; but before so doing there is another work He will have done, and of this the people must now be informed.

God made man a free moral agent with the right to choose the course he will take. No man, however, could make such a choice without some knowledge. The World War ceased in 1918 for the very purpose of permitting a testimony to be given to the nations in order that the people might have an opportunity to choose the course they would take, that is to say, whether they would give their allegiance to God and His kingdom of righteousness or would continue to rely upon the feeble efforts of men. By the events of the World War, famine, and pestilences, and great distress that befell the nations during and after 1914, the second coming of Christ and His kingdom are clearly proven.

To those who have seen and believed these evidences, and who have devoted themselves to Jehovah, the commandment is given, in Matthew 24:14, to wit: "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." "This

gospel," or good news, must be told to "Christendom" now in order that the people might choose to give their allegiance to God and His kingdom under Christ. In obedience to this commandment men and women, with the aid of the radio and of books containing the message of truth, have gone, and are still going, to the people with the facts. A few have heard and rejoiced, while others have opposed, and multitudes remain indifferent.

Warning

It is apparent that a universal government of righteousness could not be fully established in the earth until first Satan's wicked power and his organization are destroyed. Until criminals are fully restrained or destroyed there could be no freedom from crime and no safety to the lovers of righteousness. Until political dishonesty is destroyed there could be no righteous rule of the people. Until economic injustice and oppression cease to exist there could not be complete relief to the people. Until religious hypocrisy is destroyed the light of truth cannot shine fully into the minds of the people.

Therefore the first work of God's kingdom of righteousness under Christ the King is to destroy the wicked organization of Satan and clear the ground, that there may be fully and completely established in the earth the righteous and peaceful rule of the people. For this reason it is written, in Revelation 16:13-16, that the combined forces of wickedness, under Satan, and the combined forces of righteousness, under Christ, are marching to Armageddon, which will mark the greatest battle and be a time of the greatest tribulation the world has ever known.

By His prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel God has written His decree against "Christendom", and she must fall. What is here said is not to be considered as a threat against any creature, but it is a warning to both the rulers and the ruled of "Christendom". Upon those who are devoted to God the obligation is laid to give this warning, and if they should fail to do so Jehovah would make the very stones to cry out and tell the people.

"Christendom" is composed of the nations that call themselves "Christian", and chief amongst these nations are those of America and the British Empire. Because "Christendom" has claimed to follow Christ Jesus such nations thereby entered into an implied contract, at least, to give heed to and to do the will of God; and for this reason greater responsibility rests upon these nations than upon the nations which are called "heathen".

Today "Christendom" occupies a position corresponding exactly to that occupied by Jerusalem at the time of her destruction. Jerusalem was a type of "Christendom"; therefore the warnings given to Jerusalem by the prophets of Jehovah apply with stronger force to "Christendom" at this time. I wish that the rulers and the people might understand that nothing is here stated to provoke a controversy, but that the information is given as a warning because it is the will of God and because the people need to have this information before the greatest trouble that ever afflicted humankind falls upon them.

For "Christianity" there is just ahead the worst trouble that has ever befallen any nation. The reasons therefor are given by the Prophet Isaiah (24:3-5) in these words: "[Jehovah] hath spoken this word. . . . The world languisheth, and fadeth away; the haughty people of the earth do languish. The earth [organized peoples of the earth] also is defiled under the inhabitants thereof, because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant."

The laws of God are set forth in the Bible and define all manner of crimes. The nations of "Christendom" have transgressed every one of these laws and been guilty of all manner of crime. The ordinances for the government of the church of God on earth were plainly announced by Jesus and the apostles and are set forth in the Bible. "Organized Christianity," or "Christendom", has changed these divinely provided ordinances and substituted therefor the idolatrous practices of men, thereby bringing great reproach upon the name of Jehovah God. To Noah God stated His "everlasting covenant", in which is declared the sanctity of human life. Every nation of "Christendom" has broken the everlasting covenant by the unrighteous shedding of innocent human blood. 'Therefore, says the Lord, His curse is upon the earth, and they that dwell therein are desolate, and the inhabitants of the earth shall be burned and few left.'

The law of all civilized nations denounces adultery or harlotry as a major crime. There is

another great crime committed by organizations that have taken the name of the Lord, and which crime God names and denounces as adultery or harlotry. That crime consists in mixing God's truths with the wicked things of the Devil and following Satan's practices. Addressing those who have thus done, and defining the crime, it is written, in James 4:4: "Ye adulterers and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God." The people are witnesses to the fact that "organized Christianity" today goes hand in hand with the oppressive rulers of the world and is in fact a part of the world.

True Christianity was founded by Jesus, together with His faithful apostles. Concerning it God declares it was planted by Him as a noble vine. The duty and obligation laid upon true Christianity was and is to have and to serve but one God and to faithfully follow in the footsteps of Christ Jesus and to give full and unqualified allegiance to God's kingdom.

Out from the "vine" of true Christianity have grown two great branches, to wit, the Catholic and Protestant religions. No one will attempt to deny the fact that both of these great religious branches have openly allied themselves with the political, commercial and military powers of the world. Today these two great religious organizations, together with their allies that rule the principal nations of the earth, constitute what is called "Christendom", or "organized Christianity". Both of these great branches of professed Christianity have opened their doors and their arms and invited and enticed men, regardless of impurity of faith or conduct, to enter their folds and partake of their delicacies. In order that they might make themselves more attractive, both have changed God's ordinances of rule and worship in the church and have substituted therefor adulterous practices that have greatly reproached the name of God. Both have made the rich oppressor of the people and the cruel and harsh political ruler the chief or principal ones of their flocks and have pushed aside and oppressed the poor and the needy.

The ten tribes of Israel who built their capital city at Samaria foreshadowed the Catholic organization, while the two tribes that built their capital city at Jerusalem foreshadowed the Protestant religious organizations. What God said to those ancient nations through His prophets applies now with greater force and emphasis to modern "Christianity".

The Catholic nations have had less enlightenment than the Protestant nations; therefore the greater responsibility for the present world condition is upon the Protestant nations. As God punished the Israelites, so He has declared through His prophets that He will inflict great punishment upon "organized Christianity", and the most severe part of that punishment will be upon the nations of "Christendom" that are called Protestant. Let the rulers and the people therefore take notice that shortly and within this generation there shall come upon the nations of "Christendom" the worst tribulation that has ever afflicted humankind, and this in order that all may know that Jehovah is the only true God and that His word and name shall be vindicated.

In more recent years there have been gathered together a company of Christian people who have been called by the name and title "Bible Students". Among these there have been some who have disregarded God's Word, rebelled against His commandments and opposed the public proclamation of His kingdom message and have followed their own selfish course and have brought great reproach upon the name of God. Such the Lord denounces as workers of iniquity who shall suffer destruction with the others of God's enemies. (2 Thess. 2:1-9) To such a warning is now due and is now given.

There are those outside of professed "Christianity" and who call themselves atheists and who are against all who have taken the name of the Lord whether they be false or true Christians. Those who take the lead in this class are such as the nation of Russia, and which class was foreshadowed by the ancient people of Ammon. These atheistic enemies of God and His people have brought great reproach upon His name and His kingdom and have used their powers to keep the people in ignorance of the truth. Now let their rulers and people take notice of what God says concerning all who reproach His name. By His prophet Jeremiah He now gives warning to the nations and peoples of the earth in these words, to wit: "For, lo, I begin to bring evil on the city which is called by my name [that is, upon 'organized Christianity', or 'Christendom', that has taken the name of God and Christ], and should ye

[the heathen nations] be utterly unpunished? Ye shall not be unpunished: for I will call for a sword upon all the inhabitants of the earth, saith the Lord of hosts. Therefore prophesy thou against them all these words, and say unto them, The Lord shall roar from on high, and utter his voice from his holy habitation; he shall mightily roar upon his habitation; he shall give a shout, as they that tread the grapes, against all the inhabitants of the earth. And the slain of the Lord shall be at that day from one end of the earth even unto the other end of the earth; they shall not be lamented, neither gathered, nor buried; they shall be dung upon the ground. Howl, ye shepherds, and cry; and wallow yourselves in the ashes, ye principal of the flock; for the days of your slaughter and of your dispersions are accomplished; and ye shall fall like a pleasant vessel. And the shepherds shall have no way to flee, nor the principal of the flock to escape."—Jer. 25:29, 30, 33-35.

Jehovah God by His mighty "right hand", Christ Jesus, makes it known that He will smite the hypocritical and oppressive nations and will completely destroy Satan's organization, that the people may be free to know and to serve the righteous God and live. Concerning this terrible trouble that is just ahead Jesus said, in Matthew 24:21: "Then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be"; but there shall be some saved.

Who Will Escape?

Who shall be brought through that great tribulation and have the first opportunity to receive the blessings of the Kingdom? Jehovah's answer is found in Zephaniah 2:1-3. Such are those who try to do right and who want to learn the truth, and for that reason they are undesirable in Satan's organization, and to them Jehovah says: "Gather yourselves together, yea, gather together, O nation not desired; before the decree bring forth, before the day pass as the chaff, before the fierce anger of the Lord come upon you, before the day of the Lord's anger come upon you. Seek ye the Lord, all ye meek of the earth, which have wrought his judgment; seek righteousness, seek meekness: it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger." To those who at this time are kind and considerate to the poor the Lord Jehovah says: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve him, and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth; and thou wilt not deliver him unto the will of his enemies."—Ps. 41:1, 2.

In the land of "Christendom" today there are millions of people of good will and honest hearts. It is this class of people who, by obeying the above commandment of the Lord, will escape the terrible drubbing which God will give to "Christendom", and they will be brought through and be the first recipients of the blessings of His government of righteousness.

Hope

The present unrighteous governments of the world can hold out no hope whatsoever to the people. God's judgment against them declares they must go down. The hope of the world, therefore, and the only hope, is the righteous kingdom or government of God with Christ Jesus as invisible Ruler thereof. Immediately following the great tribulation which is just ahead Christ Jesus the King will begin the reconstruction of the world. He will rule in righteousness, and when His judgments are in the earth the people will learn righteousness. (Isa. 26:9) He will judge the people in righteousness; which means that then all unrighteousness will be restrained and the people will be led in the right way. (Acts 17:31) As stated in 2 Timothy 4:1, He shall judge the living first, and then the dead. The millions of people that shall survive the terrible trouble and be brought through it will receive instruction, aid and comfort, and the sick will be healed and the weak be made strong.

Under the righteous reign of Christ there will be no multitudes of people starving for bread. By His prophet Isaiah (25:6) God declares that in that kingdom shall the Lord of hosts make unto the people a feast of fat things, and they shall eat. There will be no bread lines where the poor wait for a hand-out while a few of the rich live wantonly and in luxury, because it is written in the Word of God that Christ shall reign in righteousness and with righteousness shall He judge the poor. (Isa. 11:4; 32:1) Then "the meek also shall increase their joy in the Lord, and the poor among men shall rejoice". —Isa. 29:19.

There will be no more burdensome taxation for war purposes, because God's promise is that there shall be no more war. (Isa. 2:2-4) The

burdens of the government will be upon the shoulder of the Prince of Peace, and of His government and peace there shall be no end. (Isa. 9:6,7) There will be no more cruel landlords who by unfair means possess and hold the houses and the land and make serfs of the common people, because it is written in the Word of God that in the kingdom of God they shall sit every man under his own vine and fig tree and none shall make them afraid. The people will then build their own houses and live in them and will plant their own crops and eat the fruits thereof and rejoice and be glad.—Isa. 65:21; Mic. 4:1-4.

Worry and distress take millions early into the grave. In the Kingdom there will be no occasion for worry and distress. The knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the earth, and the people will know that by doing right they shall be made healthy and strong and shall live, because it is written: "Behold, I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth." (Jer. 33:6) 'Then the inhabitants shall no more say, We are sick.'—Isa. 33:24.

Under Satan's wicked rule billions have died and gone into the tomb. Under the righteous reign of Christ these shall be brought out from the grave and given a hope of life. (John 5:28,29) Death has brought indescribable sorrows and crying upon the human race, but under the reign of Christ death and the grave shall be destroyed and all who obey the Lord shall live. (1 Cor. 15:25,26) All the sorrow and suffering and pain that Satan has brought upon the human race God's kingdom under Christ will take away, as it is written in Revelation 21:4: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

Jehovah said to Abraham: 'In thy seed all the families of the earth shall be blessed.' That promised seed is His Christ, the instrument which God will use to extend to all humankind the blessings of life everlasting. (Gen. 12:3; Gal. 4:8,16,27-29) The Word of Jehovah God is true, and He will fulfill every promise. Satan and his agents have denied the Word of God, reproached His name, and turned the people away from the path that leads to life. The time must come when the word and name of Jehovah will be vindicated; and this He will do in order that the people might know that Jehovah is the Almighty God, the Most High, "the Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort," and the One alone from whom the blessings of life can come.

The nations of this world are hopeless, and the present governments can hold out no hope whatever to suffering humanity. Why then should the people continue to look to such vain and hopeless schemes as leagues, peace pacts, and hypocritical religion for help? Why look to that which is doomed to a speedy and complete destruction?

The hope of the world is the kingdom of God under Christ, the Prince of Peace. In this brief space I can call attention to but some of the important parts of the truth concerning that kingdom. I urge upon the people the necessity of informing themselves concerning the kingdom of God. Provide yourselves with the publications or books that will enable you to find these truths in the Bible, and then learn and give heed to them.

The Kingdom is already here. God gives commandment that the time has arrived when information thereof must be given to the people. The day of God's vengeance must be declared in the land, because Jehovah has so commanded. (Isa. 61:1,2) Within a brief space of time and within the present generation "Christendom" and the nations that rule therein shall be completely destroyed. This will be done, not by the fighting of the common people against the rich, but will be done by Christ Jesus as the instrument of destruction in the mighty hand of Jehovah God. When this great act is accomplished, and "Christendom" and all workers of iniquity lie as a heap of ashes, all creation will know that the hand of the Almighty God did it. This He will do for the vindication of His name and for the good of all those who love righteousness.

Who Will Deliver the Message

This is not a popular message. The leaders and rulers of "Christendom" will deny its truthfulness. They will dispute it and scoff at it. They will scorn and oppose it and denounce those who do deliver the message. It was even so when God's prophet warned Jerusalem. Today there is but one class of men and women under the sun who have the faith and courage to deliver this message of truth concerning the

fall of "Christendom" and of Satan's entire organization and concerning the hope for the people in the kingdom of God, and that class or company of people is made up of those who are wholly devoted to Jehovah and to His kingdom. They seek not the approval of men, nor do they count their earthly lives dear unto them. Their endeavor is only to be obedient to God's commandments.

While they love Charles T. Russell for his work's sake as a follower of Christ, they cannot properly be called "Russellites". While they are students of the Bible, they cannot be rightfully called by the name "Bible Students" or "Associated Bible Students". They are the followers of no man, nor do they take the name of any man. Having been bought by the blood of Christ Jesus, justified and begotten by Jehovah, and called to His kingdom, and being wholly and unreservedly devoted thereto, they delight to take the name the Lord gave them, which is *Jehovah's witnesses.*

I therefore offer this resolution and call upon every person who before God and men can truly and honestly claim the qualifications of full devotion to Jehovah and His kingdom to vote for its adoption and then to prove their devotion to Jehovah God, and their allegiance to His kingdom, by giving diligence in sending forth this message of the kingdom of God to the nations and to the peoples of the earth, and to thereby have some part in the vindication of Jehovah's name.

(The resolution follows.)

* * * *

Warning from Jehovah

TO THE RULERS AND TO THE PEOPLE:

BE IT KNOWN: That there is but one true and Almighty God, whose name is Jehovah, the Most High; that there is but one Redeemer of man, whose name is Christ and whom God has anointed and installed as King of the world; and that His kingdom is now come, and is the hope of the peoples of the world.

That Satan, the Devil, is the great enemy of God and of man. For centuries he has been the invisible ruler of the world, and has brought great reproach upon the name of God and has led men into degradation; that the condition of suffering and distress now in the earth is due to the wickedness of Satan and his agents; that the time has come, as God declares, when Satan's rule shall for ever end; that in 1914 Satan was cast out of heaven down to the earth; that within a short time from now Jehovah by Christ will destroy Satan's power and organization in the earth; that before so doing, however, it is the expressed will and commandment of Jehovah God that His message of warning shall be delivered by His witnesses to the rulers and to the people in order that those who hear may have an opportunity to take their stand on the side of God and His kingdom and thereby find refuge in the time of trouble; that the testimony of warning that must be given is, in brief, the following:

The leading nations of the earth which claim to be Christian nations, and which are therefore called "Christendom", have defamed and reproached the name of Jehovah God, and are a part of Satan's organization and shall suffer destruction.

The other nations, called "heathen", have also reproached God's name, are a part of Satan's organization, and shall also fall. God has given "Christendom" more enlightenment and greater opportunities than the heathen, to all of which "Christendom" has proven unfaithful, and therefore she shall suffer the greater punishment at the hands of Jehovah. Within a short space of time there shall come upon "Christendom", which is called by the name of the Lord, the greatest tribulation that has ever befallen any people.—Jer. 25:29-35.

To enable the people to better understand God's reason for bringing this tribulation upon the nations the history of the Jews was caused to be recorded in the Bible and is here mentioned. The Lord has declared that what happened to the Jews typified and foreshadowed what shall come upon "Christendom", or the professed "Christian" nations of the world. The Jews were God's covenant people, but they became unfaithful to their covenant and turned to idolatrous practices. God sent His prophets, who warned the Jews of His purpose to destroy their nation because of unfaithfulness. The leaders amongst the Jews ignored the warning, scoffed at the testimony of God's prophets, and then falsely prophesied to the people that no harm was coming to that nation. But shortly thereafter the Jewish nation was swept out of existence. That history is being repeated.

JEHOVAH planted true Christianity as a pure and noble thing, but shortly after the death of the faithful apostles of Jesus Christ the commercial and political rulers of the world, aided and abetted by the clergy, adopted "Christianity" and called it their religion, and then changed the ordinances of God to suit their own selfish purposes, broke the laws of God, and particularly "the everlasting covenant", and have brought great reproach upon the name of the Most High. Today the leading nations of the world are called "Christian", and they practice a formalism of religion which is called "the Christian reli-

gion", whereas the leaders thereof deny the inspiration and truthfulness of God's Word, deny the blood of Jesus Christ as the redemptive price of mankind, and deny God's kingdom as the means of restoring and blessing the peoples of earth. "Organized Christianity," therefore, is an integral part of Satan's organization and is against God and His kingdom, and hence must be destroyed in order that the kingdom of righteousness may rule the world.

The World War came in 1914, with its attending distressing conditions, and in exact fulfilment of the prophecy of Jesus Christ, and furnished the complete proof to all "Christendom" that the world had ended and that Christ's kingdom was at hand. (Matt. 24:3-14) These facts were especially called to the attention of the leaders of "Christendom". Had "Christendom" then given heed to the counsel of God and stood in His Word she might have been spared from destruction. Not only did "organized Christianity" treat the counsel of God with contempt, but she openly endorsed the Devil's makeshift and called it the political expression of God's kingdom on earth. "Christendom's" leaders and commercial, political and religious prognosticators now freely predict that the present condition of suffering and distress is but temporary and will soon pass away and that the nations ruled by unrighteous men will soon establish lasting peace and prosperity. Like the false prophets to the Jews, these present-day predictors prophesy falsely. (Jer. 28:1-17) Let the people take notice that "Christendom" will never recover, but soon will go down in the worst tribulation that has ever befallen any nation of the world. Her destruction will not come by the poor people fighting against the rich, but will result from the punishment inflicted by Jehovah God and His King.—Rev. 19:11-21.

Jehovah declares that there shall be such a great number of people slain in the time of trouble that the survivors will not bury them; but further states that some portion of the people will be spared, taken through the trouble and saved; and that the ones spared will be those who now seek to know and to do God's will.

The hope of the world is God's kingdom, and there is no other hope. Immediately following the great tribulation Jehovah's kingdom will establish peace and prosperity in the earth. All order-loving people should therefore be diligent now to learn of and concerning the kingdom of God, and should take their stand on the side of His kingdom and give their allegiance to God and His King and thus put themselves in line for the everlasting blessings that shall come to those who are obedient and faithful to Jehovah and His King.

This testimony of warning is not given by "another religious cult that is engaged in propaganda or in proselyting". It is given by Jehovah's witnesses. Those who give this testimony do not seek members or solicit money. Upon all those who have wholly devoted themselves to His kingdom, Jehovah has laid the obligation to give this testimony of warning. The responsibility is upon these witnesses to give the testimony and warning, and those who hear are responsible to God for what course they take.

WE DECLARE OUR ALLEGIANCE is wholly to God and His kingdom, and we delight to be His witnesses and to bear His testimony to the honor of His name. Our faith forbids and precludes us from engaging in war or in any other enterprise that would work harm or injury to mankind. We are for Jehovah's kingdom of everlasting peace.

THE TIME is due for the vindication of Jehovah's great name, and as His authorized witnesses, and in obedience to His commandment, we do now solemnly declare this warning and deliver this testimony.

Within a very short time God will destroy all of Satan's organization, which includes "Christendom" and all the nations that oppress the people and defame His name. Immediately following that great destruction, God by Christ will fully establish His government of righteousness in all the earth. Let the people therefore cease to give heed to schemes of reform brought forth by men. The kingdom of Jehovah God is the hope of the world. Let all who love righteousness give full allegiance to Jehovah and to His kingdom and receive His blessings.

How the Message Was Received

We cannot say, and we do not particularly care, how Judge Rutherford's extraordinary message of Sunday noon, July 26, was received by the *world*. Doubtless the *Ohio State Journal*, of Columbus, fairly illustrated the general attitude of friendly skepticism, coupled with a certain amount of respect, which will deepen as its editors come to see the fulfilments of the prophecies which were drawn to their attention. After speaking rather lightly of the opinions of those who foresee the collapse of civilization and the dawn of the Millennium, the *Journal*, in its issue of July 28, editorially said:

It is furthest from our purpose to discredit Judge Rutherford. By his devotion to his cause, by his sincerity to an ideal, by his fearless leadership which has taken him and his flock through ridicule and scorn, he has by his strength caused thousands to find a more comfortable niche in life. The religion he espouses is idealistic in the extreme, as witness his strong indictments of both the Catholic and Protestant arms of Christianity. But one must admit that he has the courage of his convictions, and angels can have no more. Whether with his doctrines it is possible to agree, his character and his fearlessness are attributes to be admired.

Jehovah's Kingdom and His Witnesses at Columbus

THE convention which was held at Columbus, Ohio, July 24-30, 1931, cannot be compared with any other convention ever held on this earth. It was different. Thinking of it, in retrospect, it seems to have been more an act of God than a convention, because its outstanding feature was the most astounding statement ever addressed to the ruling factors of this earth, and it was given in a setting as unique as the message itself. Further, it was accompanied by the complete identification of those who shall take that address into every corner of the earth as a unique people, separated to the use of Jehovah God, a people in deed and in truth for His Name.

There have been many great conventions at the Ohio State Fair Grounds in Columbus. The International Bible Students Association held one there in July, 1924, at which was presented and adopted the Indictment found on pages 120-126 of Judge Rutherford's *Light,* Bock One. There is every reason to believe that that Indictment, and the supporting discourse, "Civilization Doomed," was the "third trumpet" of Revelation, eighth chapter, and that that particular Columbus convention was therefore foreseen by our heavenly Father, and provided for by Him.

Nevertheless, what took place in 1924 at Columbus was only leading up to what occurred there seven years later, and this would most certainly be agreed to by all who were present at Columbus in 1931 and had knowledge of what was going on about them.

The only thing that remotely compares with what took place in the Coliseum at Columbus on Sunday, July 26, is something that occurred, probably in the plains of Mesopotamia, more than four thousand years ago, and that was merely a picture of what was to occur in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

There were only a few thousand people in the earth in the days of Noah. The families were small; the children were few and far apart; there was no need to roam; there was plenty of room for everybody in the neighborhood where the first man was ejected from the garden of Eden. When Noah warned the world of an impending flood he reached, directly or indirectly, about all the human family. And the good and evil angels knew about it. They knew that he was the divinely commissioned mouthpiece of Almighty God.

Noah's declaration of the purposes of God came true. It was not because Noah uttered them; it was because they came backed with the authority of the Maker of the universe, the Creator and Sustainer of heaven and earth. And it was the Son of God who said, 'As it was in the days of Noah, even so shall it be in the days of the Son of man.'

If there was any doubt about just what that text meant in the past there is no doubt about it now. It was fulfilled at Columbus on July twenty-sixth, when Judge Rutherford told the whole world, Christendom, all the civilized nations, that because they have presumed to call themselves by the name of Jehovah God, and to call upon His name, and yet have declined to be governed by the laws which have come forth from the only fountain of authority in the universe, therefore their end draws on apace. The flood of God's wrath, not a literal flood, but that which the flood represents, the righteous judgment of an indignant and offended Deity, is about to sweep them away.

Try to Picture the Scene

Try to picture the scene of Noah addressing all the sons of Adam and warning them that their end has come (unless they get into the ark of safety). Then, in a moment, swing your mind over four thousand years into the future, into the great day of Jehovah God, and see the antitype fulfilling before your eyes.

The radio was reserved by the Lord for just such a day; the loud-speaker was reserved for just such a day; the telegraph and telephone were reserved for just such a day. Before Christendom should fall, and be utterly destroyed, He would serve such notice, that future ages would know that every word of Jehovah God is true. What He says will be done will be done. And before He does it He gives such notice, that all are duly warned. Today we announce, for the first time in history, that this warning has been given to the world. Christendom totters on the brink of ruin. The Almighty God has decreed that 'as it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be in the days of the Son of man'.

How the Speech Was Uttered

THE way in which a thing is done is often of as much importance as the thing itself. The setting in which Judge Rutherford's address at Columbus was given was equal to the magnitude of his theme. In more important respects than could truly be said of any other utterance of man, it was a message to the whole world, and virtually given to them at one time. No other message ever had so great an initial impetus. Let us consider the facts and we shall plainly see the hand of our God.

Our Lord had some great audiences when He was here in the flesh. We know that on one occasion He preached to at least five thousand men besides women and children, for He fed that many after He had preached to them the good news of the Kingdom. We know that on another occasion He preached to at least four thousand men besides women and children, for He fed them too.

These things show us that our Lord had a remarkable voice. There is only once in a while a man, here and there, that can make himself heard by an audience that runs into the thousands, and when it gets into the four and five thousands he is quite lost in the involuntary hubbub that accompanies a great concourse of people.

Barely ten years ago the public-address system was developed which enabled a speaker to reach any part of his audience, no matter how large it might be. This is done by amplifiers and loud-speakers, arranged so as to cover all parts of the auditoriums or grounds where the address itself is being delivered.

At the same time the radio began to come in. Wonderful beyond description are the things that have been done and are being done over the radio in proclaiming the gospel of the Kingdom. The Lord is using it in the most stupendous way to break down prejudice and let the light of truth stream in.

Over a single radio station, if the people are listening, a man might address many times a million people at one time. Before such an opportunity previous privileges of proclaiming the truth fade into insignificance.

At first Judge Rutherford used one station, now and then. That was a great privilege. Then it was our own station, WBBR; then several such stations were used more or less, and at length there were hook-ups, several stations tied together by telephone lines, all receiving and distributing the same message at the same time.

At Toronto, in 1927, the WATCHTOWER hook-up of 53 stations was, at that time, the largest in the history of radio; this was surpassed in 1928 at Detroit, where the WATCHTOWER hook-up of 103 stations was 26 more than in any other up to that time.

Concerning the great hook-up Sunday noon, July 26, 1931, that carried Judge Rutherford's address "The Kingdom, the Hope of the World" to all of North America, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company said, in a nutshell, "This particular network is the largest individual network that has ever been on the air."

As to the details: In the wire-connected group, in addition to the main pick-up point in the Coliseum at Columbus, the set-up embraced 156 service points on the Bell System lines, and 8 private line points in addition, making a total of 164 broadcasting outlets for the full Columbus program. This of itself was much the greatest radio hook-up in history. Of these broadcasting points, 147 were in the United States, 15 in Canada, 1 in Cuba, and 1 in Mexico.

To adequately care for the handling of the hour's program from 12:00 to 1:00 Sunday, July 26, through these 165 broadcasting stations required 24,700 miles of program circuits and 50,000 miles of coordinating telegraph circuits. At 250 points along the way there were boosters or repeaters in which special amplifying apparatus was employed to maintain the high standard of transmission of the program which was required.

At the time this WATCHTOWER program was on the air there were between 900 and 1,000 telegraph operators, technical and repeater men, giving their personal attention to see to it that everything went smoothly in the particular section of the country in which they were located and in the particular portion of the work entrusted to them.

For the coordinating circuit, 12 telegraph coordinating circuits covering the country were used. For its own testing purposes the telephone company's organization had 20 wires in use. At the time of the great lecture, the area under the speaker's platform was transformed into a beehive of dozens of telephone and broad-

casting experts and telegraph operators who were there to make certain that the biggest hook-up in history would be the best; and it was.

The experts said that never had any big or little program ever gone out on the air so perfectly. Everything was timed to the second and went off exactly as planned. The weather was perfect radio weather, which is unusual for midsummer. Apparently the Lord took the static out over nearly all the Western world.

To make sure that nothing would prevent perfect projection of the program, there was a duplicate layout of the whole transmitting apparatus from the point of origin in the Coliseum to the main control point at Cincinnati.

From Cincinnati the message went out to twelve different parts of the country, where it was again split up, so as to reach the transmitters of all the radio stations in the hook-up of those sections.

The telegraph operators in the Coliseum knew every moment just how the message was coming out through every station, receiving reports every few seconds. But there was nothing to report. Everything went through perfectly.

Never in its history has the professed enemy of the truth, the National Broadcasting Company, put on such a successful chain broadcast. There is no doubt that the angelic hosts of Almighty God were on the job.

In the providence of Jehovah, thousands in the Rocky Mountain region heard the address of Judge Rutherford on July 26 over the National Broadcasting Company's own superpower station KOA of Denver, Colo. On the other hand, listeners in New York and New England, accustomed to hearing Judge Rutherford over WGY, turned their dials on July 26 to other stations to hear him, by reason of the fact that the Schenectady station, recently taken over for operation by the same National Broadcasting Company, had sheepishly yielded its facilities to the temporary dominance of the satanic Protestant-Catholic-Jewish "shepherd" combine to which the Columbia Broadcasting System as well as the National Broadcasting Company have now surrendered complete responsibility for providing and controlling so-called "religious" broadcasting over their respective nation-wide networks. See Mark 3:25, 26; Jer. 25:34, 35.

Mention is made here of typical local arrangements to bring this program within reach of those without radio receiving sets. In Boston, Mass., by means of the public-address system, Judge Rutherford, speaking at Columbus, addressed an audience estimated at between five and ten thousand persons gathered in Boston Common, around the loud-speakers installed in the Parkman bandstand. It is known that he addressed similar audiences at Bienville Park, Mobile, Ala., at Belle Isle Park and Palmer Park, Detroit, Mich., as well as in scores of other places elsewhere, including school auditoriums, public squares, bathing beaches, forest reserves, theaters, and in several churches.

Hundreds of Transcription Stations

Besides the 163 broadcasting outlets of the wire-connected group, more than three hundred forty stations served well their respective audiences by the wonderful electrical transcription method, which enabled other millions to hear the address over stations to which, for one reason or another, the program could not be delivered at the time it was given in Columbus.

The transcription stations were in every part of the world, Europe, British West Indies, Hawaii, Alaska, Cuba, Canada, Australasia and the United States. In Australasia, fifteen of these transcription stations were in circuit at one time, constituting the largest Australasian broadcast yet made. The fifteen stations were connected by five thousand miles of land lines, constituting a marked achievement for that part of the world.

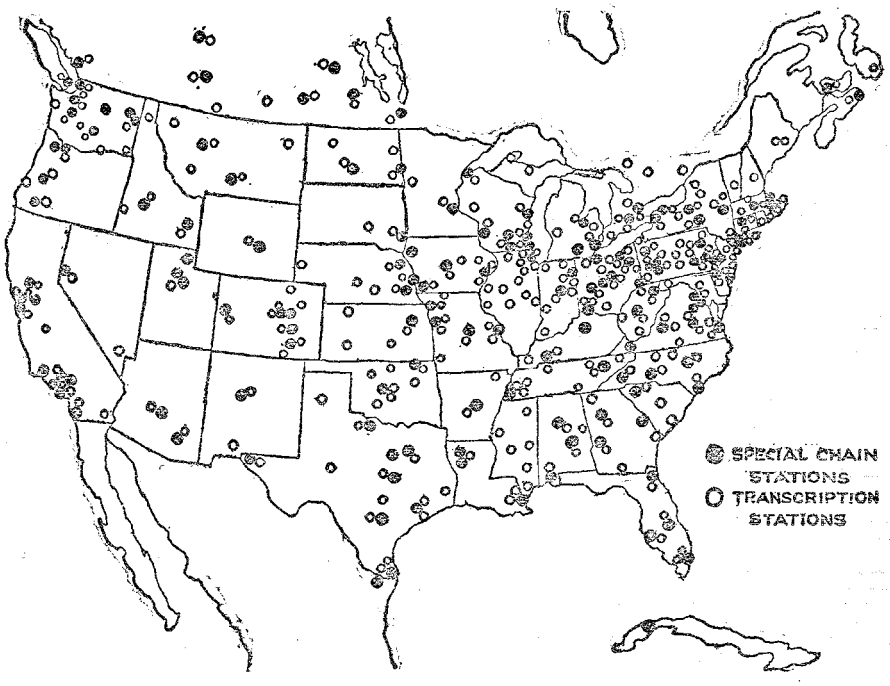
Prior to the broadcast, everywhere zealous, capable and determined men, women and children made it their business to see that the people were notified to listen in. Of six million folders distributed from door to door, calling attention to the Sunday lecture, 100,000 were put out in St. Louis, Mo., the oldest worker being about 70, and the youngest 5.

On Friday and Saturday preceding the Sunday lecture the conventioners placed these folders in every home in Columbus and within a radius of sixty miles therefrom, covering seventeen counties in the heart of the Buckeye state.

In the streets of Columbus the "Sound Truck" of Station WHK of Cleveland slowly wended its way, with four great horns atop its roof sending out in as many directions the invita-

tion to hear the Sunday program. At Los Angeles, Calif., a blimp airship flying low over the city and surrounding communities, performed like service by means of public-address apparatus which it carried.

As it will be of interest to many, we publish here a map showing the location of the special chain stations of the big hook-up and the location of such of the transcription stations as were in North America. It can be modestly stated that every community on the continent was well served.



How the Message Was Projected

IT IS good to know that a message of such world-wide importance was well projected, speaking now from an entirely physical or technical point of view. The telegrams all show this, and we give a digest of the final comments of managers of radio stations that were in on the wire-connected part of the hook-up.

Havana, Cuba. "Reception marvelous, crystal clear; no interruptions."

Reynosa, Mexico. "Volume and quality OK."

Mobile, Alabama. "Program fine, no interference, quality very good, overall handling at the job fine."

Messages of like import, all without a word of adverse comment came from: Fort Worth, Tex., Dallas, Tex., Abilene, Tex., El Paso, Tex., Sacramento, Calif., Long Beach, Calif., San Jose, Calif., Birmingham, Ala., New York, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., Los Angeles, Calif., Stockton, Calif., Binghamton, N. Y., Fall River, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Dayton, Ohio, Williamsport, Pa., Indianapolis, Ind., Fairmont, W. Va., Charleston, W. Va., Toledo, Ohio, Hamilton, Ont., Portland, Oreg., Colorado Springs, Colo., Salt Lake City, Utah, Pocatello, Idaho, Boise, Idaho, Reno, Nev., Wichita Falls, Tex., Phoenix, Ariz., Norfolk, Va., Richmond, Va., Sydney, N. S., Spartanburg, S. C., Louisville, Ky., Gloucester, Mass., St. John, N. B., Columbus, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Brownsville, Tex., Worcester, Mass., Superior, Wis., Jackson, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., Racine, Wis., Hollywood, Calif., San Francisco, Calif., Oakland, Calif., Edmonton, Alta., Alexandria, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Lincoln, Nebr., Janesville, Wis., Asbury Park, N. J., Davenport, Iowa, Madison, Wis., Cleveland, Ohio, Memphis, Tenn., South Coffeyville, Okla., St. Joseph, Mo., Columbia, Mo., Oklahoma City, Okla., Shreveport, La., Houston, Tex., Amarillo, Tex., Topeka, Kans., La Crosse, Wis., Harrisburg, Pa., Reading, Pa., Altoona, Pa., Emory, Va., Knoxville, Tenn., Charlotte, N. C., Scranton, Pa., Denver, Colo., Grand Junction, Colo., and Casper, Wyo.

The following stations reported slight differences in time of starting, varying from a few seconds to four minutes ahead of time, while a few others had it that the program was a few seconds late. The Lord cannot be held responsible to see that all the second hands on all the watches and clocks in the world are in exact agreement. Barring time differences everything was OK at New Orleans, La., Fort Wayne, Ind., Albany, N. Y., San Antonio, Tex., Youngstown,

Ohio, Great Falls, Mont., Billings, Mont., Bismarck, N. Dak., Wheeling, W. Va., St. Paul, Minn., Spokane, Wash., Fargo, N. Dak., and Calgary, Alta.

There was a slight hum at the following stations, which otherwise reported excellent reception. The hum was of but two or three minutes duration. Victoria, B. C., Eugene, Oreg., Vancouver, B. C., Wilmington, Del., Bellingham, Wash., Medford, Oreg., London, Ont., Akron, Ohio, Philadelphia, Pa., Wenatchee, Wash., Boston, Mass., Roanoke, Va., Sioux City, Iowa, St. Louis, Mo.

And there were slight hums, hits, scratches, Morse clicks or other trifling disturbances for a minute or so at Tacoma, Wash., Washington, D. C., Augusta, Ga., Miami, Fla., Tampa, Fla., San Diego, Calif., Orlando, Fla., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Oreg., Bay City, Mich., Syracuse, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Asheville, N. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Oil City, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Yakima, Wash., Jacksonville, Fla., Raleigh, N. C., Atlantic City, N. J., and Pueblo, Colo. In midsummer, the season of thunderstorms, it is astonishing that there was so little trouble of any kind; no trouble anywhere interfered with the message's going over perfectly.

Some of the Responses

IT IS the ones that are with Judge Rutherford in his fight whose opinions as to the value of his great discourse of Sunday noon are really worth the most. Better than any others they know the sure foundation upon which it was built. When, at the conclusion of the address, he put the motion that the Warning should be endorsed by the convention, every man and woman in the great audience arose and shouted "Aye" in a volume of sound that made the rafters of the Coliseum ring. We have not room to give the many supplementary responses that came in by wire.

Fresno, Calif., wired: "Greetings to you and all of the 'servant' assembled. Fresno ecclesia, assembled tonight in special testimony and thanksgiving to Jehovah, wishes to acknowledge the reception of your wonderful message over the radio and thank you for arranging our participation in this world-wide witness. We wish to go on record that by unanimous vote we have adopted the resolution presented by you and pledge herewith our continued cooperation and joyful collaboration with the Watchtower and you our dear president and fellow brother in Christ. We are pledged to know no remedy but "The Kingdom, the Hope of the World".

Saskatoon (Sask.) ecclesia wired: "Reception wonderful; we vote 'Aye' with you in declaration."

Other groups here and there over the world wired as follows:

Glens Falls, N. Y. "Full allegiance Jehovah only hope; no other; four listening WOKO, Albany; splendid message, no interference."

Washington, D. C. "Congratulations. Lecture most encouraging and thrilling; every word distinct. Christian love."

London, Ont. "Greetings. Lecture came in fine; best ever. Friends here thrilled with joy."

Houston, Tex. "We gladly vote for the adoption of the resolution you read, which we have just heard over the radio. God bless you."

Hallowell, Me. "Hallowell class appreciate your wonderful warning to the world. Reception splendid over WHDH. We are with you."

Winnipeg, Manitoba. "Greetings. Ecclesia resolved to send message of love and assurance of loyalty and cooperation and prayers that Lord's richest blessing will rest upon world-wide broadcast."

Zurich, Switzerland. "We declare ourselves joyfully ready to stand for Jehovah and His King in the day of decision."

Jacksonville, Fla. "A wonderful message; truly the only hope of the world."

Pittsburgh, Pa. "We pray Jehovah's richest blessings for your wonderful testimony."

Seattle, Wash. "Your marvelous message received perfectly here with great enthusiasm."

Jacksonville, Tex. "Lecture came in clear and strong."

Edmonton, Alberta. "Reception excellent; beautifully clear; grand; praise Jehovah; love to all."

Bangor, Me. "WHDH clear and plain; WABI and WLBZ also; God bless you, Brother Rutherford, in His service."

(Continued on page 785)

The Columbus Convention Extensions

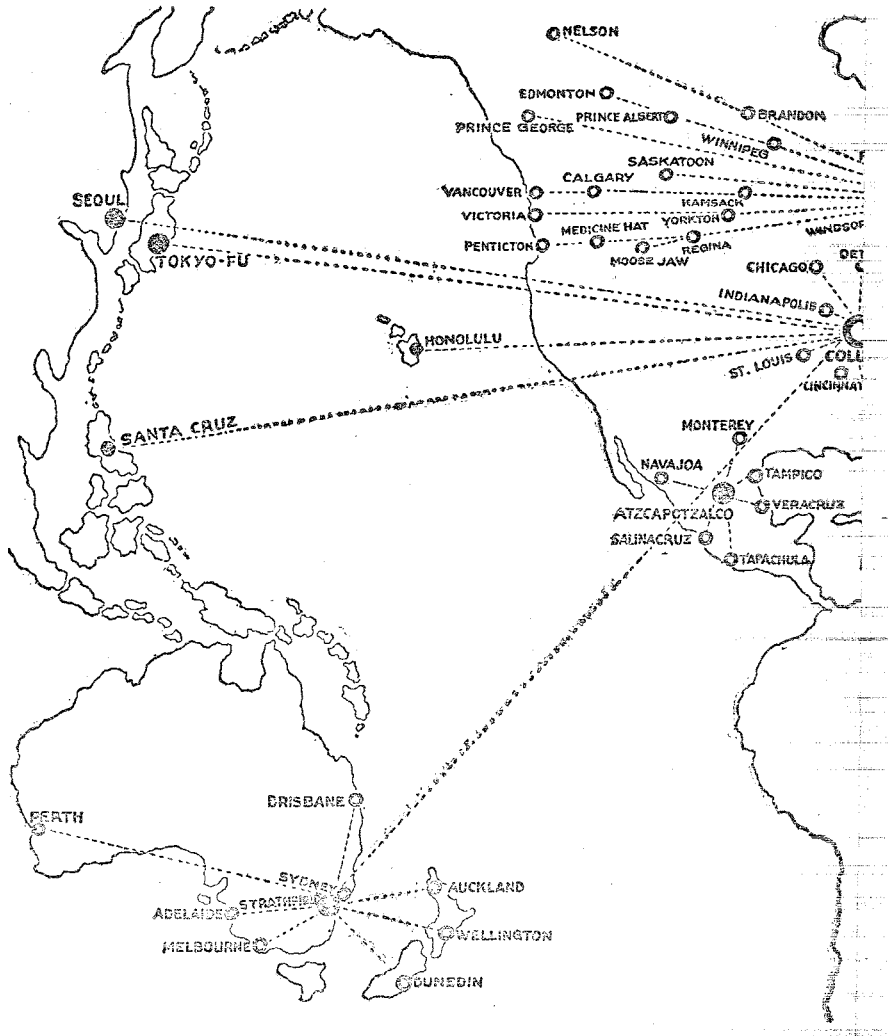
WE NOW come to one of the most extraordinary features of the Columbus convention, and that is that, homeward bound, the speakers at Columbus, and especially the house-to-house workers, the witnesses, participated in other conventions located radially from the Ohio city, at Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Washington.

It may be argued that Judge Rutherford could not be present at each of these Columbus convention extensions, and it is quite true that in person he could not, but at each of these the address that he gave at Columbus, "The Kingdom, the Hope of the World," was available for house-to-house distribution, and thus his message went along with the workers wherever they went.

And this is not all. Not only were there thus ten conventions all in one in the United States, but at the same time that the nine Columbus convention extentions were taking place in the United States, there were twenty-nine Columbus convention extensions taking place in Canada, seven taking place in Mexico, eight taking place in the West Indies and South America, eight taking place in Africa, seven taking place in Hawaii and Asia, nine taking place in New Zealand and Australia, and eighty-eight taking place in Europe. And thus the Columbus convention extended all over the world, and, as Judge Rutherford put it at the closing session, will go on and on and never cease, because it is God's work, His message to all men, and for that matter to all creation.

We are privileged to present herewith a map showing the 166 cities in every part of the earth which participated in the closing sessions, July 31, 1931, and August 1 and 2, 1931, of the great Columbus convention.

We submit that nothing like this ever took place in this world before. If wholly unacquainted with the Lord or His ways of doing things we would be compelled to recognize this as one of the most phenomenal things that ever occurred on the planet, and would be bound to look for some explanation of it. Knowing something of the Lord, and the times in which we live, it is impossible not to see in it the hand of God.



One can but wonder what must be the reaction of the Devil and his supporters, visible and invisible, to all of this. They cannot deny the growing power and the growing boldness of Jehovah's government in the earth at this time.

Some of the Responses

(Continued from page 783)

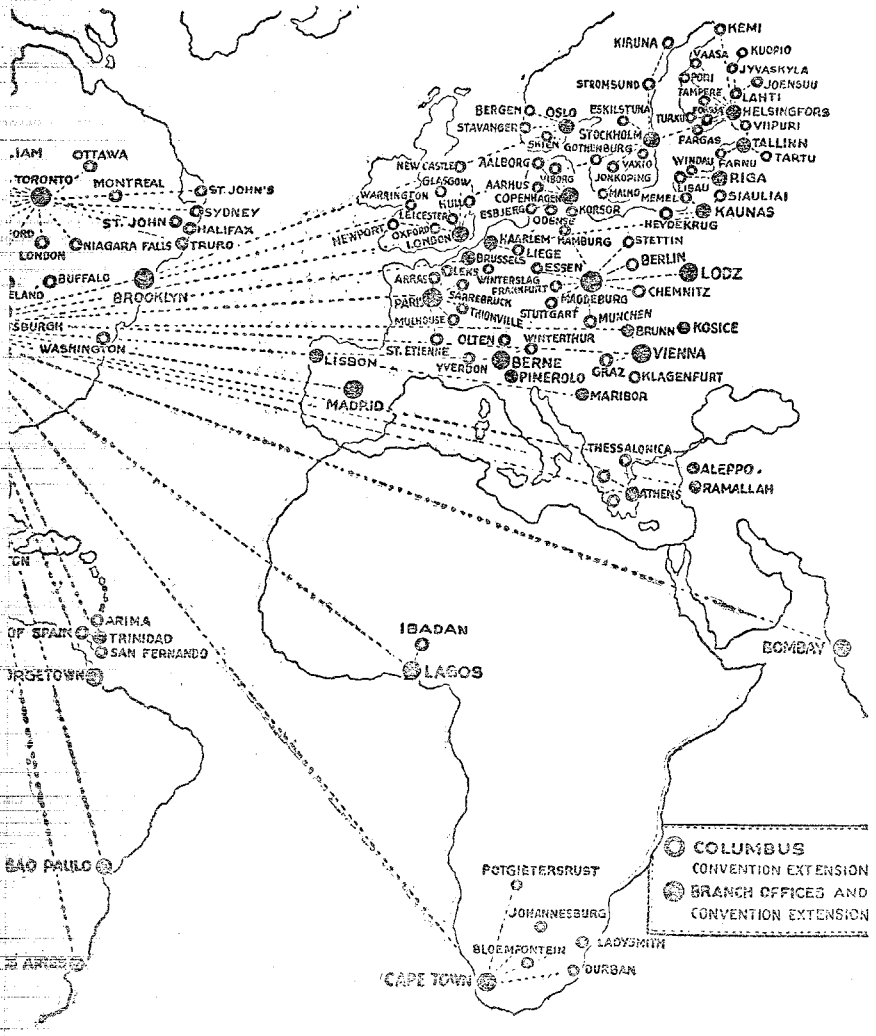
Toronto, Ontario. "Praise Jehovah. Reception here perfect; message clear and convincing; will gladly join in a world-wide distribution of 'The Hope of the World'."

Oklahoma City, Okla. "Thanks for the wonderful message. Reception perfect. Oklahoma City ecclesia says 'Aye' to resolution."

Long Beach, Calif. "Praise Jehovah for program. Greatly enjoyed by witnesses. Reception perfect."

Kingston, Jamaica. (Referring to recent articles in *The Watch Tower*) "Express to brethren Columbus and the habitable greetings. Faithfulness until thirteenth Adar and beyond resolved by Mordecai and Esther conventioners assembled at Jamaica."

San Diego, Calif. "Program perfect; best ever; voice excellent; wonderful message for resolution; love."



Montgomery, Ala. "Program today came in fine over WSFA. Every word heard distinctly by thousands throughout Alabama. Music also was grand. Greatest witness ever yet given on earth. We join you and thousands in attendance at convention in singing praises to Jehovah's name."

Madison, Ind. "Brother Rutherford, it was a glorious message. We are with you."

Roanoke, Va. "Program wonderful; came in excellent; no interruptions; lecture being acclaimed as the best ever heard; interest ran high and the unseen audience was immense, due to the radio folders, newspaper advertisements and the splendid cooperation of radio station WDBJ in giving us ten free announcements."

Holbrook, Ariz. "Radio reception excellent through KTAR; heard every word; endorse resolution."

Key West, Fla. "Heard you clearly through Cuba station."

Burk's Falls, Ont. "We assembled in group to hear your lecture on 'Hope of the World', which came through very distinctly and was greatly appreciated."

Pasadena, Calif. "Was pleased and thankful to rise and vote 'Aye' to resolution this morning. Regret inability to be personally present, but are with you whole-heartedly in work, service and obedience."

De Funiak Springs, Fla. "We assembled with you in convention today. The lecture was grand; all clear. Large crowd. All were uplifted. We also voted 'Aye' with you."

Boston, Mass. "Your message, 'Hope of the

World,' impressive; your pleas for abolition of poverty and establishing justice far-reaching and will cause millions to think. Your denunciation of hypocrites in the church who betray interests of the people, a brave and much needed challenge to the smug. Best wishes."

Phoenix, Ariz. "Reception good. Phoenix ecclesia join heartily in resolution."

London, England. "London workers assembled for service send love and good wishes and assurance of fullest cooperation."

Uhrichsville, Ohio. "The voice very clear; subject very pleasing; hope Lord bless you."

Winnipeg, Manitoba. "Perfect reception. Judge Rutherford's speech through CKY becomes lively topic."

Edmonton, Alberta. "Program came over CJCA wonderfully. Quality better than local broadcast. Operator says best he ever handled. Over hundred phone calls at station. Message thrilling; music grand; we are with you to the end."

Monrovia, Calif. "Biggest advertisement of lecture ever accomplished in Los Angeles; radio stations; several trucks with public-address systems through towns and beaches radius forty miles; motor yachts addressing coast cities; Goodyear volunteer airship announcing proprams over cities; over fifty newspapers carry stories of broadcast. Judge Rutherford's voice reached Los Angeles better than ever; clear as a bell; lecture more wonderful than anything we have ever heard, arousing great enthusiasm."

Sydney, Nova Scotia. "Judge Rutherford's wonderful message over CJCB came in clear, every word distinct with plenty of volume and no interference of any kind. We could hear him breathe. Had he been speaking from the station he would not have been any clearer. The music and songs were just wonderful."

Anchorage, Alaska. "Transcription of special Columbus record just in time to go on air."

Pueblo, Colo. "Program came distinctly; one minister installed radio in church for congregation. Many orders for booklet."

San Francisco, Calif. "Another red letter day on calendar July twenty-six, nineteen thirty-one, this to honor Jehovah God. Lecture wonderful; message sublime. Judge Rutherford in dual role, Jeremiah and John the beloved, first thundered forth warning to rulers and oppressors, then breathed comfort to afflicted masses."

Salem, Oreg. "Program came in wonderful. We rejoice with you."

Allentown, Pa. "Reception at Allentown, Pa., over WIP was great. Loud-speaker installed at city park. Several hundred of the public listened in and have reasons to believe thousands of others on private sets. We at Allentown are with you in all things to the finish."

Fairmont, W. Va. "Program came in wonderfully clear. No static. Every word distinct. It could not have been better."

Medford, Oreg. "Address received here clearly; greatly appreciated by all. Was a marvelous message and no doubt great benefit and encouragement for the oppressed millions."

New Orleans, La. "Program and reception wonderful; no interruption. We heard and will by the Lord's grace carry on until the work is done."

Davenport, Iowa. "Reception of Judge Rutherford's lecture was perfect."

Columbus, Ga. "Best advertised and most timely lecture ever heard in this section. Lecture came in clear and distinct. Received with great enthusiasm. Rejoicing with you in vindicating Jehovah's name."

Perhaps the response to his address that Judge Rutherford most appreciated came from one of the workers at Columbus, the wife of one of the busiest men there, and herself equally busy. In a personal letter to Judge Rutherford, which he let us see, she said:

Because I cannot speak of it without weeping, and because you have never seen me weep, I could not tell you this morning how deeply I appreciated being present at the great event which took place yesterday.

I am so unworthy that if I ever stopped to think just how much so I would quit. But I just push on, only remembering what a wonderful Creator I have and serve, and determined in my heart to serve Him till I die.

I have never thought of a reward. I do not dare. For this reason for years I did not believe I was in the Truth. Everyone spoke of the high calling with such assurance, and I, well, I just knew me.

But since we have understood about the birth of the man child, the opening of the temple, and all the glorious things since transpiring, and then *yesterday*, oh I am determined by the Lord's grace to be faithful and fight for all I'm worth in the army of the Lord.

God bless you, and may the Lord continue to use you forever to his glory.

Jehovah's Name for His People—Now

IT IS said that only three persons at the convention knew beforehand what was meant by the initials JW which appeared on the front cover of the programs and on the title page of *The Messenger,* the official paper of the convention. We heard of seven different suggestions. The right one, Jehovah's witnesses, was the title of Judge Rutherford's address to the conventioners themselves at four o'clock Sunday afternoon.

What the peoples and rulers of the world, all who go to make up Christendom, the Devil's organization, got at twelve o'clock, Sunday, July 26, the conventioners themselves received, from the same speaker, and the same platform, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

From one o'clock, when the message to the public was finished, until four o'clock, when Judge Rutherford reentered the auditorium, the entire atmosphere about the Fair Grounds was charged with expectancy.

Not only were the conventioners thrilled with what they had already heard, but they knew very well that something of even greater importance to themselves was about to follow.

It would be out of all reason to expect that the Lord would have such an astounding message go out all over the world as that they are soon to be destroyed, the great governments, financial magnates, politicians, ecclesiastics, and others who make up Satan's organization, and that the little band that heard and understood and approved would just hear and understand and approve and that that would be all there would be to it. They knew that at four o'clock they would be told just their place in the great drama that is being enacted.

Everybody at the grounds knew that Judge Rutherford himself was greatly impressed with the importance of the afternoon meeting. He had specially requested that every person on the grounds who was really interested in the noonday warning to Christendom be in his place in the Coliseum on time.

Fully twenty minutes beforehand every seat in the Coliseum was filled; an unusually quiet audience, even while waiting for the speaker to come in. The readers of *Light* could sense, by the eye of faith, that something of great importance in their lives was about to occur. They were not clear just what it was. But they would soon know.

When all was quiet, after the round of applause which greeted the president of the Society as he stepped out on the platform, it did not take him long to get into his discourse. He prefaced it by the remark that what he was about to say he regarded as of the most vital importance to every one within the sound of his voice.

Everybody who is really in the truth and who heard the noon discourse could perfectly well believe that that was the truth. Nobody else in our day or in any other day has ever given to the whole financial, governmental and ecclesiastical world a message of its impending destruction because of its presumption and disobedience and misuse of the great name of Almighty God.

He went on to make it clear to his hearers that none within the sound of his voice had ever heard words that meant so much to them personally. It was astonishing how quiet the audience was. Hardly a person stirred. Nobody relishes the thought of failing to size up the great crises that are thrust upon them now and then, in the arena of life. They all wanted to see and hear and know and understand, each for himself, what it was that the Lord had in mind for them.

Judge Rutherford explained in a kind but most positive way that every one in the audience would know by the time this discourse was finished just where he stands; there would be no doubt of it, not the slightest; neither on his own part nor on the part of others.

He even made the preliminary observation that no one except those who are truly the Lord's would even wish to occupy the places in which these would find themselves at the conclusion of the discourse. They would find themselves inevitably put in a certain place or definitely excluded from it; by the time the meeting was over each would know just where he belonged.

In this little survey we are making of the attitude of the audience and of the speaker we merely present the setting of one of the most remarkable addresses ever delivered in the world. The address itself we do not propose to give here, nor even to give a digest of it. Those who were present know what was said. And at the conclusion of the discourse it was the unanimous opinion of those who were present

and heard it and talked about it, that we have come to a new step in the Lord's work and that for those who are faithful it was the most important meeting they have ever attended.

The fact of the business is that for the new work that is ahead of His people Jehovah God himself is giving them a new name. The speech was full of the proof of this statement. And, oddly enough, the evidence was multiplied by Jehovah himself that just at this time, just when the declaration goes forth that the Devil's day is done, He would himself give the remnant their new name, and even told what the name would be.

At the conclusion of the address, which held the audience spellbound, the following resolution was unanimously adopted after a number of regional service directors and other prominent brethren had told how greatly they appreciated the privilege of saying "Amen" to its every statement.

Hereafter, if one asks one of these service workers who he is or what he is, or whom he represents, he will likely get a speedy answer, "I am one of Jehovah's witnesses," and that will settle the matter. It won't be long before everybody will know just what that means. The resolution follows:

* * * *

Resolution—A New Name

WHEREAS about 1874, in fulfilment of divine prophecy, the Lord Jesus Christ began the work of "preparing the way before Jehovah" and to restore to His faithful followers on earth a clearer understanding of the fundamental truths taught by Jesus and His apostles and which for centuries had been made obscure by others' teaching false doctrines; and

WHEREAS from and after that date, for a period of more than forty years, Charles T. Russell, a faithful follower of Christ Jesus and a servant of Jehovah God, led a company of his brethren in Christ in the preaching and teaching of the divine Word, and particularly with reference to the second coming of Christ, the setting up of His kingdom, and the restoration of man to perfection on the earth; and to carry on said work orderly said company of Christians organized the corporations known as the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, the International Bible Students Association, and the Peoples Pulpit Association, and they used and now use these corporations for the publication of books, magazines and other Bible literature; and in course of time said company of Christians became known by such names as, to wit, "Russellites," "Millennial Dawn People," "International Bible Students Association," and other like names; and

WHEREAS shortly following the death of Charles T. Russell a division arose between those associated with him in such work, resulting in a number of such withdrawing from the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, and who have since refused to cooperate with said Society and its work and who decline to concur in the truth as published by the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, in *The Watch Tower* and the other recent publications of the above-named corporations, and have opposed and do now oppose the work of said Society in declaring the present message of God's kingdom and the day of the vengeance of our God against all parts of Satan's organization; and said opposing ones have formed themselves into divers and numerous companies and have taken and now bear such names as, to wit, "Bible Students," "Associated Bible Students," "Russellites teaching the truth as expounded by Pastor Russell," "Stand-Fasters," and like names, all of which tends to cause confusion and misunderstanding:

NOW, THEREFORE, in order that our true position may be made known, and believing that this is in harmony with the will of God, as expressed in His Word, BE IT RESOLVED, as follows, to wit:

THAT we have great love for Brother Charles T. Russell, for his work's sake, and that we gladly acknowledge that the Lord used him and greatly blessed his work; yet we cannot consistently with the Word of God consent to be called by the name "Russellites"; that the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society and the International Bible Students Association and the Peoples Pulpit Association are merely names of corporations, which corporations we as a company of Christian people hold, control and use to carry on our work in obedience to God's commandments, yet none of these names properly attach to or apply to us as a body of Christians who follow in the footsteps of our Lord and Master, Christ Jesus; that we are students of the Bible, but, as a body of Christians forming an Association, we decline to assume or to be called by the name "Bible Students" or similar names as a means of identification of our proper position before the Lord; we refuse to bear or to be called by the name of any man;

THAT, having been bought with the precious blood of Jesus Christ our Lord and Redeemer, justified and begotten by Jehovah God and called to His kingdom, we unhesitatingly declare our entire allegiance and devotion to Jehovah God and His kingdom; that we are servants of Jehovah God commissioned to do a work in His name, and, in obedience to His commandment, to deliver the testimony of Jesus Christ, and

to make known to the people that Jehovah is the true and Almighty God; therefore we joyfully embrace and take the name which the mouth of the Lord God has named, and we desire to be known as and called by the name, to wit, *Jehovah's witnesses*.—Isa. 43:10-12; 62:2; Rev. 12:17.

As Jehovah's witnesses our sole and only purpose is to be entirely obedient to His commandments; to make known that He is the only true and Almighty God; that His Word is true and that His name is entitled to all honor and glory; that Christ is God's King, whom He has placed upon His throne of authority; that His kingdom is now come, and in obedience to the Lord's commandments we must now declare this good news as a testimony or witness to the nations and to inform the rulers and the people of and concerning Satan's cruel and oppressive organization, and particularly with reference to "Christendom", which is the most wicked part of that visible organization; and of and concerning God's purpose to shortly destroy Satan's organization, which great act will be quickly followed by Christ the King's bringing to the obedient peoples of earth peace and prosperity, liberty and health, happiness and everlasting life; that God's kingdom is the hope of the world and there is no other, and that this message must be delivered by those who are identified as Jehovah's witnesses.

We humbly invite all persons who are wholly devoted to Jehovah and His kingdom to join in proclaiming this good news to others that the righteous standard of the Lord may be lifted up, that the peoples of the world may know where to find the truth and hope for relief; and, above all, that the great and holy name of Jehovah God may be vindicated and exalted.

The full text of Judge Rutherford's address on "A New Name" will be found in *The Watch Tower* of October 1, 1931.

The Amenities of the Convention

THE amenities of the convention were fittingly observed. In his address of welcome Governor White of Ohio (an ex-minister, by the way) said, in part:

I am very glad to welcome a class of people who do not need any policemen: I have not hired any extra force; you do not need it.

Prior to the Wall Street crash the country gave too much attention to material things; at this time our minds should be turned to the more serious phases of life. The only solution to the problems of the world is that the minds of the people should be taken off the more material things and placed upon the enduring and eternal things.

I am very much pleased to have this people assemble in this community at this time; I realize that your mission here is a good one and that the things you will leave behind you are good things that will benefit the people.

In his response to the governor the chairman, Anton Koerber, said, in part:

What a wonderful Creator we have! He has dealt bountifully in providing for man, and Ohio has shared well in its portion. The whole land is fast becoming a veritable paradise.

When we consider the wisdom of our God reflected in the works of His hands in the heavens and earth, it must be apparent to all that He never purposed His creatures to live here just long enough to learn to love the things He provided, form strong ties of friendship, and then to die, leaving it all behind. He has promised that some day it shall be different. That day is at hand. It is God's will that all shall know about it, and it is our happy privilege, as His witnesses, to bear this good news to the people of Ohio, and to all peoples of good will throughout the earth.

We are therefore assembled as children of the Most High, as one family in Christ, with one purpose to honor the King Eternal and as one man to obey His commands by joyfully doing the work He commands us to do.

The conveniences you have so graciously placed at our disposal, this large Coliseum, with its spacious grounds, together with the fine hospitality shown by the officers and everyone with whom we have come in contact, has greatly added to our comfort and happiness. It is fine of you to come here and personally welcome us in this manner, and we appreciate it.

At the concluding session of the convention, held Thursday afternoon, July 30, Judge Rutherford presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

BE IT RESOLVED by Jehovah's witnesses in international convention assembled at Columbus, Ohio, in July 1931, as follows:

That following the Scriptural injunction we delight in all things to give thanks, knowing that whatsoever things our heavenly Father provides for us shall work together for our good because we love Him and keep His commandments.

We express our sincere thanks to the governor and to the other officers of the State Fair Association of

Ohio for the kindness extended to us in providing the free use of the Fair Grounds for our convention.

We thank the Chamber of Commerce for its cooperation and many favors shown to us.

We thank the radio stations WCAH and WAIU for their cooperation in freely broadcasting the message of the kingdom of God to the people.

We thank the faithful reporters and the public press for their cooperation and the part performed by them so kindly in publishing and conveying the news concerning our convention to the reading public.

We extend our thanks to all the good people of Columbus and vicinity for the many kindnesses shown toward us and thus making our stay in this vicinity a pleasant one.

The Lord will not forget even the smallest favor bestowed upon His faithful witnesses. We therefore confidently predict that the Lord will show some special favor to the good people of this vicinity who have provided for us even a cup of cold water in His name.

We kindly suggest that all such good people turn their hearts more fully to Jehovah, and for you we wish many and lasting blessings.

Other Addresses and Other Speakers

THE unfolding of the prophecies proceeds apace, so rapidly that one can hardly keep up with it. All of Judge Rutherford's addresses at the convention were of this nature and therefore were filled with the keenest interest to the listeners. His addresses on Tuesday and Thursday, July 28 and 30, were respectively on the 35th chapter of Isaiah and the 9th chapter of Ezekiel. These will be found in full in *The Watch Tower*. We are privileged to give abstracts of each of these discourses:

The Highway of Holiness

Jehovah's time to vindicate His name is at hand. That period of time the Scriptures definitely define as "THAT DAY". It is the day in which Jehovah is assembling His invisible host for the great battle of Armageddon. That host is invisible to human eyes. There is, however, a division of the army of the Lord on the earth which He is using, and will use, not to fight with carnal weapons, but to serve as His witnesses and to sing forth His praises. This force He designates the remnant because the company is made up of the ones who love God. The members thereof He has appointed and anointed as His witnesses. A large company made a covenant with God to do His will. A few are taken out therefrom, and concerning the few it is written that they must show forth the praises of Jehovah. These are members of 'The Servant' whom Jehovah has appointed to lead the people. For these reasons the remnant must be at the front singing the praises of Jehovah and pointing the people to the kingdom of God. Every human creature that will in due time receive everlasting life must join himself to Jehovah's organization. The people must now be informed. Jehovah's witnesses must do that work.

By His prophet Isaiah, Jehovah describes 'a highway, and which is called the way of holiness'. That means the way of complete devotion to Jehovah and His kingdom. The "highway" is not limited to the period of restitution or millennial reign of Christ. That "highway" is not contrasted with "the narrow way" as we have often thought. It is the way out of Satan's organization and leads unto Jehovah's organization. The remnant must walk in the narrow way of life and immortality, and, to do so, must travel by the "highway". Christ Jesus took the lead over the "highway".

Jehovah's witnesses are now separate and distinct from all classes of mere professed followers of Christ. On the way of holiness the remnant must be and is wholly devoted to Jehovah God.

Prior to the coming of Christ to the temple of Jehovah the faithful were compelled to travel with the Babylonians. Not so now! The separation has taken place. The remnant is at the front and to them Jehovah says: "Be strong, fear not." The elect servant of God, which includes the faithful remnant, must be upon the great "highway" because God 'has given him as a covenant to the people' and furthermore says: 'Behold, I have given thee as a witness to the people, a leader and a commander to the people.' (Isa. 42:1-6; 55:4) The gateway to the Kingdom is now open and Jehovah gives command to the remnant, saying: "Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people."—Isa. 62:10.

The people of the nations of the earth are in sore distress. Far greater suffering is ahead. There is no hope for the world aside from the kingdom of God. His kingdom will lift the burdens from suffering humankind, reveal the majesty and glory of Jehovah, and make clear the way to everlasting life. Truly

this is the time of rejoicing, because the day of the vindication of Jehovah's name has come.

The Lord has caused a Declaration of Warning to the people and to the rulers of the world to be prepared and the light of hope to be held out to the peoples of good will. This good news must now be delivered to the people. God's witnesses are the privileged and happy ones to deliver that message. Therefore the remnant must be at the front, marching over the "highway", fully and completely devoted to Jehovah.

The prophecy of Ezekiel has long been one of the sealed parts of the Bible. That prophecy is now due to be understood because the Lord Jesus is at the temple of God and the heavenly things are open to those who are devoted to Jehovah. Others may now have an understanding of this prophecy even though they do not fully appreciate the meaning thereof.

Jehovah selected the Israelites as His people, put them at Jerusalem, and put His name there. Jerusalem therefore became a typical organization and was used to foreshadow other things to follow. The Jews were the covenant people of God and were under obligation to be obedient to God's will. The leaders amongst the Jews, to wit, the Pharisees and doctors of the law, and who constituted the clergy of that time, were unfaithful, became monstrous hypocrites and turned the people of Jerusalem away from God and their covenant and led them into sin. Time and again the Jews were warned of God's purpose to punish them, and He did punish them and they repented in a measure. They became so idolatrous that God announced His determination to destroy the city. He caused Ezekiel to prophesy against the city of Jerusalem concerning its destruction. That prophecy was a notice of warning and was given a short time before the city was razed. Amongst the Jews were men who claimed to represent God and who denied the prophecy of Ezekiel and persecuted him, and whom the Lord declares to be false prophets.

Jerusalem foreshadowed or was typical of Christendom in general, and particularly represented the Protestant wing of Christendom. The other tribes of Israel built their city at Samaria, and they more particularly represented the Catholic wing of Christendom. The Protestant part of Christendom being more fully enlightened than others, and having greater opportunities to know God, and having become so grossly wicked, the punishment of Protestantism is to be greater, as the Lord's Word declares, than that of others. The warning given by Ezekiel to Jerusalem, and the destruction that followed, foreshadows that Jehovah would have His witnesses give a warning to Christendom shortly before its destruction.

Jehovah executes His commandments by and through Christ Jesus, His Chief Executive Officer. The 110th Psalm shows that Jesus was commanded to wait God's due time for the ousting of Satan from heaven and the destruction of his organization on earth. Many scriptures picture the Lord Jesus appearing at His temple for the purpose of judgment and the execution of judgment upon the enemies of God. "The Lord cometh with ten thousand of his saints, to execute judgment upon all." (Jude 14, 15) "When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory." (Matt. 25:31) These scriptures prove conclusively that in the execution of the divine judgments the Lord Jesus uses His host of angels that do His bidding.

Ezekiel had a vision of the approaching of six men with destroying weapons and one man with a writer's inkhorn. Ezekiel heard a loud cry saying: "Cause them that have charge over the city to draw near." This language shows that the cry was a command given by the Lord Jesus to the ones to whom He had delegated the authority to destroy Christendom, to approach. The six appeared with their destructive weapons unsheathed and ready to proceed with action. The scripture relating thereto in Ezekiel 9:2 reads: "And behold, six men came from the way of the higher gate, which lieth toward the north, and every man a slaughter weapon in his hand; and one man among them [among the six] was clothed with linen, with a writer's inkhorn by his side, and they went in, and stood beside the brazen altar." Six is a symbolic number denoting incompleteness, while the number seven symbolizes completeness. Jehovah's organization is one and is complete. The six men armed with destructive weapons and the one clothed with linen constituted seven, and represented the entire organization. The six represent the invisible part of the organization under Christ, and the one man with the writer's inkhorn represents the "faithful servant" class on the earth. The six picture the invisible part of God's organization, while the one pictures the visible ones on earth. These six are described under another figure of speech as "the armies which are in heaven" 'following after Christ Jesus'. The fact that the six were accompanied by the other one shows they are in exact harmony and acting under the direction of Christ Jesus, the Chief Executive. Individuals do not appear at all in the picture, because God deals with the members of His organization collectively. When the command was given every member of the organization responded and registered for service; and this is shown by the fact that they went in and stood beside the brazen altar. Not one of them sat down to meditate or to console each other. The six men with destructive weapons were ready to take action in destroying the city, which represents Christendom. Before the destructive work takes place, however, Ezekiel hears the command: "And the Lord said unto him, Go through the midst of the city, through the midst of Jerusalem, and set

a mark upon the foreheads of the men that sigh, and that cry, for all the abominations that be done in the midst thereof." (Ezek. 9:4) The man with the writer's inkhorn pictures God's "servant" class on earth, whose duty and obligation is to go throughout Christendom and set a mark upon the foreheads of them that will hear, which symbolically means to give each one an opportunity for an intelligent understanding of the approaching doom of Christendom. While this is being done an opportunity is afforded to the peoples of good will and proper condition of heart to turn to the Lord and seek a place of protection from the Lord during the time of trouble. The marking in the forehead indicates that those must by some public action take their stand on the side of Jehovah before the destruction begins. It is therefore clear that this work of marking in the forehead pictures the witness work of the servant class, God's witnesses. Such is exactly in harmony with the words of Jesus: "And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Jesus also stated that when this witness work is concluded the great tribulation should come upon the world.

The Lord's Word in a number of places tells of a class of persons who will be delivered in the time of trouble, kept alive on the earth, and that these shall be the first recipients of the blessings of the Kingdom in the time of restoration. Manifestly these are the ones that receive a knowledge of the truth, and profit thereby, and are otherwise described as the 'millions now living that will never die'. The prophecy therefore outlines the work of the servant class in this day of judgment and is another corroborative proof that the "servant" class must carry the message of warning to the governments and peoples, thus serving notice upon all and affording those of good will the opportunity to take their stand on the side of the Lord.

As soon as the witness work is completed the destructive work begins, as shown by these words of the prophet: "And to the [six] others he said in mine hearing, Go ye after him [the one with the writer's inkhorn] through the city, and smite; let not your eye spare, neither have ye pity; slay utterly old and young, both maids, and little children, and women; but come not near any man upon whom is the mark; and begin at my sanctuary. Then they began at the ancient men which were before the house. And he said unto them, Defile the house, and fill the courts with the slain; go ye forth. And they went forth, and slew in the city." (Ezek. 9:5-7) This work of destroying will not be performed by any of the "servant" class on earth, or in fact by any men on earth, but will be performed by the angels of the Lord under the direction of Christ Jesus, the great Executive Officer. This destruction was foreshadowed in the destruction of Jerusalem and in other destructive work that the Lord did upon His enemies.

Jehovah has therefore laid upon His witnesses the duty and obligation to give this information to the people before His forces rise up to the great slaughter. At the same time these witnesses are to give the message of comfort and consolation by telling the people God's purpose not only to destroy Satan's organization but then to turn to the people peace, health, happiness and the blessings of life everlasting. The work of Jehovah's witnesses is clearly marked out. It is not a destructive work; it is a work of serving notice. 'Vengeance belongs to me, saith the Lord, I will repay.' In doing this work Jehovah's witnesses are not vindictive. They speak not against any creatures with malice, but acting in the capacity of witnesses for Jehovah, they proclaim the truth, warning the people of what shall soon come to pass. The kingdom of heaven is here, and this information must be given to the people. Jehovah's witnesses are the privileged ones to make known these truths.

Other Speakers of the Convention

The other speakers of the convention were the Watch Tower regional service directors G. H. Draper, George Young, E. D. Orrell, L. Larson, J. C. Rainbow, Anton Koerber, G. Y. McCormick, W. P. Strong, J. C. Watt, C. Roberts, W. J. Thorn and S. H. Toutjian, together with W. E. Van Amburgh, R. H. Barber, H. H. Riemer, A. H. Macmillan, T. J. Sullivan, F. W. Franz and M. C. Harbeck.

By prearrangement their addresses were studies of prophecies now in course of fulfilment, and, though based on *Watch Tower* articles which have appeared within the past year, contained many new points not in the articles as published. They were all good, inspiring, helpful, but as their main points are to be found in literature already published we do not treat them here.

Discussions of colporteur work and other house-to-house witness work were participated in by R. S. Emery, D. E. Morgan, H. M. S. Dixon, W. B. Akin, A. L. Paschal, M. L. Herr, T. E. Barker, and others. We cannot undertake to publish the names of others on the program either at Columbus or the Columbus convention extensions held at Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Washington and 156 other points throughout the earth.

The Big Surprises

THE big surprises of the convention were the great address of Sunday noon, with its solemn warning to the governmental, financial and ecclesiastical rulers of earth that they are about to be destroyed by an act of God unless they come over to God's side; the address to the conventioners Sunday afternoon on "A New Name"; the address Tuesday afternoon on "The Highway of Holiness"; the address Thursday afternoon on "The Man with the Writer's Inkhorn"; the revelation of Tuesday afternoon that 500,000 copies of the address of Sunday noon were on the grounds, ready for distribution at the small price of 5c each; and the concluding surprise which was sprung Thursday afternoon. We let R. J. Martin tell about this, quoting part of his announcement made from the platform:

This afternoon you have heard an illuminating discourse on the ninth chapter of the prophecy of Ezekiel. That explanation is so clear and convincing and so completely in harmony with many other truths which the Lord has given to His people that we are certain the explanation is the correct one. We rejoice and give thanks to Jehovah for this, another precious bit of food placed upon our table. We give Him all honor and glory, who is the Giver of everything perfect.

For a long while those consecrated to the Lord have greatly desired to understand the prophecy of Ezekiel. We now clearly see that no one could understand this or any other prophecy until due time and which due time comes when the prophecy is in course of fulfilment. It is now my privilege, at the request of the president of the Society, to tell you something else which I believe will be a glad surprise. That information is that the book explaining the first twenty-four chapters of Ezekiel is now off the press and we have at this convention ten thousand copies of the autographed edition, which we can supply to you. Our brethren at the factory worked many extra hours and at night in order to get this edition out and bring it to the convention for you. They had great joy in it; and their faithfulness is shown by the fact that they have not mentioned their work to anyone, in order that this might indeed be a surprise to you. And now may you read it with increased zeal and greatly enjoy the blessings that the Lord will give you as you feed upon the food from his table.

But, hold on! Those were not all the surprises. There was another great big one, a tremendously important one. Every reader of *The Golden Age* knows that we consider Judge Rutherford's books the most important ones in the world. They are even now placed in the hands of the people at prices 86 percent less than of books of the same general style and appearance sold on a profit basis. Can they possibly go any lower? Let Judge Rutherford give us all this surprise in his own language:

The commission of God's anointed people who compose the Society is to preach the gospel of the kingdom as a witness to the nations, and to the honor of Jehovah's name. The Society is anxious to faithfully perform the obligation of this commission by making a wider distribution of the message as contained in its publications. The financial condition amongst the people is very bad. For this reason many may be hindered or even prevented from having something to read concerning the Kingdom. We must do our part to help them, and look to the Lord to provide the ways and means. Our heavenly Father has, by and through Christ our Lord and King, graciously made provision that we may produce the bound books containing the message of the Kingdom at less cost than when we first began to print them. This slight advantage to us must be extended to the people to the honor of Jehovah's name. By the Lord's grace we will do this.

At the present time we publish and offer to the public the following books in the English language, to wit: *The Harp of God, Deliverance, Creation, Reconciliation, Government, Life, Prophecy, Light* (Books One and Two). Therefore, beginning October 1, 1931, which is the beginning of our next fiscal year, these books will be offered to the public in the United States and Canada at the following prices, to wit: Any single book, 30c. Any combination of 4 bound books, $1.00. Any combination of 8 bound books, $2.00. The entire set of 9 as above, $2.25.

In placing these books in the hands of the people at the prices here named Jehovah's witnesses are putting the very highest-class literature on earth with the truth hungry at just 10 percent of what is commonly asked for books as well printed and illustrated. Call at any bookstore and see for yourself that books with illustrations in four colors sell at $2.50 to $5.00 each, and imagine putting out nine of them for only $2.25!

Oh, well, that is just like the Lord, and nobody else but He and those who have His spirit would think of such a thing, let alone do it. No need to worry about the Devil's aping *that*.

A Surprise for the Colporteurs

After the closing meeting, July 30, Judge Rutherford asked all who had been in the colporteur work six months or more to rise. Twelve

hundred came to their feet. He asked them to meet him in the bookroom, as he had a special word for them, privately.

When all were gathered in the bookroom the judge asked, "How many of you have 50c that you are willing to pay for the author's edition of *Vindication?*" Every hand went up. Then the judge said, "Keep it," and gave instructions that each be given a free copy. That little surprise cost $600, but it was worth the price.

The Real Convention

DURING the week July 24-30 one corner of the Ohio State Fair Grounds in Columbus contained a city like no other ever before seen on this earth. It consisted of 56 trailers, 50 house-cars, 57 autos so built that people can sleep in them, and 290 tents and tent-cars, making a grand total of 453. They were of every size, shape, style and color, red, yellow, green, black, brown, blue and gray, all neatly lined up on little streets, models of neatness.

Meeting one of Judge Rutherford's secretaries, strolling there with her mother, she said, "Do you know, I think *this* is the *real* convention?" And the answer was, "Step here just a minute and you shall have the positive proof that that is the case." She did as requested and met a colporteur 68 years of age, a grandmother, who has been in the colporteur work three years. With her husband, 74 years of age, she lives in a tent-car winter and summer. Her children have written pleading, coaxing, threatening and demanding that she give up the work and come and live with them. Last winter, during the worst storm of the season, the cash resources of herself and husband were reduced to 95c, and she came down with pneumonia.

Her husband said, and she agreed, "Before we will quit, we will lie right down in the road and die." On that same day they received through the mail a gift of a $10 bill from a sister living three thousand miles away, whose address they did not know. Now what can the Devil do with people like that? When seen, both she and her husband were pictures of health, happiness, peace, joy and satisfaction to the *nth* degree. Do you want happiness? Here's how.

Here is another colporteur from Toledo, Ohio. He has been working in Wheelwright Junction, Kentucky. He tells us that a preacher there swore out a warrant for his arrest. He went along with the officer without a warrant, and at the hearing placed two complete sets of Judge Rutherford's books, one with the magistrate and the other with the officer who arrested him. While the hearing was in progress the preacher, Hiram Hall, who had had the colporteur arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace, saw how things were going and sneaked out the back door.

Here is another tent-car housing a husband, wife, sister and two children. They are colored colporteurs, working among their kinsmen in Jackson, Tenn. They will live in the tent until the weather gets very cold, when they will find shelter for a few weeks during the hardest part of the winter, but will go right on with their work.

Here are three trailers in from Utah, with old friends aboard who like to work among the Mormons. These folks know just how to handle themselves to the best advantage. God is good to them, and the Mormons too. They have two ice cream freezers in the party. That will give you some idea of the fun they have, along with their work. How they laughed when they told of eggs at 8c a dozen, of getting a pint of rich cream and 2½ dozen eggs for one book, of being handed over two large sacks of potatoes, cantaloupes, tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage and onions for one booklet; of being presented with 64 cucumbers and squash and corn for the crowd for two books. Nothing would do but the friend must dine with these smiling warriors, and so, in a car ventilated at the top, six of us sat down to as fine a meal as anybody would want anywhere.

Oh yes! On one occasion they traded books for a sixteen-pound turkey and cooked and ate it right in their car. The stove pipe goes through the water tank and heats the water. In one place, one winter, the car was snowed in to the eaves, but the boys dug it out. They have the biggest fun imaginable.

One of these boys said, "We are well fed when we trade"; and he looked it. Incidentally, he smacked his lips as he remarked that they

had often taken in four frying chickens for $1. Now what would any saint want with fried chicken? Also, he said they had usually splendid radio reception in their house-car. And it was easy to keep house, because there was only one place for everything and as soon as it was back where it belonged the car was to rights.

Another of the boys has built the family woodbox so it is filled from the outside of the car but used from the inside. His wife is the head barber for the six that make up the party. They all wash on the same day; that keeps them friends. Ask no favors and you have plenty of people to think well of you.

Here is a colporteur from California. He has just been working four counties in Oregon, one in Idaho and one in Nebraska. His car is of ½" masonite outside and wood veneer inside. In the kitchen he has a tiled sink, put on with Medusa cement, and a heating stove besides the gas cook stove. Indeed, many of the cars have two stoves. He stops to explain an invention. Put your milk or butter in a glass-top jar sealed. Take a gunny sack, dampened, and lay it over the jar, with its bottom edges in water. It acts as a wick. The evaporation keeps the milk or butter fine in all except the very hottest weather and thus saves ice. The water system of his car is operated by pressure. He has a full-sized bed (almost), with box spring mattress. His trailer is 11′ x 6′ 4″ x 6′ 2″ high.

Here is another colporteur from California. His car is of masonite trimmed with Oregon pine. He has two complete rooms in his car, which is 16′ x 6′ 6″ x 6′ high. These include 2 double beds, 2 clothes closets, 1 full-length mirror on inside of closet door, 1 table to seat 6, front and back door, 11 windows that raise and lower, 4 windows in front, dish closet, 3 utensil cabinets, an air-o-gas stove, 1 hat box with two shelves, 1 *Watch Tower* rack, 1 ironing board, linoleum on floor, 1 broom, 1 shower bath, 1 pencil sharpener. This car has a basement ten inches deep, where are kept tubs, an extra tent, shovel, axe, and ropes for anchorage. The car drives on its own power. It carries 12 extra gallons of gasoline and 17 gallons of water. The family has been colporteuring in Texas.

Here is an Ohio colporteur who has been working two years in Mississippi. His canvas house has a lath ceiling, screen door, matched board floor, drop table, larder under stove, bed that pulls out to a double bed at night but is a single divan in day time; wardrobe rod in back end of car; dishes on rack above stove. This was made of two old tents cut up and mounted on a frame put together with bolts. Here is a list of everything in the house: One each, skillet, dish pan, coffee pot, water bucket, wash basin, medicine cabinet, sugar bowl, creamer, oil lamp with round wick, coffee strainer, ice pick, bread pan, chicken scales, fly swatter, alarm clock, and broom; 2 each, palm-leaf fans and camp chairs; 3 each, mirrors and pictures; 4 stewing pans; and 6 each, plates, cups, saucers, knives, forks and spoons.

Here is a Greek colporteur from Peoria, Ill. He has been in the work since 1912. Sometimes he trades books for 300 pounds of chickens a week. His house has electric lights, a chimney for fumes, a mat upon which to wipe the feet, and eaves wherewith to catch rain water for washing. He finds school yards the best place to park. We notice on his table five plates, and two of them are alike. He looks happy. His wife is well dressed. Recently, she traded three books for a dress good as new.

God's Care of the Colporteurs

A party of seven pioneers drove in from South Dakota in a heavy Buick car. Near Kadoka, S. Dak., the car hit a shoulder of gravel, slid over the bank, turned completely over twice and stood on its wheels with five of the seven passengers yet in the car, with no one seriously injured. The car was finally run back on the highway under its own power and brought the party to Columbus, Ohio, in ample time to enjoy everything.

A colporteur in Arkansas had gotten down to 15c and said to his wife, "Well, I think we have done our best. We have the promise that the Lord will provide and I am going to go down in town, buy a loaf of bread and 10c worth of hamburger. We must eat." On his way back, walking along, he saw a $5 bill lying on the walk. He picked it up, stuck it in his pocket, and said, "If anyone advertises for it, I will return it; otherwise it is the Lord's provision for us to go on."

One of the colporteurs at the convention, 81 years old, has been in the service twenty-eight years; has canvassed over twenty counties in Kansas and practically all of Oklahoma. He is now working Texas and hopes to finish **Texas**

before he finishes his course. He says he hopes to be here and greet Abraham, David, and the other faithful witnesses of old when they come back.

A colporteur from Oklahoma told his wife when he received the first information of the convention that he intended to go. She asked him how it was possible when he didn't have even enough to pay for the gas to get to his own territory. Nevertheless he put his faith and trust in the Lord, and as a result one sister offered him the use of her car if he cared to make the trip, and two other friends said that if he would permit them to go along in the car with him they would pay all the overhead expenses. So he was there, and having the time of his life.

One of the sisters related how she had but 27c in her pocketbook on Monday and yet she was determined to be there. She went out and worked thirteen hours in the field during that day and came back with about as much as she started out with. On Tuesday she went out and worked ten hours in the field and had about the same success. Wednesday she and her husband, who is also a pioneer colporteur, tried the business section of the town and the Lord blessed their efforts so much in that day that they had sufficient to get to the convention as a result.

Miscellaneous Convention Items

SNATCHES of interest from the "Declarations" meetings follow:

"I was arrested last year in Pennsylvania and brought before the burgess. At first he was going to give me all kinds of sentences because I 'broke the Sabbath law'.

"I asked him, Do you go to church?

" 'Yes, indeed,' he replied.

"Do you contribute anything to the expense of that church?

" 'Why, of course, every churchman pays his dues.'

"Then you are contributing toward the payment of the pastor's salary, and in buying these books you are only paying for what it costs to print them. If I am guilty, you are guilty too.

"After this the burgess stepped out of his office, and spoke to the policeman who arrested me, calling him down for bringing me in.

"I spoke to a union mine worker in Pennsylvania who said that the miners' union could not succeed in an attempt to broadcast the awful conditions among the miners. 'How is it,' he said, 'that Judge Rutherford, who gives it to them much hotter than we do, is allowed to continue broadcasting?' "

One of the conventioners, while distributing announcements in Columbus, was approached by a gentleman, a stranger, who said. "Say, lady, may I have about 25 or 30 of those handbills. I want to put them out, too."

"At East Point, Ga., I understood that the police had said that we were not to do any canvassing. Four of us went down on Sunday and began to work. After a little while we noticed the police coming from every direction. The Baptist church had a row and they had to call out the police to settle it, so we were not disturbed."

In a town near Atlantic City, N. J., a minister warned his congregation not to go near these folks or have anything to do with them. As a result of that warning, eight of his congregation met with them in their study class, left the church, were at the convention, and were immersed Saturday.

It is reported that a colored clergyman listened to the judge's lecture Sunday, hiding as best he could behind some bushes on the Fair Grounds.

"After working for ten days in Inverness, Nova Scotia, a priest preached against me and warned the people to set their dogs on me and the children to call out after me and snowball me. The nuns in the convents repeated these instructions to the children, with the result that about forty children (from six to eighteen years of age) followed me from door to door and called me names and did everything they could to ridicule me. I stood it until they started to snowball me, then I took refuge in the home of a Protestant doctor who 'phoned to the police. So instead of being arrested, the police were asked to protect me. After that the children did not snowball me any more, but followed me with their ridicule wherever I went."

"Perhaps many of you think, as I used to think, that France is a Roman Catholic country.

You need not live there very long to realize that it is atheistic and not Catholic."—From a colporteur in France.

"Pioneering in Akron, Mich., one of the Haman crowd tried to put me out of town and warned his congregation against me. He sent three officers out to arrest me, and after some deliberation with these gentlemen I found that one of them had Judge Rutherford's books and had read them. When he went away, he said, 'I hope you place a thousand books.' But I placed only 750."

A pioneer colporteur from France reported that there are only 100 colporteurs in France; so there is room for plenty more from America.

Of the 45 active workers in the Louisville (Ky.) class, all but three were at the convention.

The manager of a radio station in Wisconsin was approached twice re the broadcasting of the lecture of the 26th, but had the time all signed up for a minister in town. The third time they called on him with the assurance that this was the greatest lecture ever given and of tremendous importance to the people at this time. He concluded to let the minister go jump in the lake, and canceled his sermon so that the judge's lecture could be put on.

One of the workers was canvassing a lady, and in the course of her remarks mentioned the reign of Christ. At this the lady interrupted and said, "And don't we need rain?"

"On my way to convention (from South Dakota) I stopped in the depot at St. Paul and talked with the matron. She wanted to know if I had those books with me, and I told her I was sorry I wasn't able to carry them [a very old sister, judging from the sound of her voice], but gave her the address where she could obtain them. A little later I heard her talking with another lady, and she said, 'These people we haven't thought much of, but I guess that pretty soon we will be going to them to know what to do.'"

"A lady told me about the tent that was erected on the lot next door to them. It seems they had a row in one of the churches and a division took place, the majority retaining possession of the church and ousting the others, who are now meeting in the tent. The minister of this church heard Judge Rutherford's lecture Sunday and thought it was fine. The lady took the booklet *Our Lord's Return*, because she said that was what the minister was going to talk about in his next sermon."

A colporteur from England: "I am very grateful for the privilege of being here and for the encouraging experiences at the Bethel home. In England we are not allowed to use the wireless. The ministers see to that. In working in Oxford I met one of the university students who told me that they don't even use the Bible there any more. That's the place where they turn out the full-fledged roosters that Judge Rutherford was telling us about."

It is something of a job to feed ten thousand people, but it was handled nicely at Columbus by experienced workers from the Bethel family. Thirteen cafeterias handled the crowd with neatness and dispatch.

One remarkable incident in connection with the dining room is worthy of more than passing note. One brother in Texas wished to attend the convention. There was but one way open to him. He is a tomato grower. The tomatoes must pay his way. He could find no ready market for them. He loaded a big truck with them, drove straight to Columbus and sold them to the dining room management. The Lord honored his faith and gave him his heart's desire.

An envious onlooker claims that the conventioners eat, not as do the Americans, three times a day, but as do the Britishers, every few minutes from sunrise to dewy eve.

It is something of a job to handle several hundred babies while their mothers attend meetings. This was also done by some of the young women that are members of the Bethel home. They had their hands full.

The conventions were carried on in Italian, German, Greek, Polish, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Slovakian, Lithuanian, Russian, and English, separate auditoriums being provided for each.

The accommodations committee and information committee had the usual number of comical experiences, men losing their wives and wanting to know how to find them, mixed rooming assignments that just would not do at all, etc., etc., but all these things were straightened out perfectly early in the convention.

Serving the King

SEVENTEEN counties in the heart of Ohio were combed three times by the workers during the convention. These 14,400 square miles were first gone over with radio folders inviting the people to listen to Judge Rutherford's Sunday lecture. Monday and Tuesday they were gone over with his books. Wednesday and Thursday they were gone over again with the 5c booklet which contains the lecture which is the opening feature of this number of *The Golden Age,* which booklet also contains several other sections, containing exceedingly interesting and important collateral information.

The workers assembled at the Coliseum for literature and territory as early as 5:30 Monday morning, and by 6:00 there was hardly standing room for those who were lined up waiting for their books.

Sixteen hundred cars were dispatched to the outside territories. Many of the experienced workers had so perfected their plans the night before that they left direct for their field of action without coming in to the Fair Grounds in the morning.

So expeditiously was the great number handled that a few minutes after 8:00 a. m. the entire Fair Grounds were deserted of workers. At this time the parking field was entirely deserted, not a car being left in the space.

To cover the city of Columbus arrangements were made with all the taxicab companies the night before, and early Monday morning it could almost be said that every taxicab in the city was engaged in carrying the workers to their assigned territories within the city.

A feature much appreciated by thousands of Columbus citizens and others within the area reached by her broadcasting stations were the nightly radio programs put on over WCAH and WAIU. These programs represented much careful planning and practice by members of the Bethel family at Brooklyn extending over months. The musical features and dramalogues by The King's Theater were particularly good.

The Hospital Was a Busy Place

The hospital was a busy place. In a letter from Dr. A. G. Eckols, the able chiropractor of San Diego, who had general charge of the work there, he tells of its activities:

The Red Cross hospital, which was at our disposal, was situated nicely and easily accessible to all parts of the Fair grounds. The city nurse had promised to furnish two first aid kits, but when we sent one of the nurses to call for them, she informed us that as long as we were using the Red Cross hospital, they would also furnish the supplies. She also informed the sister that it would be necessary to call personally on the young lady, who had charge of the Red Cross Chapter, so that she could see what manner of people they were dealing with. We must have made a very favorable impression, for they offered us everything they had, and even sent two representatives to the grounds to see that we were well taken care of. Their parting words to us were that they had never served such "upright and excellent people" before.

The hospital was divided into two sections, the surgical and the adjusting rooms. There was a neat reception room between the two, where patients were received, given a number and asked to wait their turn. On some days more than three hundred were taken care of. The cases were, for the most part, first aid, cuts, wounds, bruises and sprains. The most serious was that of two Greek brethren, who were badly burned, when a coffee urn exploded in the kitchen. They were immediately taken to the hospital and treated. It is noteworthy that we had only one call for medical service, the other patients all coming for first aid and adjustments. Many of the older sisters came in from the field service exhausted and were given an adjustment and rest, after which they resumed their work in the service of Jehovah.

Ours was a blessed privilege of service. We took care of 1,631 of the Lord's dear ones during the week at Columbus. There were eight doctors and seven nurses constantly on duty at the hospital. Many more registered, but failed to appear. It is likely that they were in the field service. Two medical doctors registered, but did not stay long. One helped in the first aid about thirty minutes, and the other stayed only about ten minutes. We also had one dentist and a chiropodist.

Another feature of the hospital service was that of having a doctor and nurse stationed in different parts of the auditorium and grand stand. In the event of any syncope cases, the nurse was easily found by the usher and the patient was removed to the nearest exit, where a cot was in readiness for them. We received a number of letters of gratitude from the dear sufferers, which made us appreciate more than ever how wonderful and precious it is to serve Jehovah.

Surely it was a blessed and wonderful convention, as Judge Rutherford said, "all working together in the service of Jehovah, and like a machine running smoothly and well oiled." The oil was the oil of joy, as we all know. The hospital staff all agree with me that ours was a joyful service; and may we all continue to serve Jehovah forever.

We Note in Passing

WE NOTE in passing that on July 27, 1924, Judge Rutherford addressed 35,500 people in the Ohio State University Stadium at Columbus on the subject "Civilization Doomed —but Millions Now Living Will Never Die". That was on a Sunday.

Without planning it to be so, Judge Rutherford addressed all North America, we might say all the world, from the Ohio State Fair Grounds at Columbus on July 26, 1931, also on a Sunday. Leaving out leap day, in 1928, that is just seven years to the day. Odd, isn't it?

Here is another odd thing. It was on July 26, 1931, that Judge Rutherford gave the address on "A New Name", which so thrilled the conventioners at Columbus. He did not know it at the time, but in the old *Heavenly Manna* book, which was used for so many years at the Bethel home in Brooklyn, the text and comment for July 26 were as follows:

"To him that overcometh will I give . . . a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it. (Rev. 2:17) The overcomers must all be proven to be such as would sacrifice every other thing for the Lord; such as would sacrifice the love and fellowship and approval, if necessary, of every other creature, in order to retain the love and favor of the Lord. We believe that this test is coming daily closer and closer to the Lord's consecrated people, and it behooves every one of us to remember that this is one of the elements of our trial, and to set our affections on the heavenly things accordingly." Odd, isn't it?

Here is another odd thing. The Columbus broadcast was the seventh special Watchtower chain broadcast, no commercial chain broadcasting system being in any way involved.

A number of broadcasting stations, appreciating that it was a non-commercial feature of highest public-interest value to their listeners, not only cleared the required hour of commercial features (local or chain) previously scheduled, but voluntarily offered to broadcast the program as delivered to them in the special chain without making any charge for station time.

Odd, isn't it? Who do you think is back of this work, anyway?

In the Next Issue of *The Golden Age*

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

Attraction of Gravitation Not Universal
The writer points out some exceptions to the law of gravitation and offers some suggestions in explanation of puzzling phenomena.

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

Governor Pinchot and *The Golden Age*
Something more on the subject of power companies.

Common Salt
Grave danger in its excessive use. A valuable health article, showing that moderation is the safest guide in matters of diet.

The Natural and the Spiritual Man
Report of an interesting radio lecture.

and

Eight Diseases—All for Eighteen Dollars
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The Kingdom, the Hope of the World

mailed to anyone free

with the five complete issues of *The Messenger* for only 35c

The Messenger is the eight-page newspaper published by the Watch Tower during the Columbus convention which carried a detailed report of the proceedings of the convention. Not only are the reports interesting, but you will find that *The Messenger* is a pictorial review of the convention as well. In addition it carries an account of the much-talked-of house Beth-Sarim, and many splendid views of the place. There is also a report of the tour which Judge Rutherford made through Europe and the conventions held along the way. There are photographs of the sessions of these conventions which will be of interest.

One of the most interesting features of *The Messenger,* however, is the remarkable serial story of the work of the Society the world over. Pictures of the various foreign branches, and of workers in other lands and also their modes of travel, make this serial story fascinating and vivid. The difficulties under which the work is carried on in distant lands are interestingly related, and the readers of *The Golden Age* will follow the installments of this serial with keenest interest.

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The Golden Age

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RACKETEERING
THE DEVIL'S CIVILIZATION

FRAGMENTS

THE NATURAL
AND THE SPIRITUAL MAN

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American Rights and Liberties at Swoyersville

ON MAY 10, 1931, the Roman Catholic priest of Swoyersville, Pa., caused the arrest of Nicholas Belekon, Mike Wargo, John Wargo and Mike Hubal, charged with selling books without a license. After being in jail four hours, they were brought before a magistrate, where complaints were made and warrants issued.

The original complainants were the Catholic priest, a police officer and three other witnesses, but the charges were drawn only in the name of the officer and two of the witnesses. Judas and Caiaphas disappeared from the scene before Jesus was formally arraigned.

The four were released under bond and ordered to appear the following day for trial, when the burgess, Joseph Cheslick, fined them $5.00 and $2.50 and costs each, or thirty days in jail. They were granted five days to file an appeal from the decision; local counsel was engaged, and on June 11 the case was brought to trial before Judge J. Valentine.

At the trial the county prosecutor was assisted by the Swoyersville borough attorney. Their witnesses were the burgess of the borough, the arresting officer and three other witnesses who testified that they had been canvassed. The priest was not present. How well these birds know when their feathers are in danger!

The evidence was confined to the placement of two booklets for fifteen cents, namely, *Prosperity Sure* and *Our Lord's Return*. One who attended the trial states that the judge's attitude from the very beginning was that of one who had made a decision before the case was tried.

He and the prosecution held a private confab over certain portions of the *Prosperity* book. The judge then viciously denounced the author and those connected with the publishers as seditionists and engaged in stirring up strife over the country. When the attorney for defense attempted to present witness to explain the contents of the books he was admonished that the books speak for themselves. When he attempted to introduce other court decisions, and offered a copy of the Society's charter in evidence, he received only violent rebuffs.

When he finally insisted on the right to present the side of the defense it was immediately established that no evidence had been submitted against Mike Hubal, and Hubal's name was dropped. The other three testified that they were giving the message of God's kingdom to the Russian and Polish people. The judge repeatedly interrupted with these words, "I know all about that message."

At length the Society's representative was granted five minutes to explain the work of the Society; that these men are Christians, not Bolsheviks; that the world is in a terrible condition and no personal offense should be taken because of that statement, for it is freely admitted at Washington, D. C.; that rulers and judges are perplexed at present conditions, but have a wonderful opportunity now because God's kingdom is at hand. If they will turn to the Lord and go back to the Bible for their authority, and obey His instructions therein, God will no doubt use them for good; that a good government is absolutely essential, but that every present government of earth is ruled over by Satan, the Devil, who is responsible for all the suffering and terrible conditions.

He was reminded that the Catholic priest who had had these four Christians arrested had his counterpart in Jesus' day. The clergy then, because Jesus told the truth, and exposed the hypocrites, had Him arrested, and brought before the rulers, charged with sedition; that this is the day in which the Lord has promised to destroy Satan's power and establish His kingdom in all the earth; that these books compare the physical facts of this day with God's prophecy, proving these things are true, and that God has commanded a testimony of these facts to be given to all nations, and we are giving that witness, and will serve our God regardless.

A colporteur, an ex-marine, was there, and his testimony concerning the fact that he was an ex-marine was very timely. The prosecution had tried to make it appear that we are a bunch of Bolsheviks, and called upon him to prove that he was an ex-marine. When he presented his credentials the prosecution was silent.

The three Russians were at great disadvantage because of their foreign tongue. The trial shows how necessary it is for all truth-lovers to be closely united if the foreign-speaking brethren are to receive justice.

Because this matter is of unusual interest to our readers, we present herewith Judge Valentine's decision in full. He reversed the decision of the lower court, but as he made certain reflections upon the nature of the literature emanating from Judge Rutherford's pen, we have great pleasure in publishing Judge Rutherford's letter to him, a copy of which has come into our hands for the purpose.

JOSEPH F. RUTHERFORD
COUNSELOR
124 Columbia Heights
Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 17, 1931.

The Honorable J. Valentine,
Judge of the Common Pleas Court
of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR:

A copy of the court's opinion in the case of Swoyersville Borough vs. John Wargo et al. delivered at the April sessions 1931 of that court is in my possession. I note that you wrote the opinion, hence I am addressing you. It is quite manifest from your expressed opinion that you were laboring under a great misapprehension or else you had an improper desire to please a certain class of men who are not friends of the people. I prefer, of course, to think that the first reason assigned is the correct one; hence I have a desire to call your attention to the facts, that you may see the matter in a proper light. Surely you would not wish to willingly misrepresent anyone after knowing the facts.

I am informed by a gentleman who attended the hearing in your court that you denounced the literature offered in evidence by counsel for the prosecution, that you denounced the author and publishers thereof as seditionists and spreaders of communism. In this you were very wrong. Your published opinion construing the ordinance is judicially sound. As a good lawyer and one who should hold the judicial scales impartially, you should have stopped there. You went entirely outside of your right and duty as a judicial officer in expressing yourself in the following language: "We deplore the distribution of such literature as the evidence showed the defendants had distributed and fully recognize that the passages quoted spread the doctrines of communism and sedition, and that it would be far better for the community as well as for the causes of self government and of religion if magazines or pamphlets like the one offered in evidence were not printed or distributed."

The defendants are men allied with no political party, but who are wholly devoted to Jehovah God and His kingdom. They are true followers in the footsteps of Christ Jesus. They labor with their hands to earn the bread they eat, and spend their spare time helping the people to gain a knowledge of the truth. A clergyman fearing that the people of his parish would learn the truth caused these young men to be arrested and thrown into jail. The magistrate summarily imposed a fine upon them. They appealed to your court, and it was your sworn duty to decide the question at issue wholly in harmony with the law and the facts. Wholly unsupported by the facts or the law, you denounced the author and publishers as seditionists, and as being engaged in spreading the doctrines of communism and sedition. You attempt to justify your conclusions by quoting excerpts from the booklet *Prosperity Sure,* which was in evidence in the case. Every quotation from that booklet and which appears in your opinion is the absolute truth. If libelous, then both myself and the publishers are liable to an action for damages, and the courts are always open to the men who are therein mentioned as being derelict. Of course, you know that if they should bring suit for libel they would not have a ghost of a show in your court if the defendants proved the truthfulness of the published statements. That may be the reason why these gentlemen have never brought the matter before the courts in an action that would permit the proof of the truthfulness of the statements published. Manifestly they prefer to hide behind some criminal statute or ordinance and make catspaws of judicial officers to pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

Much that you quote from that booklet was taken from the public press and from magazines, and from the *Congressional Record,* or other public records. If these statements are true, have not the people the right to hear them? Is one guilty of sedition who publishes the truth, especially when it involves public interest? All judicial opinions are supposed to be based upon the truth. Why then did you quote certain truthful statements and then declare such to be seditious? Calm, sober and fair consideration must convince you that something improperly influenced your judicial conclusion.

You must admit that if it is improper to quote statements made by clergymen or other public men, then it was wrong in the first instance for these clergymen or men to publicly so express themselves. Clergymen are men who pose before the people as their

spiritual advisers. If they are giving the people wrongful advice, is it not the duty of other honest men to tell the truth to the people? Surely you could not say that the telling of the truth is seditious, and yet you have judicially determined that the author and publishers of that booklet are guilty of sedition and the spreading of communism.

Members of the United States Congress publicly expose some of the unrighteous acts in the government. Able lawyers publish the facts concerning unrighteousness in the courts. For instance, you might have quoted from the same booklet, on page 36, the expressed opinion of Mr. Justice Ford, of New York, who said:

"In my experience I have found the public service corporations, the street railroads, the telephone, the lighting companies in particular, to be the most prolific source of political corruption in the state. They more directly depend upon governmental favors than any others, and indeed the profits of their business flow from the special privileges which they procure and hold from the government, both state and municipal. In my day at Albany these corporations plied their nefarious business of corrupting the people's representatives so openly that a blind deaf-mute could learn what was going on. Not that legal evidence could be found against them. They were too shrewd for that. But every public man there was morally certain as to what was going on, and in private conversation it was freely talked about. These public service corporations pollute the very fountains of public virtue; they debauch our public servants; they subsidize party organizations for their own purposes. All the powers of government are subverted to their base ends; and government of the people, by the people, for the people, is made a mockery."

And also on page 37 of the same booklet the words of the eminent American lawyer Mr. Samuel Untermyer, who said:

"Nowhere in our social fabric is the discrimination between the rich and the poor so emphasized to the average citizen as at the bar of justice. Nowhere should it be less. . . . Money secures the ablest and most adroit counsel. . . . Evidence can be gathered from every source. The poor must be content to forego all these advantages."

For even a more caustic arraignment of certain public officials reference could have been made to the Wickersham Crime Commission report recently published. If I am guilty of sedition in publishing this booklet, then these distinguished gentlemen are even more guilty. Can it be said that these gentlemen are guilty of sedition or of spreading the doctrines of communism because they exercise their right of free speech in making known to the people that which is of public interest?

The conclusions expressed in your opinion show that you were laboring under the impression that I am advocating communism and sedition and that the publishers of the booklet are doing likewise. In this you are very wrong. In my book *Government* (published 1928), on page 13 I say:

"Contemporary with the war and thereafter revolutions broke out which really were expressions of the people of a desire for a better and more liberal government. Moved by a selfish desire the revolutionists have usually made the condition of the people worse, rather than better. Bolshevism rules some nations and people, which is especially a protest against the government under which they have heretofore lived. All who calmly and soberly view developments well know that bolshevism can never result in a satisfactory government of the people. Bolshevism is doomed to certain and complete failure. The same must be said of communism. Such radical movements for the establishment of a government of the people can never bring peace, prosperity and happiness to the peoples of the nations. Many other nations of the world greatly fear bolshevism, and properly so. Any form of government that denies the rights and privileges of some and shows special favors to others is certain to end in disaster. Monarchies have been harsh, cruel and oppressive to the people, but bolshevism and communism are even worse. No government can bring happiness to the people unless it is founded upon honesty and administered in righteousness."

Furthermore, by referring to pages 242 to 257 of the same book, will be found the Scriptural proof based upon the well known facts showing that Jehovah God's government is a complete remedy for suffering humanity. If God has an adequate remedy for all the ills that afflict the human kind which remedy He has promised to soon put in operation, don't you think suffering humanity should know the facts relating thereto? How could they understand these facts unless they had a proper understanding of the original cause of such unhappy conditions?

I am not publishing the facts concerning corrupt politics, oppressive big business and the apostate clergy for the purpose of producing strife and dissension amongst the people. My sole purpose is to inform the people why these unhappy conditions exist and to show them that men by resorting to revolution or any other means of force or violence can never remedy these unhappy conditions; that the only remedy is God's kingdom which He is now setting up.

Bear with me, please, until I cite in brief what the Scriptures show, and which Scriptural statements are entirely supported by the extraneous facts showing that we are now in the very hour of the fulfilment of prophecy: God made all His creatures perfect; Lucifer, who was made the invisible overlord of man, rebelled against God and turned man into the way of sin and degradation. God changed Lucifer's name, and since the time of Eden he has been known as

'Satan that old serpent and dragon the Devil'. God did not deprive him, however, of his opportunity to influence mankind, abiding His own good time to have the matter fully placed before creatures that they might choose the right way if they so desired. God has permitted men to take their own course, and men have organized governments and tried to rule, and doubtless have done the best they could without the aid of the Lord, but instead of following the explicit instructions of God's Word men have unconsciously yielded to the sinister influence of the unseen enemy Satan the Devil, and for this reason it is written (1 John 5:19, *Diaglott*) that "the whole world lies in the evil one", and (2 Cor. 4:3, 4) that 'the Devil Satan, who is the god of this world, has blinded the people to the truth, lest the light of the truth should shine into their minds'. It was the solemn duty of the clergymen to keep themselves free and separate from politics and finances, and teach the people the truth as set forth in the Bible. They have, however, fallen away from the Bible and made common cause with political and financial rulers of the world and have therefore become a part of the world and come under the influence of the invisible ruler of the world, Satan, who is God's enemy and the enemy of mankind. If this is true, then the people should know it, that they might know that such men are not safe guides. What then should the people do? I answer, Their proper course is to go to the Bible, study it and ascertain the truth for themselves. We are merely trying to help them do that very thing.

In the Bible they will see the cause for the great amount of unrighteousness existing amongst men, and they will learn that God promised that in His due time He would redeem mankind from the curse of death, and then set up a righteous government with Christ Jesus as the invisible ruler of the world instead of Satan, that He would then through Christ Jesus' powerful organization destroy Satan, his organization and his power, fully and completely relieve the people from all oppression and bring about a condition that would enable them to dwell together in peace and enjoy prosperity, and health and happiness, and that that righteous government would continue on this earth and the people would live on earth forever as perfect men and women. No man or company of men or human organization could accomplish such good results to the nations and peoples of the earth. Only Jehovah God can bring about lasting peace, complete relief, blessings and happiness to mankind.

The world is now in a terrible state of distress, and you will readily agree with me that no human remedy has ever been offered that can solve the perplexing problems. I say to you, my dear sir, that the truth as set forth in God's Word is of the most vital importance to the people, and a public official who denounces the publishing of the truth to the extent of his influence with the people hinders them from gaining a knowledge of the truth. Do you want to take that responsibility before God?

I am not complaining by reason of being charged by judicial opinion as a seditionist or the spreader of seditious literature, even though the charge is wholly false. The greatest creature ever on earth was Christ Jesus. When He stood before Pilate charged with sedition at the instance of the religionists of that time, in response to a question propounded by Pilate concerning the truth, He declared that God's Word, the Bible, is the truth. Furthermore, He said: 'For this cause was I born, and to this end came I into the world, that I might declare the truth.' Because He declared the truth and exposed the duplicity of the clergy of that time they caused His arrest upon the charge of sedition, and the court unjustly and without any evidence whatsoever condemned Him. Jesus then plainly pointed out who was the real instigator of His persecution. To the clergymen who were causing His persecution Jesus said (John 8:43, 44, 45): "Why do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word. Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it. And because I tell you the truth, ye believe me not."

A short time after His [Jesus'] death Stephen, a faithful follower of Christ Jesus, was arrested and brought before the court on a charge of sedition. The clergymen were back of that. This record is found in Acts 6:8-15, and in Acts the 7th chapter. Witnesses were even hired to swear falsely against Stephen, and although entirely innocent he was condemned and stoned to death. I cite this merely to show that because a clergymen has a man arrested and brought into court that is no evidence that the one thus charged is guilty, especially when that clergymen is moved by some selfish desire to close the mouth of the one who is telling the truth.

As certain as the sun shines, God has made it clear in His Word that He [and not man] is going to completely destroy Satan's organization and all who willingly support it. The ones who rule the nations of the earth are, to wit: The political, financial, judicial and religious leaders. It is the duty of the religious leaders, to wit, the clergy, to tell everybody the truth, and especially to the rulers of the land. Instead of doing so, they have misled the government officials. The clergy have entered into a conspiracy against those who tell the truth and against Christ and all of His faithful followers, in attempting to keep the truth away from the people, and they have induced public officials in the three primary branches of the government to join them to some extent in the conspiracy. Permit me, if you will and for your own good, to counsel that you take heed to the truth as set forth

in the Word of God, and especially in this connection, the prophetic words of Jehovah which now apply and which are set forth in Psalm 2, to wit:

"Why do the nations rage, and the people imagine a vain thing? The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed, saying: Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us. He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the Lord shall have them in derision. Then shall he speak unto them in his wrath, and vex them in his sore displeasure. Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion. I will declare the decree: the Lord hath said unto me, Thou are my Son; this day have I begotten thee. Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession. Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel. Be wise now therefore, O ye kings: be instructed, ye judges of the earth. Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they that put their trust in him."

If the clergymen would teach the people what is in the Bible, they would be doing a good service to mankind. Instead they turn the people away from the Bible and from Jehovah God. If all men followed their lead, then all would be soon plunged into complete darkness. Those who have a knowledge of the truth of God's Word are commanded by Him to tell the truth to other people. That is why I am trying to help the people to gain a knowledge of the truth. It is no personal advantage to me directly or indirectly to engage in a controversy with anyone, but I do have an honest and sincere desire and am making an effort to enable the people to gain a knowledge of what is right. It is not my desire to do injury to any man, whether he be a political officer or clergyman. My effort is to help to enlighten the people concerning the truth, that they may take their stand on the side of Jehovah God, receive His care and protection in the great climax of trouble that is rapidly approaching upon all the world, and to be recipients of His blessing when that trouble ends. My responsibility ends when I have told the truth to the people. Those who willingly now oppose the spread of the truth, God will duly recompense.

Please be assured of my kindly feeling toward you as a man. I feel certain that if you saw the facts as they actually exist, your judicial mind and poise would lead you to a far different conclusion from that expressed in your opinion in the above case.

I have spent a goodly part of my years in the courts, and I know much of the woes to which the people are subject. Seeing no human remedy I diligently sought to learn if God had a remedy; and learning that His remedy is not only adequate, but is complete and will bring to the people endless blessings, I have chosen to devote all my time to helping them to understand the truth.

If you care to read them I shall be very pleased to present you with all my books, which you will see are not expressions of a man's opinion, but that merely marshal the facts and cite the Scriptures to prove what is the correct conclusion thereon. If you accept my offer I only request that you give a careful and painstaking consideration to what is therein written, and compare the same faithfully with the Bible, and then reach a just and fair conclusion.

I beg to remain, my dear sir,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) J. F. RUTHERFORD.

The following is the judicial decision to which reference is made in the above letter of Judge Rutherford:

Swoyersville Borough
vs.
John Wargo et al.
In the Court of Common Pleas of
Luzerne County
No. 487 — April Sessions — 1931
APPEAL FROM CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF THE BURGESS.

DECISION

Defendants have appealed from a conviction and sentence for the violation of an ordinance of the borough of Swoyersville, which provides: "That it shall not be lawful for any itinerant person or persons to hawk, peddle or offer for sale, either privately or by public outcry upon the public streets or places within the limits of the Borough, any patent medicines, soaps, nostrums, salves, or any other article or articles, or peddlers' wares, without a license issued by the Burgess."

The ordinance further provides: "Any person or persons found selling or offering for sale any article in violation of Sec. 1 of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than five dollars or more than ten dollars with costs, for each and every offence."

The testimony showed that the defendants had either sold or distributed, "pamphlets or tracts" issued or published by the "International Bible Students Association" or the "Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society".

Defendants' counsel has forcefully urged that the two associations interested in the distribution of the pamphlets are of a religious character, and that the distribution of the pamphlets was the work of charity. Doubtless the two organizations are engaged in what is regarded by their members as religious work, but the controlling question is not as to the general

character of the work the organizations are engaged in, nor the character of books or literature published or distributed by them, other than the pamphlets distributed or sold by the defendants.

There is in evidence one pamphlet produced by a witness for the Commonwealth, which pamphlet was concededly sold or delivered by the defendant Wargo. We express no opinion as to the character of this magazine or pamphlet; its nature is best shown by the following excerpts therefrom:

"THE CLERGY

"In the first place, the clergymen are not Christians. A Christian is one who believes that God through Christ has provided salvation for mankind. The clergymen as a general rule do not believe that. They pose before the people as preachers, and yet they are diligent in keeping the people away from the Bible. Daily they are becoming bolder in denying the Bible; and instead of referring the people to the remedy God has provided, they are telling the people that big business and the politicians and themselves are their guardians and saviors. The majority of these clergymen call themselves Modernists. That means that they deny the Bible account of creation, of the fall of man, and the redemption through Christ Jesus' sacrifice. The scheme is to turn the minds of the people away from the Bible and away from God, and turn them to the worship of men or other creatures."

"THE WAR

"The clergy as a class claim to be followers of Jesus Christ, and make the people believe that they are. The Scriptures designate Jesus Christ as 'The Prince of Peace'. When He was on earth He repeatedly declared the law which His followers must obey: 'Thou shalt not kill.' Anyone who is a true follower of Jesus Christ must be obedient to this command. Anyone claiming to be a follower of Christ and who at the same time urges men to kill each other is a hypocrite and party to the crime of the killing. There might be some excuse or extenuating circumstances for men who know nothing about the Bible to engage in war, but there is no excuse or extenuating circumstance in favor of a Christian voluntarily engaging in war or urging others to do so.

"During the World War of 1914 to 1918 the clergymen advocated war, urged young men to go to war to kill their fellow men, used their church buildings for recruiting stations, and denounced and persecuted every one who expressed conscientious scruples against killing. Everybody knows this statement to be true. They went even further than that. Many of the clergymen told young men that if they would go to war and die upon the battlefield their blood would be counted in with that of Jesus and their souls would immediately be winged off to glory. They should have known better; because war is murder and no murderer has eternal life. (1 John 3:15) If these men, contrary to the Word of the Lord, advocate the killing of other fellow men and at the same time claim to be Christians, they are both hypocrites and unsafe advisers of the people. The evidence is too voluminous for me to cite all of it; but I give you here some, naming the clergymen who are guilty of duplicity.

"There never was any danger of Germany's invading America. Every sensible man knew that that was impossible. And yet some of the most zealous advocates of America's entering the war were the clergymen.

"The Rev. Parkes Cadman, an Englishman who resides in America and who is president of the organization called the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, just before the war and while answering questions before the Bedford Branch of the Y.M.C.A. in Brooklyn passionately exclaimed: 'Prepare! Prepare! Prepare! for war.' When he was asked his opinion of students who refused to engage in military training he replied: 'They are parasites, suckers, and rubbish. The teacher that teaches them they have no right to bear arms for the state should be fired out of his position.' Dr. Cadman with others boasted of the fighting rector, Dr. Reiland.

"The Massachusetts Clerical Association was one of the first to vote for America to enter the war, and a delegation of the prominent clergy visited Washington to combat the 'unchristian influence' of pacifists. They made it their business to use their church buildings for the preaching of war sermons. When the government enacted the conscription law and inserted a section making it possible for a Christian to decline active military service, nearly every clergyman in the land opposed those who took advantage of this provision of the law. They spoke of such men as 'poor pussy-foot pacifists'.

"Dr. S. E. Young, of the Presbyterian church, called them cowards and traitors because they expressed their belief in God and in Christ and insisted on obeying God rather than man.

"Bishop Kinsolving, of Texas, declared that 'such men should be driven not only from the country, but from the earth'.

"The Rev. Howard Ganster, of Waukegan, Ill., 'advocated the organization of a society for the committing of murder of persons who do not stand up or who leave the building when the "Star Spangled Banner" is played.'

"Dr. Henry van Dyke delivered a so-called sermon, and referring to a gentleman who was candidate for mayor in New York, and who was against America's entering the war, said: 'I would hang every one, whether or not he be a candidate for mayor, who lifts his voice against America entering the war.'

"Rev. Gillis, a Catholic, said: 'Jesus Christ is the Prince of Peace, but Pontius Pilate was the Prince of Pacifists.'

"Bishop Cooke advocated that those who desire to take advantage of the law for non-combatant service should 'be deprived . . . of all political and social and civil rights'.

"Dr. Eaton was made chairman of the National Service Section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and performed the duty of delivering fight-talks in shipyards. He said: 'When a spy comes sneaking around with a bomb don't say, "Let us pray," but take him out there on the marsh and tie him down and place the bomb on his chest. Light it and stand off and watch him blow to his Kaiser, to hell! Be regular he-men.'

"Evidently Eaton's conscience hurt him so much after the war that he got himself elected to Congress from New Jersey.

"The Rev. W. W. Bustard, John D. Rockefeller's loyal servant, from his pulpit exclaimed: 'To hell with the Kaiser.'

"Dr. Newell D. Hillis, of Brooklyn, pastor of Plymouth Church, was one of the most vehement advocates of America's entering the war. When the nation did enter the war, the American Bankers' Association sent forth Hillis as its missionary to preach war. He prepared the sermons which hundreds of thousands of other pastors delivered, urging young men into the trenches. When the war ended and millions were in sorrow because of what had happened, Dr. Hillis, instead of visiting the widows and orphans as the Scriptures command that a Christian shall do (James 1:27), still continued to express his vindictiveness and venom against the helpless people of Germany who had been driven into the war by their war machine."

"No general, no man in the army, nor any warlord ever gave utterance to such diabolical and wicked words as those written by Hillis. These clergymen are the ones who, with pious faces and sanctimonious words, tell the peoples that their organized system of oppression and murder represents Christ on earth and therefore constitutes 'organized Christianity', or 'Christendom'.

"Rev. Geo. Atwater directly linked the so-called Christian church with the war."

"In the House of Representatives at Washington in January, 1918, the Rev. Billy Sunday was invited to deliver the morning prayer. He would make it appear that the Lord is as bloodthirsty as some of the clergymen. He said, 'Thou knowest, O Lord, that no nation so infamous, vile, greedy, sensuous, bloodthirsty, ever disgraced the pages of history. Make bare Thy mighty arm, O Lord, and smite the hungry, wolfish Hun, whose fangs drip with blood, and we will for ever raise our voices in Thy praise.' The newspapers reported that when Sunday finished his harangue, for the first time in its history the House applauded a prayer."

"POLITICAL

"There are very few statesmen left on the earth. Most men in public life are professional politicians. Politics is their business. A great number of them are either directly or indirectly in the pay of some big financial institution. High finance sees to it that all the leading political parties nominate for office men that can be influenced by the corporations. When the election is held, no matter who loses the corporations win and the people pay the bills."

"Even the courts are corrupted by Big Business. When Big Business is pitted against the common people, the people have no show in the courts."

"War is declared by the law-making body yielding to the influence of selfish interests apparently supported by the people. The politicians quickly pass emergency laws which compel everyone of a certain age to render military service. The war is on, and the people are urged to buy the bonds to carry on the war.

"The clergy are called into action. They become the spellbinders. They use their pulpits to harangue the people and urge them to go to war. When some of these preachers go with an army as spiritual advisers they always manage to remain at a safe distance in the rear. They work hand in glove with their allies, Big Business and Big Politicians. They work up great excitement amongst the people, and then they are ready to go to any extreme."

"The purpose is to show that the clergymen are sailing under false colors and misleading the people; to show them that the clergymen are unsafe guides; to show the necessity of a power greater than that of selfish men to bring the people relief and prosperity. Attention is called to the wickedness of Big Finance and Big Politicians not merely to denounce them, and with no hope of reforming them, but to show the class of men with whom the clergymen have entered into an alliance. Men are judged by the company that they keep. The fact that they deny the Bible and join hands with an oppressive class shows that the clergymen are practicing a fraud upon the people, and that so-called organized Christianity is a fraud and a snare."

Certainly the distribution of such literature is, in no sense, a work of "charity". We should much prefer to be classified with those condemned by the above-quoted passages than to be associated with the persons responsible for their condemnation.

Is the sale of magazines and pamphlets a violation of the ordinance? The ordinance is designed to prevent hawking and peddling by itinerant persons without the procuring of a license. It makes it unlawful to hawk, peddle, or offer for sale "any patent medicines, soaps, nostrums, salve, or any other article or articles, or peddlers' wares" without having procured a license as therein provided.

The ordinance is penal and must be strictly con-

strued. *29 Corpus Juris, 228.* It is not designed to prohibit the selling of books or magazines, nor does the sale of magazines or pamphlets fall within its prohibition. Magazines and pamphlets are not "peddlers' wares". Boys who sell newspapers on the streets are not peddlers and do not require a peddlers' license. *Rex. vs. Prosterman (Sask) 11 West L. R. 141 — 29 Corpus Juris, 223.* If the defendants can properly be convicted for a violation of the ordinance, then by a similar process of reasoning, the conclusion would be reached, that boys selling weekly magazines, such as *The Saturday Evening Post,* would be guilty of violating its provisions. The only article sold or offered for sale by the defendants were pamphlets or tracts, nothing else was in their possession and nothing else was offered for sale. Tracts, magazines or newspapers cannot be deemed "other articles" within the meaning of that term as used in the ordinance. "The merchandise included under the term 'other articles' must be of a generic character to that previously designated." *Renick vs. Boyd, 99 Pa. 555; Golien vs. Susquehanna Coal Co., 54 Super Ct. 299; Pittsburg vs. Pittsburg Railway Co., 47 Super Ct. 476; Burns vs. Coyne, 294 Pa. 512.*

We deplore the distribution of such literature as the evidence showed the defendants had distributed and fully recognize that the passages quoted spread the doctrines of communism and sedition, and that it would be far better for the community as well as for the causes of self government and of religion if magazines or pamphlets, like the one offered in evidence, were not printed or distributed, but the distribution, or even the sale of the same, does not fall within the prohibition of the ordinance appealed from. Therefore, now, June 26, 1931, the judgment of conviction is reversed.

By the Court,

VALENTINE, J.

Governor Pinchot and *The Golden Age* *By *George W. Woodruff (Pennsylvania)*

*Mr. Woodruff is personal adviser to Governor Pinchot on public utility questions.—*Ed.*

THE governor duly received the copy of *The Golden Age* in which there was such a clear and far-reaching discussion as to whether public utilities are treating the consumers lawfully and justly in the matter of charges and rates.

It was splendid for the governor and those who are trying to help him to get such a good resume of this question in hand.

We all feel sure that if the utilities do not cut their rates practically in half, they will certainly bring about almost universal municipal ownership of water, gas and electric plants.

As a pointer, I call your attention to the fact that I have just received upon request from Honorable H. W. Loy, mayor, Chanute, Kansas, some literature showing the astounding fact that they have paid for their electric, gas and water plants, improved the city, built up a large reserve, helped pay the taxes in ever increasing amounts per year, and now, in 1931, are meeting every last cent of the expense of running the city out of the profits on their municipal plants, while they charge only 6, 5 and 4 cents for domestic current, 3½ to 1½ cents for power, 50, 40 and 30 cents for gas, and 25 to 12½ cents for water.

Wyandotte Not Weak and Stupid

THE theory that city governments are always weak and stupid seems not to be true at Wyandotte, Michigan. The Power Trust gang would like to have the people think that they alone know how to manage public utilities, and that if, perchance, they should, any of them, be put in trust of civic interests, it would forthwith be demonstrated that they are Judases. So the argument is that the people should turn everything over to them. But Wyandotte is unconvinced. It has a plant which is valued at $800,000. It was offered $2,000,000 for the plant, but by a vote of five to one rejected the offer. In 1930 the people of Wyandotte drew a 10-percent dividend from the surplus earnings of their plant. They agree that it is probably true that no Power Trust man could be found who would manage the properties in the interest of the people as a whole, but they think they can do it themselves, and experience shows that they can. In trying to prove to the people that they are themselves not to be trusted the great minds of the Power Trust have overplayed their hand.

Intolerance in Quebec City *By Victor Boire (Canada)*

TO THE quaint old city of Quebec, with its massive ramparts and its citadel, the scene of several memorable battles, there still clings the atmosphere of medieval days. Here, on a rocky promontory overlooking the juncture of the Saint Lawrence and Saint Charles rivers, is one of the most peculiar and interesting cities on the American continent, which, because it is the only walled city in North America, has been called "the Gibraltar of America".

The older part of the city is built along the foot of the cliff on a narrow strip of rocky ground. Many of the old buildings with their walls of cobblestones and mortar and their quaint roofs with dormer windows still remain. In some sections the roofs are connected with walks so that the inhabitants may go from house to house on the roofs instead of in the streets, many of which are too narrow to admit of sidewalks. A driveway along the foot of the bluff leads past the steep path up which Wolfe's soldiers made their famous ascent, though numerous visitors climb the path without finding the task as arduous as it has been described in many accounts of the historic achievement.

In all older parts of the city buildings, shrines and monuments of the past intermingle with modern structures, methods and devices, but the most interesting feature of it all is the overshadowing influence of a past age whose grasp the enlightenment and progress of the present have not been able to weaken.

Primitive customs and ideas have been little affected by the passage of time, and the gross darkness with which the god of this world has surrounded the people has not as yet been pierced to any appreciable extent by the light of the new day. The people for more than a century and a half have preserved to the minutest detail their language, their religion, their social customs and their laws. These have been handed down from one generation to another practically without change, so that today we find, in the French portion of the province of Quebec particularly, a picture of the old Norman customs of a past age.

One transgresses the laws of the Roman Catholic church or the customs of society at his peril, and while the people generally are kindly and humble-minded, they are so thoroughly entrenched in darkness and false ideas that they fear and resent anything, however logical and reasonable, that might tend to disturb them.

It was in this striking example of a medieval French city that it was my privilege several years ago to participate in the distribution of some thousands of copies of a resolution passed by a large assembly of members of the International Bible Students Association in convention, which resolution was in the form of an "Indictment" of the present religious, financial and political order of things, and which, as may well be imagined, created no small stir.

And it was here, as recently as December, 1930, that three fellow workers and I encountered an experience which throws an interesting side light on the religious intolerance which is rampant here as well as throughout the province.

We had been engaged for several days in offering the Watch Tower publications to the French people, many of whom received us courteously and accepted the booklets quite readily. On two succeeding Sundays the Roman Catholic priests in all parishes of the city and suburbs had vehemently denounced our work. They had also appointed watchmen at various strategic points to report our movements, but for several days, chiefly because of the fact that we had moved to an "unguarded" district, we encountered no interference.

On the afternoon of December the 12th, as I was coming out of a house where I had been canvassing, I was stopped by a policeman, who asked me to accompany him to the police station across the street. He informed me that Mr. Lavergne, the curate of that parish, had ordered our arrest, that two of my companions were already in custody, and that he had orders to take me to the central police station. There he conducted me in a taxi, and there I found the other two colporteurs, the fourth up to that time not having been found.

As the judge was already there, we three were at once given a preliminary trial. Since we pleaded "Not guilty" to the charge of selling books without a license from the city, the trial was set for a week ahead and we were released on bail. They had fixed the bail at fifty dollars each, and purposed also seizing our entire stock of books and forbidding us to canvass within the jurisdiction of that court, an area of nearly one hundred square miles. We

refused to accept such conditions, but agreed to a bail of five dollars each, and to this they finally agreed.

While canvassing, one of our party had met a French lawyer who appeared to be out of harmony with the clergy and had obtained one or two of our books. Feeling that he would be favorable toward our cause, we secured his services.

He interviewed the city's attorney, also the clerk of the recorder's court and the deputy chief of police, all of whom practically admitted to him that they had no right to arrest us and had no hope of winning the case but, being so hard-pressed by the clergy, they were forced to make it as difficult for us as possible, with the hope of breaking down our courage.

On the day of the trial I learned from one of the police heads that delegations from the bishop's palace had called on them every day since the arrest, charging them with neglecting their duty and pressing them to do something to get rid of us. Their plea was that we were a menace to the Catholic church and should be in prison, or at least out of the city. I also heard indirectly that they had made the statement that we had captured the city of Montreal but would not be allowed to capture Quebec.

Cardinal Rouleau was absent from the city at the time, recuperating at Rhode Island from the effects of an automobile accident which had occurred some months before. No doubt this affair had something to do with hastening his return, as he arrived here a few days after the trial.

All went smoothly at the trial, which lasted over an hour and a half. There were a number of spectators in the gallery, but the clergy did not put in an appearance, preferring to work under cover, as usual, and had the city police department take the responsibility of the case.

The city's lawyer contended that our books were anti-religious and that therefore we could not claim the exemption which the law provided for religious and benevolent societies, and he asked the judge to confirm the charge.

Our lawyer, in accordance with instructions, proceeded to prove that we had an office in this province, that we were members of the International Bible Students Association, and that said Association had a charter from the Federal Government, and he produced copies of former judgments in similar cases, which were all in our favor. Among these was the judgment rendered by this same Judge Des Rivieres in 1925.

The decision was to be given a week later. A number of interested persons came to hear it, but were disappointed, not being able to distinguish a word the judge said. He spoke so low that at six feet away I had to strain to catch an occasional word. However, we understood that the case was dismissed.

I made eight visits to the City Hall in an endeavor to secure the judge's decision in writing, but without success. The judge told me, on one of the occasions when I was able to secure an interview, that, his decision being the same as the one he had rendered previously, he did not see the necessity of repeating it. A French Protestant preacher told me that he had gone purposely to hear the judgment, but was unable to catch a single word. He was in the gallery. He said the judge, fearing the wrath of the clergy, hardly dared give out the decision.

While the three French daily newspapers and the one English daily all gave considerable publicity to the arrest, misrepresenting our work and making it appear obnoxious, not one of them had sufficient courage to publish the court decision, other than to say the case had been dismissed.

The clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, are very angry because we are continuing with our work despite the fact that they have shown contempt for the message, and they have by no means given up the fight because we have proved that we have a right to offer our books.

The Protestant clergy are distributing a small tract entitled "Three Blasphemies of the International Bible Students", and the priests in the various parishes are making desperate efforts to stop the message from going to the people by threatening them with excommunication and other evils (?) if they read our books or even look at them. They are inciting the people to destroy the literature and to throw us out, though so far few have dared try it. Their evil tongues have wagged to such purpose that some members of their flocks consider it their duty to persecute us at every opportunity.

Twice recently we have been forced to leave certain districts for the present because of mobs gathering and cursing at us. On one of these occasions I accompanied an officer to one of the

stations to satisfy the person who had telephoned the police. When the officer got in touch with the deputy chief, mentioning my name, the latter said, "I know that man. Don't hold him."

A Catholic business man whom I canvassed admitted to me that the city was run by the priests. The deputy chief of police confessed that he was never so annoyed by them as when our case was pending. They are everywhere and pry into everything, and evidences of their shameful exploitation of the people can be multiplied.

I long for the day when the poor creatures who for so many centuries have been under their domination will have their minds freed from the power of fear which has held them in bondage and, having full confidence that God himself will remove their blindness, I am glad to continue to witness for Him and await His due time to perform His "strange act".

While the experience related above took place in the city of Quebec, the clergy have been similarly active against us and our work throughout the entire province. Time and again the police of the City of Montreal, goaded on by the priests, have interfered with the activities of the colporteurs and other workers in that city. Time and again cases were fought in the courts and in each case a victory was gained for the workers.

The persistence of the clergy, however, in forcing the police to continue molesting them, despite the repeated decisions of the court, made it necessary that some drastic action be taken, and the Canadian office of the Association, located at Toronto, determined to issue a writ against the City of Montreal for molesting its members in carrying on their work. This was done, and, after many months of adjourning the case, the City of Montreal recently offered to make settlement out of court, agreeing to pay $75 as damages and $50 towards costs. As the purpose was to teach the authorities a lesson and stop their further interference, this offer was accepted.

Crisp County, Georgia

CRISP COUNTY, Georgia, has the only county-owned power plant in America. It has 1,050 users. The rates are among the lowest in the country. Most of their customers were once customers of the Georgia Power Company, a branch of the Power Trust. Where the Georgia Power charged the Circle Theatre of Cordele $125 a month, the present bill is $45 to $50 for the same service; where Elder's Service Station formerly paid $40 it now pays $19; where Harris' Garage formerly paid $90, it now pays $40 to $45. The manager of the county plant says hopefully that:

> Ultimately, we believe, we can make an entire elimination of taxation, pay off the cost of the plant by its own earnings, and run our county business from the normal income of this undertaking.

In the effort to prevent the people from getting the truth, the Georgia Power Company is running whole-page advertisements in Georgia papers, trying to prove, as the Power Trust is always trying to prove, that there is not a man in the trust who, if he were given the job of running a publicly owned plant, would run it honestly, in the interests of the people. But when the point is proved it proves too much. For, granting that a typical Power Trust man would not run a publicly owned plant in the interest of the people, how do we know that these advertisements, paid for by the people, taken out of their pockets, are really in the interest of the people? and how do we know that there are not some honest men, outside of the Power Trust, of course, who would do for the people just what the Power Trust vociferously claims that it would not do? The Power Trust overplays its hand.

The Power Trust seems to know how to get its stock in the place where it might do the Trust the most good. When Crisp County, Georgia, was putting up its fight to operate its own electric light and power company to take the place of the Georgia Power Company, whose rates were maintained on too high a level, five of the six members of the Supreme Court of Georgia were disqualified from serving because of ownership in their families of stock in the Georgia Power Company.

Relieving the Destitute in Virginia, Minnesota

A SUBSCRIBER in Virginia, Minnesota, tells us that the city has recently been thoroughly worked for a community chest, in the interest of the poor and destitute. Everybody was urged to give as much as possible to a fund which was to be divided among the Boy Scouts, the YMCA, the YWCA, and the Salvation Army. Of this fund, $5,000 was to go for the relief of the poor next winter.

But the citizens were hard up, and some of them suspicious, and so when the totals were added up the administrators of other people's money found to their dismay that they were about $6,000 shy. Something would have to be cut out. It would never do to have any of the adjuncts of Big Business go. We must have Boy Scouts to make soldiers, YMCA's in which to train dispensers of cigarettes and chocolates in time of war, YWCA's as training schools for nurses in the same hectic times, and Salvation Armies to keep drunken and diseased warriors from worrying about going to hell. So it was very naturally concluded to cut out the $5,000 for the relief of the poor next winter.

The Boy Scouts will get theirs, the YMCA's will get theirs, the YWCA's will get theirs, and the Salvation Army will get theirs, now, what there is to be had, and the balance, all that is coming to them, in Armageddon. And the poor will get theirs, where they usually get it, in the neck. When they are hungry next winter they can feed themselves by swallowing their Adam's apples, and they can warm themselves by looking in through the windows at the cheery fires burning on the hearths of the YMCA, YWCA and Salvation Army. Anyway, they will know the Community Chesters meant to do something for them, if there was anything left over. So they won't feel entirely neglected.

The Presidency a Ticklish Job

IF PRESIDENT WILSON was given a slow poison at the Paris peace conference, as alleged by Major Herbert O. Yardley in his book *America's Black Chamber,* and if President Harding was poisoned by Mrs. Harding, because of marital infidelity, as implied in the narrative of May Dixon Thacker's book *The Strange Death of President Harding,* it looks as if the presidency of the United States were getting to be a ticklish job. But it could hardly be said that either of them was poisoned because of minding his own business and attending to the duties of the particular job for which he was elected.

Served Ninety Days for Three Murders

FAYETTE D. MARBLE, son of a Pasadena millionaire, was given a ten-year sentence for the death of three persons struck down by his automobile last December. After ninety days in jail Governor Rolph let this man go free. Meantime, he knows, and everybody knows, that Mooney, innocent of the crime for which he was convicted, is under sentence for life, and though he is the one man that can free him, he does nothing. Marble is the son of a millionaire. Mooney has nothing.

Capitalism at the Crossroads

IN AN article in *Commerce and Finance* entitled "Capitalism at the Crossroads", Scoville Hamlin says, forcefully:

> A system of economy, like a machine, can endure a long time merely by patching and repairing. Ultimately it becomes a question of reconstruction or collapse. Reconstruction is the permanent and only way out of this world-wide business depression. The capitalistic system must be overhauled from the bottom up and the top down. Government and industry must be reorganized with a view to eliminating the weaknesses in the capitalistic system; with a view to stabilizing the flow of income.

Post Office Department Revises Constitution

THE fundamental law of the land provides for freedom of speech and of the press. Every schoolboy knows that, yet the Post Office Department, without any law, sits in censorship on printed matter and has barred from second-class mailing privileges five radical publications. The last one to be barred was a communistic journal, *The Revolutionary Age.* The Constitution says that these publishers have a right to tell their story; the Post Office Department says, but they shall not do it. Just who is the lawbreaker here?

How Far Away Is the Collapse?

WHEN Egypt went down, 2 percent of her population owned 79 percent of her wealth. When Babylon went down, 2 percent of her population owned all the wealth. When Persia went down, 1 percent owned the land. When Rome went down, 1800 men owned all the known world. Today, 2 percent of the population of the United States own 60 percent of its wealth. How far away is the collapse?

Racketeering—The Devil's Civilization

RACKETEERING started in the garden of Eden, and has been going strong ever since. Lucifer induced mother Eve to believe she could obtain advantages by pursuing an illegal course and that he would protect her in it.

In certain of the ancient oracles, as in the oracle of Jupiter at Bodona, the gods were supposed to speak to the people, but the heathen priests made use of hollow statues or other acoustic devices to keep them in fear and bondage so that they would support them in idleness and luxury. These heathen priests pretended to have inside traffic with the gods, and the common people, the poor things, footed the bill.

In the days of Jesus of Nazareth, the scribes and Pharisees, having abandoned the worship of Jehovah God, operated a bogus religion, which is the meanest form of racketeering there is. Jesus said that these men were of their father the Devil, that they had hidden the key of knowledge and would not go in themselves nor allow others to do so.

These men tried on several occasions to kill Jesus. They paid Judas thirty pieces of silver for betraying Him. They tried Him by a "kangaroo" court on a day illegal under the Jewish law. In the effort to convict Him they were guilty of bribing witnesses.

They assaulted the prisoner at the bar and they illegally asked Him to testify against himself. They even took back the bribe money from Judas, but they would not defile the temple by putting it into the temple treasury. Oh no, they were too holy for that, the miserable curs!

When the Russian people overthrew the czarist regime they found that they had been worshiping bogus saints. Their highest priests pretended that the bodies of some of the saints had not decomposed. They were kept under glass as objects of adoration by the common people. When examined, it was found that they were made of cotton; and now some wonder why the Russian people have no use for "religion". What respect could anybody have for a racketeer?

The "Mass" Racket

A step farther west and we have a system of "religion" that for 1500 years or thereabouts has been collecting money from people under the pretense that it can do something for their loved ones after they are dead. This is a lie, a fraud, as wretched a humbug and as conscienceless a piece of racketeering against the poor and ignorant by the sleek and fat and prosperous as was ever pulled off on this planet. Every cent that was ever received for masses was money obtained under false pretense.

In the same class with Mr. Ratti and his black-garbed bunch of parasites are the long-robed, long-faced, hell-howlers of "evangelism" and the Protestant ministry. How shocking to a sense of decency is the suggestion that any man, Catholic or Protestant, has influence with Almighty God whereby, for a money consideration, he can extract favors from the Creator of the universe on behalf of some poor man or woman whom by racketeering methods he has persuaded to part with his hard-earned cash, giving him in return therefor absolutely nothing, not even comfort.

When did these clerical racketeers ever really do anything for anybody? They could have kept mankind out of the World War had they been willing to suffer for righteousness' sake, or even for principle, but, having neither, they turned their churches into recruiting stations and hounded the young men of two hemispheres into the war, meantime seeking to secure the death penalty for the few true Christians who dared stand by the teachings of the Scriptures.

Today these same clerical racketeers are doing all that lies in their power to prevent the people from learning that "a better day is coming, a morning promised long, when truth and right, with holy might, shall overthrow the wrong; when Christ the Lord will listen to every plaintive sigh, and stretch his hand o'er sea and land, with justice, by and by".

The Marriage Racket

These same roosters in black feathers want to collect money for every baby that comes into the world. They do not want a young couple to get married without "soaking" them $10.00 for the performance of a civil ceremony which could be as well performed in a magistrate's office and for which a reasonable price would be 50c. They will not even allow the people to die without expecting the relatives to pay them up to $25.00 for offering a prayer that never gets to the rafters.

They are back of every "philanthropic" scheme to collect money from the people for some supposed benefit, but when the money is

counted afterwards it is often found that half of it has stuck to their clothes and that meantime they have treated themselves to swell feeds at the public expense. If this is not racketeering, what is it?

Claiming to teach the truth, these sanctimonious racketeers have 200-odd denominations all teaching different doctrines, and are united in but one thing, and that is in their hatred of the pure truth. They encourage teachers of both sexes who do not understand the first tenets of Christianity to teach Sunday school classes. They deliberately and wilfully lie to the people about eternal torture, even after overwhelming proof of the satanic origin of this doctrine has been brought to their attention.

During the World War some of these men not only preached the boys into the trenches, but when they were wounded and had recovered, they "sicked" them back in again. One of them even assured King George's redcoats that though filled with liquor, with profanity on their lips and murder in their hearts and freshly contracted social diseases in their veins, if they died on the battlefield, God himself could not keep them out of heaven. Some of these roosters even assured such soldiers that they formed part of the vicarious sacrifice of Christ.

The "Church" Racket

Does anybody believe for a moment that any full-grown man in his right mind really thinks that Mary or any other woman is the mother of Almighty God, the Creator of heaven and earth? Does any sensible man believe that the hundreds of thousands of costly church edifices were really erected to the glory of God, while the poor people were saddled with debt to maintain institutions which have kept them in bondage?

Can anybody have any respect for a man who, while knowing that the Scriptures plainly teach that the wages of sin is death and the dead know not anything, tries to make everybody believe that the dead are not dead and that they really know everything?

How can people have any respect for the racketeers that created the Spanish Inquisition and have soaked the earth in blood, burnt people at the stake, and done every other kind of deviltry under the sun whenever they could get the chance?

Does anybody with any sense take any stock in an apostolic succession, the representatives of which had each others' concubines and murdered their own fathers, mothers and children? Jesus and the apostles preached free of charge, but these birds never get enough.

It was the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., who, in a time when fear and injustice was on every hand for everybody that dared to think truly, made the statement, "Every Bolshevist and radical in the United States should be deported in a ship of stone with sails of lead, the wrath of God for a gale and hell for the nearest port." What a spiritual asset such a man must be to the youth who look to him for guidance!

It is known that the pirate, Captain Kidd, assisted in the erection of Trinity Church, New York city. What are you thinking about? Hasn't a man got a right to help his friends? During the Civil War the clergy at Charleston, S. C., assembled in a body and lent their influence to proslavery meetings. Is not that what you would expect?

During the World War, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Brooklyn pastor, prepared the canned sermons breathing hate and destruction to the Germans which were delivered by the clergy throughout the "churches" of America.

The Hohenzollerns and Others

Every country that ever paid tribute to another country was a victim of a racket. Ancient Troy was a racket which levied tribute on the traders of its time. The Grecks had a name for this, *secofantea,* which signifies the shaking of a fig tree to bring down the figs hidden in the foliage; hence a racket was a shake-down, and that is exactly what it is. The Germans also have a name for this. They call it Hohenzollern, and there never lived a bigger racketeer than the Kaiser Wilhelm, ambitious to have the whole world paying tribute to him.

The entire feudal system was a racket. Along all the avenues of trade were barons who lived by levying tribute upon the merchants who carried goods through their territories. The merchants paid what they had to and passed the additional cost on to the consumers.

All religious titles and titles of royalty are rackets, plans to get something out of the people without giving anything whatever in return. In feudal times the peasant paid liberally in wool

and vegetables and grain and in addition undertook to fight his lord's battles when necessity arose, in exchange for protection from marauders. The Mafia was a racket, and so is Mr. Mussolini's so-called system of government.

Racketeers in America

It isn't so long since the business methods of some of the largest businesses in the United States were on a par with the methods of the racketeers, and indeed some of them are that way yet. Business men did not hesitate to bribe freight clerks to give them the names and addresses of the concerns to whom their competitors shipped goods.

They did not hesitate to ruin their competitors by selling goods in their territory or to their customers for less than the cost of production. They did not hesitate to seek and receive from the railroads rebates on freight, thus, in effect, demanding special rates from public carriers who had received their charter from the public and were supposed to serve all the public alike.

In instances they prevented their competitors from getting freight cars, and in other instances too numerous to mention, they were responsible for driving their competitors to the wall through their control of credit.

There was a time when the Five Points and the Bowery was New York's civic center of pickpockets, burglars, river pirates and footpads. Their weapons were blackjacks, iron bars and brass knuckles. Now they have moved farther downtown, have built skyscrapers from twenty stories upward and use lawyers and bookkeepers to accomplish much more than was done by the older but more heroic methods.

When a man comes toward you to hit you with an iron bar, you instinctively reach for one yourself; but if he comes to you backed by the legislature and the press and charges you for your electric current thirty times what it costs him to make it, you cannot reach for an iron bar; you can do but one thing, and that is to pay what he asks, or be without modern comforts of life.

There are places in Africa and Asia where a merchant is safe as long as he pays the fixed tax levied upon him, but is in danger of robbery the moment he fails to do so.

Racketeering Defined

The word 'racketeer' first appeared in Chicago during 1923 and 1924. It may be that the term originated in New York back in the '90's, when the social affairs of young hoodlums and petty sneak thieves, all of whom were potential if not actual gangsters, were called rackets.

A racket may be defined as any scheme or exploit by which criminal conspirators levy tribute upon the legal or illegal industry of others, maintaining their hold by intimidation, terrorism or political favoritism.

In *The Ladies Home Journal* racketeering is defined as "a distinct and separate government which promulgates its own laws and levies in the most effective manner; a system of taxation which reaches into every pocketbook". The grand jury investigating racketeering in New York found one instance in which 750 persons were thrown out of work because the demands of the racketeers drove the concern out of town.

It is supposed that the hold which the racketeer has gained in Chicago is due to the fact that the city is not dominated by any one huge political machine like Tammany Hall in New York.

The State Crime Commission has made the estimate that racketeering is costing the nation some $12,000,000,000 to $18,000,000,000 a year, and that a single racket in New York state alone, that of fake securities, is known to approximate $400,000,000 a year. In Chicago, in 1929, there were ninety-four different rackets operating with legitimate business as their prey at an estimated cost to the tradespeople of $136,000,000. This cost passed on to the people approximated $45 per capita.

In other words, in Chicago the average head of a family of five persons spends $4.50 of his weekly income to support these illegal rackets, to say nothing as to what is expected of him in the support of the legal ones, such as "religion", "medicine," etc.

The leader of New York's rackets, Guiseppe Masseria, better known as Joe the Boss, was said to be the leader in practically every racket in New York city. He was slain in an Italian restaurant at Coney Island. The friends of gangsters are very particular about their funerals. Joe the Boss lay in state in a coffin gaudily painted with silver paint.

A Typical Gang of Gangsters

The New Republic tells us that the typical gang of gangsters consists of three or four quiet, well-behaved men and a woman. Some have families with whom they live in apparent respectability in a good neighborhood. One such woman, well dressed, bombed a building which was surrounded by a cordon of police. She walked unassumingly into a nearby building, went up some stairs, took the bomb out of her handbag, threw it with precision from an open window, and walked out again. No one not already familiar with her face would have dreamed of connecting her with the outrage.

The criminal gangs of New York carry a prosperous front. Their leaders spend their evenings at the night clubs in the theatrical district. It is said that Al Capone hires nothing but gentlemen. They must be well dressed at all times; they must have cultured accents; and they must say, Yes, sir, or, No, sir, to Capone when he addresses them. He is said to hire his men with great care and to take pains that they are of his own type in dress and conduct.

Racketeers kill with the machine gun, so as to never give the victim a chance to fight back. It is said that in Chicago the racketeer in his own district is often liked as well as feared. Sometimes he steals from those who have and bestows gifts upon those who have not. Sometimes when a racketeer disappears, the leader has simply shifted his activities to another racket.

Al Capone—Chicago's Crime King

Ordinarily we would not feel like wasting very much space in *The Golden Age* to say anything about a criminal, but the subject rises to considerable importance when a man comes to be the dictator of a city of more than 3,000,000 people and even presumes to try to dicker with the government.

The Outlook tells us that "Alphonse Capone began his career as a 'watch boy' in a bawdy-house. His duties were to watch through the peek-hole at times when the police administration was undergoing reform, to seek patrons along the sidewalk when the police were complacent and to run errands for the inmates . . . By the time he was old enough to vote . . . he had been advanced to management of the red-light syndicate's most profitable brothel".

To this *The Railsplitter* adds the interesting information that Capone is a devout Roman Catholic. He would seem therefore to be peculiarly well fitted for his "duties". No doubt before long he will do something worth while for the church and then somebody will puncture him, and, after a little bit, there will be another bead added to the string, and before the racketeer goes out to perforate somebody he will offer up prayers to Saint Scarface Al Capone.

Unless they have lied about it, Capone has been responsible for sending many of his fellow saints on before him. In a little more than eleven years in Chicago there have been 581 gang killings. These are always done on the open street in broad daylight. Capone has been often arrested, but always released. His early training stands him in good stead.

During the hard times of the winter of 1930-31 he is said to have fed about 3,000 hungry men daily in a soup kitchen in Chicago, and to have financed the project at a cost of about $2,100 a week. It is stated that in 1927 his profits were $30,000,000.

Forgot About Income Taxes

At the moment this is written Capone is under arrest for making false income tax returns. He got into trouble when detectives raided his hotel and emerged with two safes full of records linking police, politicians and public officials with his crimes. The same crowd of government officials that put Capone and his gangsters in prison in Chicago are now at work in New York.

It is said that the gangsters can offer no defense for making false income tax returns. They dare not, under penalty of death, disclose the names of the political bosses to whom the bulk of the money goes. It is estimated that in New York during 1930 the income tax division of the government was cheated of $3,500,000 by racketeers and grafters.

Before his arrest, Capone is said to have attended a conference of gangsters in New York and to have urged that the racketeering business should be henceforth carried on with less bloodshed; indeed, that there shall be no more killings. Things are getting to a pretty pass, aren't they, when you cannot kill a man when you want to without having somebody criticize you for it and advise you not to do it?

The reason why Chicago's gang wars are the worst the world has ever seen is said to be that

there are great numbers of Sicilians and Irish in the city who have received early training similar to that which gave Al Capone his start toward saintship.

When New Yorkers commiserate Chicago, saying that it is not essentially a city of criminals but a city of easy marks in which the Capone gang has, by its methods, gained more prestige even among legitimate business men than some of the corporations and institutions properly organized under the laws of society; and when they claim, as they do, that Capone does not have an even moderate standard of business ability and could not make a living in an honest grocery, Chicago spiritedly replies that it still has vitality enough to holler when it is robbed, while New Yorkers take their crime as a matter of course.

The New York *Times* thinks that Chicago has "the largest number of suckers per thousand of population to be found anywhere in the Western Hemisphere". The *Times* gives Chicago a boost with one hand and a cuff with the other, describing it as "Chicago, the city of extremes, which sinks more deeply into the mud and climbs more desperately toward the stars than do its more stable neighbors. In either case it is histrionic".

The Liquor Racket

The liquor traffic is mostly all profit, and directly or indirectly has always supplied Americans a good share of the funds used in fighting political battles. Both parties have been beneficiaries; the democratic party openly; the republican party secretly.

As early as 1926 it was estimated that Capone's men in Chicago were making profits of $70,000,000 a year. The kind of beer that is sold in Chicago costs less than $2.00 a barrel to make. With a gross intake of $3,000,000 a week from their liquor business, and a million dollars a week from illegal gambling devices, it is no wonder that Chicago has gang wars.

The Chicago *Daily News* estimates 600 percent profit on beer and 350 percent profit on whisky for the bootlegger before protection is paid. *The Nation* estimates that 2,000 gangsters in Chicago have an average salary of $20,000 a year each; that 10,000 policemen are given pocket money at $20 a week each; and that $86,000,000 is left to be divided among the lawyers, politicians, judges and prohibition officers who constitute, shall we say, the bulwarks of our civilization.

A Chicago attorney with knowledge of how things are done, estimated that he could make $50,000 profit on alcohol in thirty days from a 1,000-gallon still by paying $25,000 for construction, $25,000 for materials, and $50,000 for protection.

The first law in America is that if any business, be it straight or crooked, is making money it must be protected, and as the liquor business makes lots of money and cannot, in the nature of things, be protected by the police, it is protected by gangsters; and as the gangsters are not all under one management, it is inevitable that there will be clashes, and when there are clashes among gangsters there are funerals.

New York Is More Righteous

New York is more righteous than Chicago, in the same way that Sodom and Samaria were more righteous than Israel. (Ezek. 16:48-52) To be sure, it is said that New York has some 40,000 to 60,000 speakeasies; but they are all under one political management and therefore there is relatively less discord.

Chicago has no Tammany Hall to act as its clearing house for crime. Chicago has not yet learned how to handle its illicit liquor business in the efficient way in which it is handled in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

The New York *Times* tells us of the easy path for the young criminal in New York who is trying to get ahead. In a few years he shifts from the pool rooms of the dock streets to the councils of the downtown criminal haunts. From there to Harlem's hangouts, whence he finally graduates to Broadway.

It isn't long until a clever boy from the slums is the owner of a night club and has "a country estate, an ex-Follies sweetheart, and plenty of friends in the theatrical crowd and perhaps even in the social set. Virtue at $12 to $15 a week is not an alluring alternative".

It is a matter of fact, a matter of history, and a matter of common sense that racketeering on a large scale is a direct result of national prohibition. It is a matter of common knowledge that in almost every city the police know all about the local liquor business and are tolerant, if not friendly. In many instances they are regular, welcome, guests in the speakeasies.

The Wall Street Racket

Although we mentioned the religious racket first because it was the oldest, and the liquor racket next because it is, so to speak, our nursery of crime, yet the Wall Street racket is as great an enemy of the people as either of the foregoing, and in some respects is even worse.

What kind of racket could be more contemptible than one which, manufacturing electric current, a necessity of modern life, at three-tenths of one cent a kilowatt hour, and demanding from the customers from thirty to fifty times that amount, deliberately, by means of so-called service charges or room charges, exacts more from the poor than from the rich?

The various Wall Street gangs which, by their manipulation of stocks and bonds, accumulate to themselves wealth, luxury and power without giving back in return any useful labor, are every bit as dangerous to civilization as the gangsters with their sawed-off shotguns and machine guns.

The Prohibition Training School

There is probably no school in which our criminals could be trained to better advantage than in that efficient institution miscalled "prohibition", which was sired by the Anti-Saloon League, with headquarters at Westerville, Ohio (who have about as much real interest in prohibition as we have in the ice on Greenland's icy mountains), and had as its dam the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The prisons make a very good school for crime, but they lack the finesse which one gets in the Westerville-WCTU seminary. Since 1922 not one single racketeer murderer (graduate of the Westerville-WCTU school) has been hanged.

Murders in Chicago are said to usually cost from $50 up, but it is also said that they may be had as low as $10. In 1928 there were in Chicago 116 bombings and 399 murders, not all of them, however, due to racketeering. In 1929 the Chicago gang murders averaged one a day; in 1930, nearly two per day.

The racketeer does not kill the people he exploits. They are the geese that lay the golden eggs. It is the competing or treacherous gangsters who are murdered. The racketeer lives by rendering what he considers a service.

His business is to remove competitors either by threats or by violence, and it makes no difference to him whether these competitors are engaged in a legitimate business or, like himself, they are engaged in an illegal one.

As the liquor business requires gangsters for its protection, so does the slot machine, with the odds set mechanically against the player. Gangsters are also used to protect drug and jewel smugglers and are engaged in the running of aliens over the border.

It is said that a 25c slot machine in a good location will net its proprietor anywhere from $10 to $50 a day. Like many of the operations of the power trust and of other financiers in the Wall Street district, the operation of the slot machine is illegal and indefensible.

A relatively new enterprise for gangsters is the kidnaping of business men. In one year nine persons in the St. Louis district were kidnaped and held for ransom, the ransoms paid totaling $142,000. In one day, two St. Louis business men were billed for $20,000 each as dues to the Law Breakers Protective Association of Chicago. The letters explained that the organization has a $2,000,000 budget, is being extended to all the principal cities, and that recipients must comply with demands or face elimination.

Harper's magazine states that there are tailor shops in New York city, Chicago, and perhaps elsewhere, which specialize in making clothes for gunmen with leather-lined holster pockets to conceal weapons.

The machine gun has made it possible to cut down the size of gangs. The profits of crime are proportionately larger when the proceeds of the job are divided among twenty persons than when they are divided among 200.

The gangsters have little or no fear of being brought into court. What they are afraid of is being "put on the spot". A case in court means considerable expense for a lawyer. It may even mean a few months in prison, but to be "put on the spot" means certain death.

New York has the Baumes law, under which fourth offenders go to prison for life, but one of our leading Westerville-WCTU graduates, Jack (Legs) Diamond, has been arrested twenty-one times on such charges as homicide, grand larceny, felonious assault, robbery, burglary, dealing in narcotics, etc.

At present he is in some trouble with the courts; but apparently he is in much worse trouble because he seems to have been "put on the spot" and when he appears in public he is

shot down. For some reason or other, those who have "put him on the spot" shoot him in the legs instead of shooting to kill.

Labor Union Rackets

In these days, when wages are still relatively high but jobs are scarce, many men would be glad to underbid their fellows. The employers know this, but the labor unions know it too, and sometimes there is work for gangsters on both sides.

If a gangster is employed by a labor union he soon gets to feel that the dynamiting and slugging which he does is the most important factor in the affairs of the union. By and by it occurs to him that the fees he gets are not sufficient, so he proposes to furnish the union steady protection at so much per month. If the officials of the union agree, all right; if they do not agree, the gangsters throw them out and take their jobs.

It is said that in a period of two years racketeering in Chicago took $100,000 out of the treasury of a union of coal hikers and yardmen. The wages of these men were $5.50 a day. Each man in this union had to pay 50c a day to supply the looted funds.

The other day we saw a racketeer collecting dues from a poor street car motorman. Under his breath, the poor motorman protested that he and his family could hardly live on what he made, even as it was; but the racketeer was obdurate, and the man knew that he had to pay or another man would get his job, or he would lose his life.

Sometimes a labor union becomes involved in racketeering, when, to start with, it had no intention of doing so. One union was approached and threatened by two different crowds of gangsters almost at the same time. Each wished to provide it "protection". The officials of the labor union, not knowing what to do, went to a third gang chief and asked for protection, not only against the employers' anti-union activities, but against both of the crowds of gangsters that had been bothering them.

It is generally believed that Al Capone was drawn into the "protection" of labor unions unintentionally, but that his henchmen put the gang into other rackets than the liquor racket and he was finally drawn into protecting legitimate business establishments against other gangsters because the police were unable to provide that protection, or were afraid to do it.

Many of our readers will recall the spectacular riddling to death in Chicago of three gangsters who sought to extort $10,000 tribute from the president of the Tire and Rubber Workers' Union. When they came for the money, they were killed on sight by detectives hidden behind the scene. This was manifestly the only way these men could be tried, convicted and punished.

They died squealing that they did not have a fair break, which means that if they had had a few seconds to spare, they would have turned the tables and riddled the president of the Tire and Rubber Workers' Union, as well as the detectives who shot them from ambush.

The Outlook says, "It is just one step from blackmailing a liquor industry which is outside the law to blackmailing a laundry industry, a building trade, a labor union, or a department store which is within the law. The gangsters have taken that step and the full result of prohibition is upon us. With one hand the country feeds the industry upon which the gangster feeds. With the other it attempts to crush the same gangsters it has nurtured."

The Cleaning and Dyeing "Association"

Some years ago, so the story goes, Chicago had a cleaning and dyeing racket. An individual cleaner named John Becker thought the insiders were making too much money. He took the matter into the courts, with no results; so he went to Al Capone, and, in May 1928, Capone and his friends incorporated the Sanitary Cleaning Shops and went into business.

Before long, drivers for other trucks were beaten to a pulp, pieces of dynamite were sewn into the seams of clothing, the price of getting suits cleaned and pressed dropped from $1.75 to $1.25, and then to $1. Now the shopkeepers pay dues of $2 per month plus a general fee of $10 per year amounting to $340,000 annually for the "protection" of the business controlled by the association.

The New Republic tells of a racketeer who boasted to a friend of having wrecked a certain tailor shop on the first floor of a building without causing the slightest damage to the families overhead. This tailor's shop was bombed because he was undercutting prices, and the racketeer thought the lesson he received would teach him that undercutting is unprofitable.

Brooklyn laundry owners who fell under the "protection" of racketeers and were being mulcted out of $250,000 a year reorganized and selected a woman dictator in the effort to get rid of their "protectors". We do not know how they made out. At the time they rebelled they were paying up to $50 a week each in "dues" and were threatened with plant destruction and personal violence if they failed to pay.

New York has a window cleaners' racket. There are about 600 window cleaning firms in the greater city. It is a dangerous occupation, and the safety of the numerous employees seems to depend on payments of money to persons who have to do with the way in which the hooks and fastenings are held in place in the walls of the buildings. A fall from a skyscraper is as sure death as a volley from a machine gun.

The New York *Times* says on this point:

Where the cleaning is done on buildings of great height, the safety of the men depends on the character of the help supplied them and the way in which the hooks and fastenings in the walls of the buildings are held in place. If the fastenings give way or the belt breaks, the window cleaner is likely to meet with injury or be killed by a fall. Suspicions have been entertained that sometimes those engaged in interfering with others in this work have gone to the extent of tampering with the belts and fastenings.

One of the most curious rackets developed in New York was the employment of boys to steal thoroughbred dogs. These dogs were given beauty parlor treatment to change their appearance and were then resold to pet shops, until the business was exposed.

Glasgow has several gangs of boys which make shopkeepers pay tribute weekly on threat of wrecking their establishments. If a shopkeeper fails to pay his assessment of 50c a week, a brick is dropped through his window. This is racketeering, pure and simple.

Social and Educational Rackets

Thirty persons were indicted in Boston for art racketeering. Collaborating with artists in Spain and France, the art racketeers planted counterfeits of the old masters in colonial mansions as bait for unwary collectors. These pictures were so cleverly given the semblance of age that the collectors usually believed them authentic when seen in the atmosphere of colonial America. Until this fraud was uncovered, the racketeers are estimated to have made about $3,000,000 in plunder.

Several musical rackets have been brought to light. In one instance musicians were required to pay $1 per week tribute, under the threat of loss of employment and the destruction of their musical instruments. This racket was broken up.

A more serious musical racket is said to so hem a young singer about as to make the cost more than $3,500, and three years of study, to obtain a debut. One of the charges is that for one appearance at a concert a young singer must pay $2,500, and receives none of the proceeds.

Conrad Bercovici, novelist and musician, who makes the charges, declares that singing teachers maintain a minimum fee of $25 for twenty minutes instruction, and that 50,000 vocal students are being mulcted by the teachers engaged in the racket.

A less serious musical racket is that of some boys who found from experience that they can enter the court of an apartment house, fill it with song, such as it is, and carry away some nickels and dimes even if they do carry some abuse with them.

New York actors and actresses are afraid to visit Chicago now, since gangsters have exacted tribute from a number who have visited the windy city. When actors demurred, it was suggested that they might be "taken for a ride". The actress Mae West is said to have paid them $3,000 for "protection".

Racketeering a Movie

In Brooklyn the proprietor of a movie theater was obliged to take in the gangsters of the neighborhood after they started dropping stink-bombs in his house, during performances, to drive out customers. Today he does an immense business, for the racketeers protect him, and have driven his rivals completely out of business by the stink-bomb method.

In Washington there is a group of lawyers who regularly make synopses of all unproduced plays copyrighted. These synopses are then forwarded to New York, where another group of men watch all openings for the purpose of detecting similarities. The result is that the owners of any piece known to have picture possibilities must expect to pay "protection" to these lawyers.

This racket is said to collect from as many as 40 percent of the plays whose success has carried them through 200 or more performances,

and there is scarcely a writer of standing in America who has not been haled into court to prove his innocence.

Some of the Chicago newspapers seem to be deeply involved in racketeering. The reporter Lingle was known as the unofficial chief of police of the city; another reporter is called the unofficial mayor of Chicago; another reporter collects 5c on every sack of cement sold in the city; another reporter was a guest of Al Capone in Florida and at Havana; another reporter is said to control the bond-signing racket; and another has made a fortune by working in collusion with the ambulance-chasing racket.

There is or was a stenographic racket. Agents of the company asked distinguished persons attending Washington's conventions to sign papers entitling them to transcriptions of the proceedings. Later the signers received bills for as much as $483.00, 35c a page for this work.

A dry goods store in Chicago was bombed because it had boys distributing handbills instead of the men regularly in the racket.

In some cities miniature golf courses must pay dues to an association or be wrecked.

In some cities the racketeers have taken over boxing. A boxer must split his earnings with the gang or throw a fight when ordered to do so, otherwise he gets no more fights or suffers painful and dangerous accidents.

Building and Transportation Rackets

The Ladies Home Journal says that to put up an office building in any large city costs from $100,000 to $200,000 in racket fees, and that a plumbing racket in Detroit adds about $400 to the cost of a dwelling. In Chicago, for years, "umbrella Mike" Boyle kept out all electrical fixtures except those certified by him. In the borough of Bronx it is estimated that the extra levies and burnings of the work of "unapproved" contractors amounts to $35,000,000 a year.

One of the first rackets in New York dates from 1885. It is associated with the Teamsters Union organized at that time by two Chicagoans. New York still has its unloading fees which must be paid in addition to labor fees. Only the men employed by the racket may unload, and only the racket teamsters may remove goods from wharves or platforms.

In certain parts of New York city undertakers must pay tribute to racketeers or have their coaches damaged.

Twenty-five hundred barge captains have complained to the police that they are victims of a reign of terror which they ascribe to racketeers. These racketeers have been raiding the cabins of the barges, beating and robbing the crews, and committing other outrages. There is one gang of racketeers who have descended to levying a tribute of 25c from the poor who come to pick coal along the docks.

Food and Home Rackets

Of the 250 active rackets in New York, many are in foods, and practically every kind of food is involved. The milk gang is alleged to levy an excess of 6c a quart on 2,750,000 quarts daily. This puts this gang of racketeers ahead about $1,155,000 a week. These gangsters even go into the country and direct the farmers where they shall sell their milk and at what price.

Practically all the perishable fruits and vegetables are governed by racketeers. Poultry, eggs and fish are involved. Retailers are compelled to buy from certain sources and sell at prices dictated or they are beaten and robbed, or both.

In Chicago several hundred ice cream saloons have been gathered together and "protected". The big firm which supplies these "clients" with their ice cream pays a handsome commission to the gangsters who got them the business.

In 1911 the New York poultry trust employed gangsters to run independent merchants out of business. The gangsters did that, and were soon in control of the employers and the industry.

The employment agency racket has been widely exposed in the newspapers. You pay a large part of your first week's wages to get a job, and straightway find yourself again in the street, so that the racketeer can sell the same job to somebody else.

New York has an artichoke king. Nobody can eat artichokes without paying a commission to him. If a dealer tries to avoid it, he is likely to be thumped on the head with a lead pipe and to have his valuables and cash removed.

There are times when eggs are forbidden to enter the city lest they break the market, and trucks with produce are held up and compelled to pay before they can enter the city.

Many concerns on their last legs have joined the racketeers because it seemed the only way

they could survive. The racketeer "protects" the business man by keeping his prices up and driving out competitors.

Hotel men complain that porters and cab drivers are in what they call a "hotel plugging racket", by which visitors to the city are diverted from the larger hotels, involving losses to them amounting to approximately $2,000,000 annually.

The landlady racket is one of the meanest. A woman makes her livelihood renting furnished rooms. A stool-pigeon rents a room for a week and brings his "wife" into it. A few minutes later a detective arrives. The stool-pigeon lies, saying that he rented the room for an hour only, and the detective drags the landlady off to court, where it may cost her $500 to clear her name.

Similar rackets have been worked upon nurses in doctors' offices. There have been instances in which a perfectly innocent girl has had to pay a thousand dollars to have her name cleared.

The home-work racket is another unspeakably small, contemptible scheme. This scheme preys upon the unemployed, cripples, widows and shut-ins. The scheme is to sell an outfit, a course of instructions or a machine, with the representation that the "home worker" will be given home employment and enabled to make good money addressing envelopes, embroidering handkerchiefs and towels, making pajamas, knitting socks, painting lampshades, etc. This swindle is said to have taken thousands of dollars out of the public.

The Political Racket

Militarism, i.e., the preservation of "civilization" by machine guns, flame throwers, poison gas, etc., is as much a racket as are any of those we have discussed, and is so admitted by the Kellogg Peace Pact, which declares that war is a crime; and so it is. We do not need to mention that Tammany Hall is a racket. From its inception it has been in constant contact with the organized underworld.

When the Ohio gang was at Washington, it was getting Harding to sign anything and everything that was presented to him by holding over his head their knowledge of his escapades, and then the *de facto* United States Government was in effect nothing but a gang of racketeers. There was no crime that was not committed by the Ohio gang.

Teapot Dome, the alien custodian thefts, Mr. Fall stooping to pick up his black satchel containing $100,000 in bills, the defalcations and frauds in the Veterans Bureau, and the thousand and one other things that happened in Washington in the days of Harding, Daugherty, Fall, Doheny, McLean and Jess Smith were as definitely and unmistakably racketeering as anything that ever happened in Chicago. Indeed, it is well known that the rulers and protectors of many American citizens are as lawless as the criminals they are supposed to control.

The slot machine racket in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley was found to include the mayors and chiefs of police, as well as the subordinates in all the most important towns up and down the valley.

Last year Chicago established a racket court. It seemed that it might as well recognize what everybody plainly knows exists.

The New Republic quotes a bootlegger as saying that the tariff bill is a racket pure and simple, the only difference between it and the smaller rackets being that the tariff is a billion-dollar proposition. This racketeer went on to explain that his own business was a perfectly legitimate one, that he supplied liquor to those who wanted it, and that the goods he handled went into the homes of judges and other public men.

The Ladies Home Journal complains that in every large city in the United States we have a dual system of government. The real police of the real government are the gangsters, but besides them there is a show-window government which has other police who take all the public odium, and act dumb under all circumstances.

Before Chicago had its last election, Al Capone was visited in Florida to ascertain if he would allow this city of 3,500,000 people to have an honest election. He is said to have agreed that he would; and it is also admitted that he delivered the goods, and that Chicago has never in its history had an election as free from interference by hoodlums as was the last one. What a state of affairs we have come to when 3,500,000 people have to go to an arch-criminal to ask him if they may have an honest election!

Many business men, despairing of obtaining real protection from the police, are today paying racketeers tribute as the easiest way out.

Every dollar paid to racketeers increases their number and their strength, and to deal with them at all is as treasonable as to trade with an enemy in war-time, but merchants become discouraged and seek the easiest way out.

The statement has even been made, perhaps in fun, but possibly in earnest, that Chicago's only chance of redemption is to elect Al Capone mayor of the city. When they get in trouble, Chicago's racketeers always command the best legal talent in the city. Not long since, a present member of Congress represented Al Capone before a certain court.

The New York *Times* has said that without political backing racketeering could not last twenty-four hours. It also admits how thin is the ice on which we are skating, when it says that "one of the grim realities that the sophisticated student of politics knows is the fact that law, order, security—the whole fabric of political civilization—is thin stuff".

Collusion Between Racketeers and Government

There is often collusion between the city government and a racketeer or other corporation that amounts in effect to a racket (and the public service companies are rackets, virtually every one of them). We know of an instance in which several buses of one of the great public service corporations went raging through the streets at night at the rate of sixty miles an hour on their way to a broadcasting station. Each one of these buses had a policeman aboard. The policeman was there really to give sanction to something which was as much illegal with him aboard as it would have been if Al Capone had been in his place.

A merchant can be made or unmade through the routing of street cars or buses; his delivery trucks are subject to police control. He may wish to use the sidewalks or the street for the receiving or shipping of his goods. If he transgresses the letter of the law in any of these things, he is, in effect, a racketeer.

A friend mentions that he is a member of a civic organization, and that it stands him in good stead, because if he is involved in a traffic violation he gets off with a reprimand or a nominal fine as soon as his affiliations are known. This is racketeering.

We know of a city where the mayor gives out to his friends cards which entitle the holders to the "courtesies" of the city. The mayor has no right whatever to allow any of his friends to do an illegal act. The issuance of those cards is a form of racketeering.

A Brooklyn racketeer, Frankie Yale, required that practically every cigar dealer in his district should buy a certain number of his cigars every week whether they sold them or not. Those who did not buy were held up and robbed, and their plate glass windows were smashed.

Kansas passed a law offering to pay $2 each for coyote scalps. The racketeers found out about the law and brought in 50,000 coyote scalps from New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas; and Kansas paid the bill.

In New York one McCarthy, a young man, was found engaged in threatening the aged that he would have their old age pensions stopped unless they paid over to him their last few dollars.

When the veterans of the World War sought their adjusted compensation loans they were confronted by racketeers who required them to pay 50c each for the applications which are in themselves free and are supplied to them by the government without expense.

In Chicago, eleven officers of disabled veterans of the World War were indicted on charges of racketeering on the receipts of "forget-me-not day".

The data which is briefly and in fragmentary form summed up in the foregoing article ought to convince every intelligent person that our civilization is hopelessly in the mire, and that deliverance can come about only through God's kingdom set up in the earth; by infinite wisdom operating with infinite love and justice, and backed by infinite power.

Preached 21 Hours

A LOS ANGELES clergyman, Rev. L. S. Kenworthy, preached twenty-one hours and claims a non-stop record. That is nothing. A certain geyser at Yellowstone Park has been vomiting hot water and yellow mud for thousands of years, and accomplished just as much.

Plenty of Potatoes Yet to Come

THERE is no need to worry about running out of varieties of potatoes. On the shores of Lake Titicaca, South America, there are one hundred and fifty varieties of white potatoes that have never yet been introduced to the rest of the world.

85,000 Tower Visitors a Month

IN THE month of May 85,000 people paid $1 each to see New York city and surrounding districts, including the Atlantic Ocean, from the 86th and 102d floor levels of the Empire State building. The building can be seen from one day's sail out to sea.

Ocean Liners Being Taken Off

AS A RESULT of the slump in tourist travel, due to the depression, many ships have been taken off from the steamship lines plying between North America and Europe. When a large liner is only partly filled the loss on a round trip amounts to as much as $100,000.

11,000 Hungry Children Fed in Chicago

A CHECK-UP of Chicago city schools revealed the fact that 11,000 hungry school children in Chicago were being fed by the teachers. The pathos of the situation is increased by the fact that the teachers are behind in their pay, on account of the desperate condition of the city's finances.

A Glutton for Charity

A RECENT investigation disclosed one woman living in Hollywood whose rent, $70 a month, was paid for by her brother. Then she received $70 a month as state aid, and, in addition, $76 a month from county funds. Without a doubt there are much more deserving people in Hollywood that can get not a cent of aid from any source.

Unemployment in Los Angeles

MONTHLY appropriations for county charities in Los Angeles county, California, jumped from $200,000 in January, 1930, to $425,000 in April, 1931. It is claimed that in the recent depression Los Angeles was the only major city of the world without bread lines. Ten thousand hungry school children received hot lunches throughout the past year in Los Angeles.

British Ahead on Television

THE British claim to be two years ahead of America on television, and apparently their claim is true. It is claimed that thousands of Britons, sitting in the privacy of their own homes, witnessed the Irish Sweepstakes from start to finish and that the results were in every way satisfactory.

40,000 Federal Prisoners

AT THE end of May if Uncle Sam had only had seven more lawbreakers in his paternal care they would have numbered an even forty thousand. One-fourth of these were in federal prisons, one-fourth were on probation, and the remaining one-half were distributed in reformatories, road camps, county jails and state institutions.

Scott's Run, West Virginia

THERE is no miner's union to upset the peace and contentment of Scott's Run, West Virginia. When the miners work, their wages average $1.50 a day. When these men went on strike, in the effort to obtain living wages, the Morgantown *Post* said: "Nobody can blame the miners for protesting against wages that are not wages at all."

The Earth in Travail

LAPSING into a Biblical figure of speech, Senator Robert F. Wagner, in a speech at Saratoga, said: "If we would conserve this civilization we must take the initiative. We cannot wait until others who see in it nothing of value tear it up by the roots. The next move is ours. The spirit of unrest is at large. Winds of discontent have blown up a storm of revolutions. The whole earth seems to be in travail."

Federal Radio Commission Dilemma

THE Radio Act of 1927 calls for refusal of license to stations or firms found guilty of monopoly in sale of radio apparatus. The Radio Corporation has been found guilty of this very thing, and the Federal Radio Commission is now confronted with the problem of what to do with the stations owned or controlled by the Radio Corporation. The National Broadcasting Company may be put off the air; and if it is, the only ones that would be the losers are the monopolists that hog everything that can be hogged.

The Natural and the Spiritual Man

TO THE majority of people the Bible is a book of mystery, which they cannot understand. To them it appears to be foolish, unreasonable and contradictory in its statements. The result is that the majority of people pay little attention to the Book, and when they do refer to it, they either sneer at or belittle it. In the matter of understanding the Bible the educated seem to have no advantage over the uneducated. This is apparent because it is the educated who deny its inspiration, criticize and condemn its teachings, and claim that it is full of contradictions. The majority of the university- and college-bred regard it as unreasonable, visionary and foolish.

From cover to cover the Bible deals with subjects of the most vital interest to the human family; such subjects as creation, the cause of sin and death, the penalty for sins, the condition of the dead, the necessity for the death of Jesus, the second coming of the Lord, the judgment day, the kingdom of God, the end of the world, everlasting life, eternal salvation, ransom, restitution, high calling, resurrection, second death, and many other equally interesting and important subjects.

Notwithstanding the importance of these subjects and their relationship to man's eternal destiny, they are quite generally ignored by the great religious leaders, while a few of the "moral precepts" of the Bible are considered the all-important things. The people are told that if they refrain from lying, swearing, stealing, drunkenness, gambling, adultery and other vices, it is all that is necessary or required. The people are taught that it is unnecessary to study or discuss the doctrinal features of the Bible, for the reason that 'God does not want them to pry into His secrets'. Hence the people are told to "be good", "do right" and "be honest", and they will go to heaven.

The real reason why the religious leaders discourage the study of the Bible doctrines is that they do not understand them themselves, and they instinctively realize that if the people did study, this ignorance would be exposed. The easy way to parry an unwelcome question is to make the questioner believe that God is displeased with his honest inquiry and effort to learn the truth. The Bible repeatedly urges to "search the scriptures", to "study to shew thyself approved unto God", and to "prove all things [and] hold fast that which is good".

The question before us then is this: Why is it that the great and learned men of earth, as well as the masses of mankind, do not understand the Bible, and do not discern its beauty and harmony, nor the purposes of God as revealed therein? The answer to this question is found in the Bible itself. It reveals the fact that the race is divided into two classes, called "the natural man" and the "spiritual man" and tells us that the natural man cannot understand the Bible, while the spiritual man can. In 1 Corinthians 2:14, 15, Paul says: "But the natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned. But he that is spiritual [discerneth] all things."

In view of this text, the reason why people do not understand the Bible is that they are "natural" and not "spiritual" men. But how humiliating it would be, if, when asked a question on some Bible doctrine which they cannot answer, the great religious leaders would say: 'I am sorry to say that I cannot answer your question, and the reason is that I am only a "natural man".' What a reproach such a confession would cast upon their college and theological education and training, upon their human ordination and upon their profession! Of course it would not do to make such a confession, and hence the prudent thing to do is to make the questioner "feel like two cents" by telling him that he is prying into God's secrets, and that God is displeased with his efforts to know the things written in the Book, and which He commands His people to study if they desire to please Him and have His approval.

If, then, a "natural man" cannot understand the Bible and a "spiritual man" can, it is very important that we get an answer to the questions, What is meant by a "natural man"? and What is meant by a "spiritual man"? The Bible answers these questions; but before investigating what the Bible has to say on the subject, let us consider some of the generally accepted yet false ideas of what constitutes a "natural" and a "spiritual" man.

The great religious leaders teach and the people generally believe that a "natural man" is one who is wicked, who is a liar, a thief, a drunkard or an immoral man. While it is true that some "natural men" lie, steal, drink, and commit other sins, yet this is not what the

word "natural" means. The word "natural" is the English translation of the Greek word *psychikos,* which literally means "animal". This is in full harmony with what we learn in physiology, namely, that man belongs to the "animal kingdom". Science correctly tells us that man is an animal, while the clergy tell us that man is "part God".

The fact that man is called an "animal" has no reference to the fact that animals are ferocious and vicious; neither does it refer to the *degraded* tendencies in fallen, sinful man. This is proven by the fact that the first man Adam, who was created in the image of God, is called an animal.

In 1 Corinthians 15:44-48 the apostle is contrasting the first Adam with the second Adam who is declared to be the resurrected Jesus. In verse 46 the first Adam is called a "natural" man, and in the Greek the word means "animal". Thus we see that Adam, when created perfect, and in God's image, was a natural man, an animal. Adam was declared to be of the earth, earthy. A "natural man", then, means a human creature made of the dust of the earth, having five senses, all of which are perfectly adapted to earthly conditions. A natural man cannot appreciate anything beyond what he can discern through his five senses, touch, taste, sight, smell and hearing. It would be perfectly natural for a man to use these five senses in ways that would bring him the highest degree of comfort, health, peace, rest and happiness.

When a man uses these "natural" endowments in sinful ways, he is called a "carnal" man. The word "carnal" literally means "fleshly". It is applied to a man who yields to his fleshly appetites and lusts. A man who is selfish and seeks and desires only his own selfish gratification is carnal. Carnality and selfishness are synonymous. Adam was created a "natural" but not a "carnal" man. Later he became selfish and thus "carnal". Thereafter Adam was both a natural and a carnal man. All his posterity have been by inheritance both natural and carnal. They have been carnal to the extent that they have yielded to the fallen tendencies of their flesh.

God made man natural; that is, He made him so that it was natural for him to eat and drink those things that were pleasant to the taste and which would promote health, and unnatural to do otherwise; it was natural to delight to gratify all other senses in proper and enjoyable ways, and unnatural to do otherwise. When the Bible refers to a natural man it does not mean a sinner, but it means one that uses his natural powers in ways that God designed that he should. The natural man is adapted to earth and does not want to die and go to heaven. Man was made for this earth. The popular idea that a natural man is one who uses his powers in selfish, wicked and perverted ways is wrong. Such persons are carnal.

It is natural for persons to seek health and avoid sickness; it is natural for them to be happy and avoid unhappiness; to love the beautiful scenery of earth and to love the best of music; to have many friends and enjoy them; to have comfortable homes and to get all proper enjoyment out of them; to desire the esteem of neighbors and friends; to avoid discomfort, unhappiness, and loss of good name and friends.

A natural man is one who is so controlled by the desire to get the best out of earth, and so captivated with the good things of earth, that he cannot conceive of anything better and does not want anything better. There *are a very few exceptions* to this statement, however, as we shall see. As a rule, the natural man is of the earth, earthy, and loves, admires, esteems and desires earthly things.

The Scriptures reveal the fact that the majority of people will live forever on the earth, and that all in the graves will be brought up out of the graves and be given an opportunity to prove themselves worthy of eternal life on earth. This is why the Scriptures in so many places tell us that "the righteous shall inherit the land, and dwell therein forever". (Ps. 37:29; Isa. 60:21) When the earth is full of a happy, contented, healthy, peaceful race, enjoying everlasting life, that will be the fulfilment of the prophecy of Micah 4:4, which reads as follows: "They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid." It will also fulfil the prayer which Jesus taught His followers, saying: 'Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven.' These will be natural men, enjoying the natural earthly things that God provided for them to enjoy.

But now, who are meant by the term "spiritual" men? The word "spiritual" is from the Greek word *pneuma,* which means air or wind. We get our word "pneumatic" from this Greek

word, and everyone is familiar with a pneumatic tire, which means a tire inflated with air.

The blue-vaulted dome called "the heavens", which surrounds this earth, is filled with an invisible power. Just so there is a great invisible realm called "heaven", which is filled with invisible, powerful creatures. It is the realm in which Jehovah God exists. Likewise His Son Jesus, the angels and the cherubim live there. Everybody is well aware of the fact that the air surrounds this earth. Just so everybody who is intelligent is aware of the fact that there are intelligent creatures who live in a realm invisible to men. It is only the "fool" who says in his heart, "There is no God."

Among natural men who live on the earth are some, a few, who, when they look into the heavens and behold their marvelous beauty and quiet order, and also note the grandeur of the earthly handiwork of Jehovah God, realize that there must be some great *first cause*, some Creator. They behold God's visible realm controlled by wonderful laws, which indicate that the Creator is boundless in His wisdom, justice, love and power. Impressed with these thoughts, such persons desire to know more about this Creator, in order that they might engage in whatever work He has for them to do.

They learn that the Bible tells about Him and His work, and reverently and with honest heart they go to the Book to get the coveted information. To such honest, reverent ones God purposes to reveal some heavenly or spiritual things. These things are not for the selfish and wicked, and through His prophet God has said: "None of the wicked shall understand." (Dan. 12:10) By another prophet God stated as follows: "But unto the wicked God saith, What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldest take my covenant in thy mouth? seeing thou hatest instruction, and castest my words behind thee."—Ps. 50:16, 17.

These constitute the exceptions among natural men. They being honest and reverent, God bestows upon them His holy spirit, which makes them spiritual men. By the aid of the holy spirit, and the help of others who have that spirit, they are enabled to understand the things written in the Bible. To their surprise and joy God reveals to them the things that pertain to His heavenly, invisible or spiritual realm. He also reveals to them His purpose and His work, and invites them to participate. These do not assume to criticize the Bible, nor to be wiser than God. They are humble and teachable students of the Word, and do not try to teach God as do many others who read the Bible. Their chief purpose is to ascertain the truth, and they do not intend to let their preconceived ideas or teachings, or the opinions of parents or teachers or of other men, keep them from getting the truth.

Not only are they humble-minded, but they are honest. God loves such people, and His Word is full of instruction for them. They soon learn more about God; about the invisible realm which is His home. They learn about the great work He is doing. They soon learn that He has invited 144,000 persons from among the natural people of earth to go into training, to come under a course of discipline and instructions, to comply with certain requirements and to prove faithful and loyal under certain tests, and that He purposes to grant to these the great favor of living eternally in His invisible realm, as the "bride" and 'joint-heir' of Jesus. They learn that, if faithful, they are to come up in the first resurrection and reign with Jesus and share in His work.

This revelation appeals to them. To be on the Lord's side and to share in His work, which is the vindication of Jehovah's name, becomes their one, great all-consuming desire. The Bible becomes to them the one best book on earth. They cannot find time to study it as much as they would like; new beauties open up before them every day. They become lost in wonder, love, and praise.

Earthly things, proper, desirable and sinless, gradually fade into insignificance when compared to these heavenly and invisible things. Earthly home, earthly friends, earthly hopes and ambitions and earthly life cease to be the most valuable and desirable things to them. They have set their affections on things above. Their citizenship is in heaven, and they will not be satisfied until they awake in the likeness of the Lord. Such are referred to when the Bible mentions the "spiritual man".

But why are they called "spiritual"? The answer is, Because they love and appreciate and desire the invisible and spiritual things more than the natural or visible. They live on a higher plane than do others. They meditate on higher and grander subjects; the Kingdom and its work is their one topic of conversation and

study; they are constantly telling others about it, and occasionally find one who, like themselves, appreciates, accepts and enters into the same joy and blessings which they possess. More often, however, as they tell the good news, their message falls on dull, unappreciative ears, because the listener is thoroughly satisfied with earthly things. He does not want to investigate anything higher.

Many people have the mistaken thought that a "spiritual" person is one who assumes an attitude of pious sanctimony, or claims to have received special revelations from the Lord aside from what is revealed through a study of His Word. Others think that a "spiritual" person is one who can perform some special feat, like talking in unknown tongues, or being able to go into a trance or to heal someone who is ill or crippled. None of these things, however, are evidences of spirituality.

A spiritual person is one who has been begotten of God's spirit and who loves, appreciates and studies the higher, heavenly or invisible things, and who, when he ascertains what the will of God is, will do that will even if it involves the loss of the natural things, which the natural man appreciates so highly. A spiritual person will do the Lord's will even if it costs him everything that a natural man holds dear: the loss of friends, home, health, good name and fortune. A natural man, especially if he be carnal, will not give up any of these for some unseen, and to him visionary, heavenly prospects.

The heavenly hopes can be realized only by renouncing the earthly, even to the extent that it is written of those who aspire to the heavenly, that 'if any man love father or mother or son or daughter more than me, he is not worthy of me'. These are Jesus' words, and He also said that he who would follow in His footsteps must 'deny self, take up his cross and follow Him'.

Jesus said that those who would win the heavenly prize 'must suffer with Him if they would reign with Him'. The Apostle Paul said the same thing. It is not natural for people to give up father or mother, deny themselves, or to follow a course which will bring hatred or suffering upon them, but *some* natural men will do it at God's invitation. These are the exceptions.

It is written of Jesus that He "learned obedience by the things which he suffered". He learned to *submit* to the divine requirements, knowing that these would work out for Him a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Suffering, trials and persecutions work out patience and obedience for the spiritual man, but to the carnal man they work out impatience, fault-finding, condemnation of God, criticism of His work, and general irritability. The carnal man cannot understand why suffering is necessary, and it seems foolish to him; hence he will not submit himself to let God work in him to will and to do His own good pleasure.

The Bible mentions "spiritual gifts". These gifts consist of a knowledge of heavenly things; a knowledge of why suffering with Christ is necessary; an understanding of why Christ had to die for our sins; a knowledge of the fact that the "spiritual man", if faithful, will come up in the first resurrection and will reign with Christ a thousand years. These spiritual gifts are not given to the natural man who is carnally minded.

The Bible also mentions spiritual songs. These are songs that relate to the heavenly hopes, and are descriptive of heavenly conditions and work. The carnal man cares little for these songs. He loves those songs that satisfy his natural desires for pleasure, fun, amusement, or entertainment, or that are beautiful and make him happy and elated.

The Bible also mentions "spiritual blessings in heavenly places". This refers to the joys and blessings that come to those who study the Bible, and day by day come to a better understanding of it, and thus are enabled to see more and more clearly the things that God has prepared for them that love Him. These "spiritual gifts", "spiritual songs," and "spiritual blessings" are only for the spiritual man.

Speaking of the "spiritual" ones on earth, the apostle says: "Ye are built up a spiritual house." This means that God is now preparing, training, testing, proving and fitting a class of people who will constitute a "spiritual" or invisible household, when the first resurrection brings them together in the Kingdom. He has a very special work for them; hence the special training and fitting.

The "spiritual man" now living on earth is continually talking about these heavenly spiritual things. In 1 Corinthians 2:13 the apostle mentions this fact in these words: "Which

things we speak, not in words taught in human wisdom [which comes from the natural man], but by the teachings of the spirit; unfolding spiritual things to spiritual persons."—*Diaglott.*

The one aspiring to the heavenly hopes has a great battle on his hands, and that fight consists in a struggle, not only against the carnal inclinations of the flesh and the desire for worldly comforts, pleasures, home, good name, health and prosperity, but also against the deceptions of Satan and his organization. If such win the Kingdom, it will be because they love God and His kingdom more than they love the natural things.

The spiritual man appreciates the unseen things of the spiritual realm so much that he counts all the natural things as loss and dross in comparison. He will not be satisfied with life on earth. He will be satisfied only when he awakes in the likeness of his God, as a spirit creature with a spirit body on the divine plane.

Satan's Civilization Admits Defeat

IF ANY man is competent to speak for our civilization, one would think that Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, would be well able to do so. Here is what he said to a group of college men:

We cannot tell who or what is responsible for anything. The machinery we have invented produces results we did not foresee and can not avoid. The industrial organization that has developed carries us along we do not know whither: we do not know why. We have more money, more food, more things and more power than at any time in history. We are poorer, hungrier, more helpless and more confused than ever before.

In the Next Issue of *The Golden Age*

The World's Largest Airship

A fascinating account of the construction of the giant airship at Akron, and the immense structure in which it is to be housed, together with some interesting side lights on airships in general.

Events in Canada

Our Canadian correspondent gives us some illuminating items on Canada which will be of general interest.

Germane Questions

A doubting Thomas raises some objections to the hypothesis that germs have nothing to do with disease and asks some questions germane to the subject of germs.

Vivisection of Humans Actually Under Way!

An account of "behaviorist" experiments on innocent and defenseless babes, together with some pertinent observations by one who still retains some common sense.

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Report of a radio lecture which should be a source of inspiration and enlightenment to those who are seeking for what is best.

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Mr. Harding's Dim Realization

IN HIS eulogy of Warren G. Harding, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to his memory erected in Marion, Ohio, President Hoover spoke of Mr. Harding's "dim realization that he had been betrayed". Well, if he were to awake and read May Dixon Thacker's *Strange Death of President Harding* he would know perfectly well all about it.

It was bad for Warren that he had an ambitious wife that was a slave to demonism, and it was bad for him that after he was married he had the several clandestine love affairs which enabled the Ohio Gang to get him by the throat. Mr. Hoover could hardly have failed to know all about it, and for him to say that Mr. Harding had only a "dim realization" of what was going on is preposterous.

It was bad for Warren that he was president while Jess Smith was operating the house at 903 16th St. NW., in between his trips to Washington Court House, Ohio, to deposit the pickings of the gang. Sometimes the gang had as much as $500,000 hidden there at one time. If Warren Harding did not have more than a dim realization of what was going on in that house during his administration, then he did not know much about anything; for in that house, Miss Thacker's book shows, the Harding administration was managed by Jess Smith and his gang.

If you read Miss Thacker's book, you come to know that nobody can have any private papers of any kind in America. If a detective wants anything you have, it matters not what, he gets it, and that is all there is to it. It was because Mrs. Harding wanted all Warren's love letters to Nan Britton that she got them all, to the last one. It is all so easy for "ropers" and "investigators" to lure people away, to make wax impressions of keyholes and to take what they want. It makes you envy the pygmies of Africa.

Don't fool yourself that you can hide a piece of paper the size of a postage stamp. If they want it they will find it and get it, whether you live to tell the story or not. But you can believe it or not, just as you like, when Mrs. Harding showed Warren all the letters he had written to Nan Britton, some of them while he was president, he had more than a dim realization that he had been betrayed. He knew it mighty well. Mrs. Harding even knew where Nan met the president when she came to the White House. And when she told him about it his dim realization must have glowed like a volcano.

If Mr. Harding were to wake up and read Miss Thacker's story of the glass bowl through which passed the $7,000,000 of prohibition graft funds, all under the management of his friend Jess Smith, and if he could read about how the Alien Property matters were handled by himself, Mr. Daugherty and Col. Miller, his dim realization would shine like the sun at noonday.

As for the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills matters, they have been discussed so often, and have found such a large place in the public prints, that one wonders how Warren could have been or anybody else could have thought him to be so stupid as to have had only a dim realization that he was betrayed.

He was caught with the goods; everybody was caught; but business went on as usual, and the public, the poor suckers, listen wide-eyed and open-mouthed and drink in the encomiums and look up to Warren and his friends as examples of what American youths should aspire to become. We have a dim realization that they know better, but, as Barnum said, they love to be humbugged. And they have been, and are. But sometime they will see a great light.

"The Akron," the World's Largest Airship

FROM our office windows, on the eighth floor of the finest printshop in the world, we often see passing over New York the airships which are based at Lakehurst, N. J. They come up, sail around with infinite grace over the tallest buildings, and disappear as quietly as they come, back to their home in the pines.

It would be hard to think of anything more beautiful than their silvery sides gleaming against the azure sky. In no time they come and are gone. Airplanes are so common we never stop to look at them, but an airship is different. It is hard to sit still when one comes in sight. Somehow one feels that this is the thing that is to be used in the new age for swift travel overseas.

Plenty of people think thus, especially around Akron, Ohio, where a three-day convention of Jehovah's witnesses recently afforded us an opportunity to enter the world's largest airship dock (of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation) and to see there, in process of construction, the largest airship in the world.

So vast is the area of this dock (eight and one-half acres under roof) that sudden changes of temperature cause clouds to form inside the hangar and rain falls. The little booklet published by the Goodyear people explains that this $2,225,000 building is so large that it is useless to attempt to heat it, except in the offices and shops which it houses, and adds:

The orange-peel-shaped doors, weighing 600 tons each, follow the contour of the building in opening and closing and are attached to a single six-foot pin at the top and roll on 40 wheels, assembled on four-wheel trucks, riding on a circular track.

The building is 1,175 feet long, 325 feet wide, and 211 feet high, the largest structure in the world without interior support. Ten football games could be played simultaneously under its roof, six miles of standard railroad tracks could be laid on its eight and one-half acres of floor, 100,000 people could gather within its walls, the Lexington and Saratoga, the great airplane carriers, could be housed there, the Woolworth building could be laid length-wise inside and the Washington monument added alongside it and there would still be ample room.

Since the 7,200 tons of steel in the framework expand and contract with changes in temperature, the arches of the building are placed on rollers, so that the giant building may be said literally to breathe.

Several working platforms, lowered from the roof, give the workmen access to the ship; and a series of six catwalks along the under side of the curving roof make the upper reaches accessible. An inclined railway, the cars being counterbalanced, carries the workmen to their stations aloft.

A helium storage plant was built underground, alongside the dock, huge cylinders having a total capacity of more than 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas at 750 pounds pressure, being utilized.

At either end of the huge semi-paraboloid building are doors, each of the general shape of one-eighth of an orange peel. These doors weigh 1,200 tons to the pair. One man opens them at the rate of forty feet a minute. They swing in circular form around the end of the hangar, so that when fully opened the end of the building is missing altogether.

"The Akron" now building will have a gas volume of 6,500,000 cubic feet, as against the Graf Zeppelin's 3,700,000 feet. It is only 9 feet longer than the Graf, but is 133 feet in diameter, as against 100 feet in the German ship that flew around the world.

It will have eight engines, as against the Graf's five, and will have a range without refueling of 10,500 miles, as against the Graf's 6,125 miles. The horsepower will be 4,480, as against 2,750, and the gross lift 403,000 pounds, as against 258,000 pounds.

"The Akron" consists primarily of a series of huge rings connected with longitudinal girders, the whole appropriately covered. The gas, helium, is non-inflammable, and is enclosed in twenty cells or separate bags, placed between the ring girders. If several of these cells should be wrecked the ship would still be seaworthy, or airworthy, perhaps we should say.

The little book tells us that Benjamin Franklin was one of the first to witness a balloon flight and that he wrote home to some of his friends what he thought might eventually come of this matter of navigation of the air. He said:

Among the pleasantries that conversation produces on this subject, some suppose flying to be now invented, and that since men may be supported in the air, nothing is wanted but some light handy instrument to give and direct motion. Some think progressive motion on the earth may be advanced by it, and that a running footman or a horse slung and suspended under such a globe so as to have no more of weight pressing the earth with their feet than perhaps eight or ten pounds, might with a fair wind run in a straight line across countries as fast as that wind, and over hedges, ditches and even waters. It has been even fancied that in time people will keep such globes anchored in the air, to which by pulleys they may draw up game to be preserved in the cool and water

to be frozen when ice is wanted. And that to get money, it will be contrived to give people an extensive view of the country, by running them up in an elbow chair a mile high for a guinea.

At the moment this is written, all the world is agog over the achievement of Messrs. Post and Gatty in flying around the top of the world in less than nine days, but the Goodyear people pin their faith to the zeppelins for travel over sea. Their spokesman says:

All successful Atlantic airplane flights may fairly be discounted as having been made by overloaded planes, without pay load, by abnormally courageous pilots, and in the most favorable summer weather that could be found. The unsuccessful airplane flights give mute testimony that good luck cannot be depended on.

We do know, however, that the modern airplane can fly the Atlantic provided one of several things does not happen. The things that must not happen are: first, persistent head winds causing exhaustion of fuel supply at sea; second, engine failure from any cause; third, loss of visibility with consequent loss of control and course; and fourth, failure of any structural part or function of lifting, stabilizing or control surfaces.

Each of these contingencies may be fatal to the airplane, and in this I include the flying boat or seaplane in the North Atlantic, as its chance of survival there on the surface of the sea is at best precarious. In low latitudes both in the Pacific and Atlantic, a flying boat has a very fair chance to remain afloat, but due to the infrequency of passing steamers many days may elapse before rescue. In general, a forced landing on the high seas cannot be tolerated by a commercial enterprise.

The chance of a forced landing at sea due to exhaustion of fuel is measured by the margin of fuel carried versus the weather to be expected. We know that even with an overloaded start and no pay load and with favorable weather there has been practically no margin for those airplanes that have successfully negotiated the eastward crossing of the North Atlantic.

In Germany, prior to the World War, more than 35,000 passengers were carried in zeppelins over various routes. By the close of the conflict 115 zeppelins had been constructed.

A word more about "The Akron". In her gas cells there will be used goldbeater's skins from 400,000 cattle. These skins are taken from the intestines of steers because of their thinness and extraordinary strength. The engines are inside the ship. This is possible because a non-explosive gas is used to sustain the craft.

There is a hangar in "The Akron" for five airplanes. The planes may be released while the ship is in flight and may be picked up again by a trapeze arrangement operated by a winch. These airplanes, we conjecture, will be used to distribute Sunday school lessons in time of war. There are observation and "gun" platforms, and seventeen telephones.

There is an interesting item regarding winds, which we think will attract attention of those who consider it:

Wind—The effect of wind on the airship is not entirely understood because of the comparison of its effect on anchored objects, like trees or houses, or those moving slowly, like ocean vessels.

The airship, however, is moving with the air currents. If a ship were to fly in a 60-mile gale with all its engines shut off like a free balloon, the passengers would be conscious of no sense of motion at all. If they stuck a hand out of the window there would be no rush of air past it.

The airship during such a gale is not subject to anything like the stresses tugging at a house which cannot move, or a ship at sea the response of which to the wind's movements is impeded by the water.

If the wind is moving in the same direction as the ship it merely increases its speed to that extent. If flying against the wind its forward speed is retarded. An 80-mile-an-hour airship bucking a 30-mile wind would be actually making only 50 m. p. h.

The airship skipper figures shrewdly to take advantage of winds and hunts for storms rather than avoids them.

The Job of Being a General

THE *American Guardian* of Oklahoma puts forth the following which contains just enough truth to make it one of the funniest things ever printed:

The occupation of general at the front is classed a first class risk by all old line life insurance companies who have figures to prove it. For every general wounded in the battles of the last war, 200,735 civilians broke their necks stepping on cakes of soap in their bathtubs and 6,800,547 other civilians received serious injuries falling out of hammocks. In fact the only way to kill a general in modern war is by hitting him in the neck with a gun that shoots around the world.

Events in Canada *By Our Canadian Correspondent*

CANADA, in an effort to stay the progress of Russia, has taken the drastic action of refusing to trade with her; and in this connection the Toronto *Daily Star* says editorially:

In refusing to carry on trade with Russia Canada is alone among trading nations.

The United States is delivering to Russia by mid-April tractors and combine harvesters to a value of $45,000,000 and her manufacturers will go on making such wares for Russia. The ten-million-dollar order which Canada refused will, no doubt, be added to the bulk of the orders placed in the United States.

An amalgamation of British engineers has, according to the Ottawa *Citizen,* been awarded by Russia an order for twenty-three excavators worth $500,000 to be delivered in three months. An order for coal cutters was placed with a British firm for $775,000. The mayor of Newcastle reports that orders from Russia up to $150,000,000 will be placed in Britain if financial credit is arranged.

Norway has voted to guarantee credit up to $20,000,000 for fish and other products ordered by Russia. Germany is financing all the orders Russia places with her. They are all at it. Russia is buying everything she wants.

Canada probably believes she is setting the world a noble example in refusing to trade with Russia for the reason that the Russians do not go to church the way they should. But no other nation follows Canada's example.

Would Have the Jeremiahs Silenced

One would have thought that doing business with Russia might serve to help out somewhat the unemployment situation. But what matter the unemployed? Capitalism must live; and for Russia to succeed would mean the end of the capitalistic system and of world-wide unemployment.

Speaking of the unemployed and hard times the Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix* has little patience with those who would deceive themselves and others into thinking it is only psychic. It says:

Conservative newspapers throughout Canada are now engaged in showing, so far as in them lies, that the present depression in Canadian trade is a passing phase which we should bear with fortitude, and that the advocates of secession and other extreme measures are irresponsible agitators trying either to line their pockets or to embarrass the government. The reason for these assertions is clear. Falling wheat prices and rising unemployment are visible proof that Mr. Bennett has failed, to date at least, to make good his glowing promises to the Canadian public.

Among the papers which object to references to present poverty, distress and discontent in the west the Winnipeg *Tribune* is the most articulate. Day after day it plays the role of Pollyanna, pointing with enthusiasm to a silver lining which others are unable to see. The fact that most people in the west have adequate food, clothing and shelter convinces the Winnipeg paper that all is reasonably well and that there is no cause for resentment or for exploring such radical proposals as a break with eastern Canada. The *Tribune's* latest blast on the subject is a denunciation of the Toronto *Star* for sending a reporter out west to describe conditions in the distressed areas. This writer has told some gloomy stories, including mention of the fact that where crop failure and low prices have hit hardest gunnysack is in use for clothing and dried gophers for food. The Winnipeg paper thinks this is "slandering" the west and that the Toronto *Star* ought to be ashamed.

This ostrich-like point of view is shared by Winnipeg's chief magistrate, Mayor Webb, who in Saskatoon recently announced glibly that talk about hard times should be suppressed and that all the radical farmers could be put in one room. Many people are unable to agree with the Webb-*Tribune* theory that the unpleasant facts should be kept out of sight. It is true that no one in western Canada is dying of cold or starvation, but surely that can be taken for granted in the twentieth century in a country where modern production methods are known and used. Western Canada is aiming at something immeasurably better than living at a subsistence level, and the fact that a fair-sized minority of its people are just at that level, and would be below it but for charity, is shocking to any sensitive observer. The demand that this deplorable state of affairs should be hushed up surely establishes a new low for all times in political discussion.

The reason for the hushing-up process is, quite evidently, a partisan reason. Conservative newspapers took a different line six months ago. Last summer, when wheat was $1.05 and the unemployed numbered 170,000, they thought it was a patriotic duty to view with alarm the state of industry, denounce those in authority and demand a change. Today, when wheat is 58 cents and there are 300,000 jobless, anyone who says that times are bad is a mean-spirited slanderer who wants to spoil poor Mr. Bennett's sleep. That is about the size of the joyful noise-making now heard from the Pollyanna chorus.

Warm Belt in the Upper Air

The fliers of western Canada have been observing a very strange phenomenon: a layer of warm air spreads across the prairies at a height of from two thousand to three thousand feet, with temperature from thirty to fifty degrees higher. The Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix* reporting thereof states:

Air mail pilots, winging their way over the prairies, have observed a phenomenon which so far has defied explanation by meteorologists and others who lay claim to weather wisdom. At 2,000- or 3,000-foot levels the air has on many occasions this winter been anywhere from 30 to 50 degrees warmer than at ground level. This strange vagary of old man Winter has been noticed to a greater or lesser extent in all parts of the prairie provinces, but has been more noticeable around Saskatoon and Regina.

According to the airmen and the weather experts, this is contrary to all laws of nature, and to any previous experiences. Pilots believe that it has something to do with the chinook winds which sweep in from the Pacific, but beyond that they can offer no explanation. Meteorological experts confess that they are completely baffled. They have never before heard of such a thing, and can offer no answer to the problem.

W. L. Brintnell, operating manager, Western Canada Airways, tells of one experience of this nature he had last winter. He took off in a temperature of 17 below zero. A dense fog forced him to fly within 200 feet of the ground. Suddenly he noticed a rift in the fog and climbed to a height of 3,000 feet. At once he noticed his oil temperature gauge rising very rapidly. He was at a loss to understand this till he put his hand outside and realized that the air was warm. Glancing at his thermometer, he saw that it was 45 above zero, 57 degrees higher than the temperature at ground level.

A little later the fog once more closed in around him and he was forced again to descend to the 200-foot level, where he found that the mercury again registered 17 below.

Queer pranks of the weather man have made flying difficult this winter. West of Moose Jaw there is no snow and no cold weather. Between Moose Jaw and Winnipeg, while not as cold as usual, it is nevertheless distinctly wintry weather. The result of this is a wide belt of heavy fog where the cold and warm weather meet. This has delayed the prairie air mail frequently during the winter.

A Birth in the Skies

News comes from the west that 4,000 feet in the air a baby was born in a plane. In true story-book fashion Mr. Stork, 1931 model and gasoline-propelled, arrived at The Pas from the north country carrying a bouncing boy.

Receiving an emergency call from Mile 214, Flight Lieut. A. L. McPhee, of the R. C. A. F., took to the air in his cabin monoplane and three hours later was winging his way back to The Pas with Mrs. Alex. Miller as his passenger.

Fifteen minutes after leaving Mile 214 on the return journey Baby Miller made his appearance at a height of four thousand feet.

Both mother and son are reported as doing nicely today.

Alas! Poor Ferguson!

What next? The Canadian Press informs us that a loyal Orangeman, none other than Ex-Premier Ferguson of Ontario, has been blessed by the pope. It says:

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian high commissioner in London, who is attending the World Wheat Conference here, and Mrs. Ferguson today were received by the pope in private audience.

"It was merely a courtesy call," Mr. Ferguson said afterward. "Later he will pay his respects to 'his holiness' on behalf of the Dominion," Mr. Ferguson said.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson were presented to the pope by G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes, charge d'affaires of the British ministry to the "holy see".

"His holiness" discussed Canada in a most cordial and interested manner with Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, and imparted the apostolic benediction before they left.

Atheism in the Universities

In further evidence of the fact that most college professors have no faith in the Bible as the Word of God and are practical atheists, the *Globe* adds in its testimony in a long editorial upon the matter, which in part we quote:

Ominous conditions have come to light in the public discussions of atheism in the colleges. That the students of two great universities should mention quite casually in their undergraduate dailies that atheism is a prevalent and well-recognized fact among students of the various schools, including even that of theology, has surprised and startled a considerable part of the general public. Yet it should not surprise us. For there is no gainsaying the fact noted by "A Student" in a letter in the *Globe*: "Practical atheism is a world condition today, and a large and increasing number of people in everyday life practice it." The same letter, however, shows ignorance of the facts when the writer says that "the classroom cannot be blamed for the practical atheism of the undergraduate body", and that no subjects taught either in Applied Science or in Medicine could affect belief in God. It takes but slight familiarity with the teachings rife today in most college and university classrooms, and in such subjects as Science and Medicine, to have convincing proof that the instructors and professors are constantly going out of their way to throw doubt or ridicule upon the teachings of the Bible, with the result of shattered faith on the part of students.

In a World That Is Upside Down

Oscar Ameringer's Picture of America

IN THE *American Guardian* of Oklahoma Oscar Ameringer describes America at this time, and it is not a nice picture. He says:

At least one third of labor is unemployed. At least one other third is only staggeringly employed. Millions of workers and tens of millions of human beings, if we embrace their families, are actually suffering from a lack of the prime necessities of life. Six hundred thousand railroad workers are permanently laid off. Thousands of conductors and engineers have been reduced to brakemen and firemen. The plight of the 500,000 coal miners alone is enough to cry to heaven. The campfires of tramping wage earners flicker along every railroad track. Desolate strings of homeless and jobless workers, men, women, and children, in soleless shoes and rickety Fords pass each other on the concrete roads, going north, south, east and west in search of work and bread. Labor leaders, these are not voluntary hoboes. They are the exodus of American labor from home and fireside. This is the slaughter of the innocents brought up to date and multiplied a thousand times. Can you not see that this is the crime of starving in the midst of plenty? The crime of willing workers locked out from the factories they built, the mines they sunk, the railroads they strung, the storehouses they filled with food and clothing. Strong arms, skilled hands, trained minds, begging for a chance to earn a living by honest toil, by giving twice for once and yet denied the chance.

Dallas Pastor Hated Overalls

A DALLAS pastor who nearly made a living as a hotel baggage man was found stripped, bound and hanged by the neck in his own church, but with his feet resting on a folding chair beneath him. When found he stated that he had been attacked by four masked men who had previously written him threatening letters. He has since admitted that he wrote the letters himself, and that he had trussed himself up with the rope; that his whole story was a lie. To make a success of the clergy business it is necessary to tell many lies, and this seemed to this man the reasonable thing to do. However, his fright at contact with the overalls is quite unfounded. If he becomes a good, honest, industrious porter he not only stands a chance of making a fair living in this world, but he will get something besides destruction in the world to come. And the clergy business is going to bring that to many. It is a bold man that will spend his life maligning and defaming Almighty God.

Pittsburgh Coal Company's Industrial Police

FROM reports which reach us, the Pittsburgh Coal Company's Industrial Police are not different from the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Police whom they have replaced. The reason, probably, is because they are the same individuals. We get the same stories of beating men and women over the head with clubs, including assaults on innocent bystanders, as we always get from western Pennsylvania wherever these armed anarchists are on the job. One woman, a pottery worker, not connected in any way with the coal miners, stood waiting for a bus, and one of these entirely illegal officers of the law came along and hit her with a club. A sick woman was ordered out of her bed and out of her house because a striker ran into it for refuge, and a boarder in the same house was clubbed when he tried to escape the trouble by climbing out a cellar window. A farmer reports having seen two hundred men, women and children, knocked flat with clubs wielded by some of these horseback apostles of Big Business. The poor people thus clubbed are by these means given thorough lessons in what it means to be 100-percent American.

Gravel in the Pope's Spinach

MR. RATTI is finding plenty of gravel in his spinach these days and mighty little comfort. In a burst of confidence to some the other day he disclosed that "all bishops declare that life is being made a burden to them, that they are constantly subjected to the most odious espionage, odious secret accusations and constant odious threats". The old man is taking it pretty hard and, speaking for himself, said: "You perhaps expect me to say something special at this sad moment, but I do not wish to abuse your patience, and besides I would have to say too many bitter things." It is just as well that the old gent shut off the gas. It would not do just now for him to 'rile' Mr. Mussolini too much. But the chances are good that Mussolini will throw the whole Vatican City works into the ash can before he finishes, and then the pope will be still sadder than he is now.

Italy Restores the Death Penalty

ITALY has restored the death penalty, after forty years of respite. By the new method of disposing of condemned criminals, the offender is shot in the back as he sits tied to a chair.

Oiling Up the Sanctified

OF ALL the comical situations is the one in which fifty-two churchmen have been caught as having been oiled up by the film trust, of which our more or less oleaginous and truthful Presbyterian brother Will Hays is the head. It seems that Will wanted these erstwhile saints to glorify the movies for a consideration. Among the apostles so engaged was the former senior general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of [Anti]christ in America, who pulled down $150 a month for eighteen months. Oh well, it was good while it lasted. But it is so embarrassing to have the payroll come up for air. Hays was sore because he thought, in these hard times, some of the dominies had the disposition of wanting to overload the payroll and work it overtime. He did not see doing it and so he spilled the beans, to the public's delight. Meantime the dominies can remember his testimony in the halcyon days of the Teapot Dome investigation and can solemnly say to themselves (for that is where their prayers go), "O Lord, I thank thee that I am not as other men." When fibbers and grafters and hypocrites fall out, honest men laugh till they bust.

India's Child Marriages

REFERRING to Miss Mayo's second book on India's child marriage evil, the Manchester *Guardian* says:

It is not true that marriage is merely a betrothal, consummation being deferred until the girl is reasonably mature. Pre-puberty consummation occurs to a far greater extent than may ordinarily be supposed, while, as for the rest of those married early, consummation soon after puberty is almost universal. The evidence gives us glimpses of the alliance of sacerdotalism, beastliness, prejudice, ignorance, and inertia behind which the custom is securely entrenched. As to its evil effects, Miss Mayo's citations from the evidence and the report are sufficiently horrifying. We are left with the conviction that there is not today in the world another custom which produces so much oppression and suffering, physical or mental.

Cost of World War

THE direct cost of the World War is estimated at $186,233,637,097, of which the United States bore one-sixth. The casualties of all belligerents, killed, wounded and missing, numbered 37,499,386, of whom only about 1½ percent were Americans.

The Truth About the So-called "Dole System"

GOVERNOR JOSEPH B. ELY, of Massachusetts, tells the plain truth about the so-called "dole system" when he says:

We in this country commonly speak of the British unemployment insurance as the British dole system. As a matter of fact it is not a dole system at all in the ordinary meaning of that word. Under it the employer contributes to a fund a percentage of his earnings, the state contributes a portion, and the worker a portion. This fund is utilized to equalize the wages of those men and women who are unemployed through no fault of their own. It is a part of the cost of production. Contrary to the opinion in this country, it has generally operated successfully.

To this we may add that there would have been no unfavorable opinion of the British unemployment system in this country except for the malicious and dishonest prejudice against it aroused by the Judas press. America will have to come to it, anyway, and then the enemies and misrepresenters of it should be remembered.

Senator Blaine on Redistribution

IN A COMMENCEMENT address at Valparaiso University, Senator Blaine, of Wisconsin, made the following radical utterance:

When the masters of industry take their toll in inordinate salaries, bonuses, dividends, surplus inventories, and add to capital investment, there isn't much left for the worker, and eventually he becomes the victim of unemployment. Today there is utter disgust with the universal order, and that disgust is being embittered by the sting of untold poverty. The clamor is being heard everywhere for legislation against the abuses of the capitalistic system. To my way of thinking and as I understand the history of the human race, a redistribution of wealth, and thus a redistribution of the income of wealth on the basis of services rendered and income earned, is the only means of escape from the present economic tragedy.

Pleasing Declines in Trade

REFERRING to reductions in our export trade of about $20,000,000 per month over last year's poor record, and reductions of about $120,000,000 per month in our import trade, *The Nation* soothingly remarks:

Especially pleasing to the New York Chamber of Commerce must be the fact that purchases by Soviet Russia showed a decline of $844,861 as contrasted with March, and of $3,438,867 from April, 1930. The total remains at $6,786,831—still much too high for the chamber, which desires to cut off all trade with the Soviets.

Chain Store Taxes

IN ALABAMA the proposition to tax the chain stores was carried in the House of Representatives almost unanimously. Such legislation is just. The small, independent merchant, who knows the industries and the people of the community, is the strength of the country in a time of chaos, for it is to him that the worker looks for credit, and something should be done to offset the harm to his business that is done by the chain stores. They should pay heavier taxes than he does. He is a support to the state which they are not. When they have cash the people buy where they can buy cheapest, and that leaves the independent merchant to regain his footing as best he can. It is an unequal struggle.

Stabilizing the Peach Growers

IT IS expected that it will cost $2,000,000 this year to stabilize the peach-growing business. That amount will be expended to pay the growers for the peaches that are destroyed in the orchards of California. The people who eat peaches will pay the $2,000,000 but they won't get the peaches, and the peaches they do eat will cost them twice what they would if this law of supply and demand that we hear so much about were allowed free play. The railroads will not haul the peaches that are destroyed, so they will have to have the freight rates raised. Raising the freight rates will make the cost of the peaches to the peach eaters just that much more. It is a peach of a way to treat the peach eaters.

Killing Rats in Peru

WITH the killing of some five million rats in six months the bubonic plague has been stamped out in Peru. Seventy tons of arsenic were used on the job. The arsenic, temptingly mixed with grated cheese, ground salt fish, ground pressed seal cake, dried shrimps and wheat flour was just what the rats wanted. The disease, so far as known, is communicated by fleas which infect rats.

More Banks Land in the Ditch

IN THE first three months of 1930 there were 124 bank failures; in the first three months of 1931 there were 270 such failures, and the total liabilities were nearly three times as great. The largest banks in Toledo have gone under.

The Coach of Crazy Jane

THE Spanish republican government does not know what to do with the coach of Crazy Jane, queen of Spain in 1540. When her husband King Philip le Bel died she had this elegant coach made and used to drive about the city with the body of her husband enclosed in a black and silver coffin. The coach itself is jet black, adorned with black onyx and inlaid with ebony. When Jane went out for a drive she had the coach drawn by eight jet black horses, was herself dressed in black crepe and had the windows draped with black crepe curtains. Alfonso left behind him another coach, which is valued at $75,000. His automobiles have been sent on to him at Paris.

Brooklyn Edison Company

IN 1930 the Brooklyn Edison Company paid $57,080,808 in cash dividends and showed net earnings of $84,169,841. With no competition to meet, and enjoying rates which are inexcusably exorbitant, it celebrated this best year of its history by laying off 1,600 of its employees, i. e., turning them over to the tender mercies of charity. No doubt some newspaper could explain all about this strictly American way of doing things and show just why it is right. They have done considerable of such explaining in the past. Anyway, public ownership is all wrong, isn't it? The paper says so, and it must be so if it is in the paper.

Ten Rules for Keeping Cool

DR. SHIRLEY W. WYNNE, New York health commissioner, gives ten rules for keeping cool, and they are all excellent:

Keep your eye on your work, not the thermometer; dress lightly; keep in the shade; eat lightly and avoid rich foods; drink water freely; do not worry; move about as little as possible; keep windows closed and shades drawn during day but wide open at night; if possible get an electric fan to keep air in motion; avoid crowds.

Congregational and Christian Church

AT A JOINT convention in Seattle, June 25, 6,670 churches of the Congregational and Christian denominations were united, and they will take the name of the "Congregational and Christian Church". They are hoping to induce other denominations to join and to change the name to United Church of Christ in America.

State Insurance in Wisconsin

WISCONSIN state owns its own fire insurance company, in which it insures public buildings owned by villages, towns, cities, counties and the state. At first it charged 25 percent less than the ordinary insurance companies, but the state made money too fast and the rate was cut so as to be 35 percent less. Now the surplus has so grown that a new orthopedic hospital for children has been erected at a cost of $300,000 but without a cent of expense to the taxpayers. It will now be in order for the Judas press to show that this was against the best interests of the people. But Wisconsin will be slow to believe it.

Uncle Sam's Customers

IN THE first quarter of 1931 Uncle Sam's sales to the United Kingdom were 35 percent less than in the same period of 1930; sales to Canada were off 38 percent, to Germany 34 percent, to Japan 20 percent, to France 37 percent, to Mexico 42 percent, to The Netherlands 34 percent, to Belgium 35 percent, and to China 34 percent; general average, 37 percent. Purchases from abroad fell off in about the same proportions, the ten largest suppliers of goods to America being off in their sales to us respectively by 37 percent, 24 percent, 40 percent, 36 percent, 19 percent, 15 percent, 46 percent, 19 percent, 21 percent, and 35 percent.

A Proposed Congress of Industry

JAMES W. GERARD, chairman of the Commission of Industrial Inquiry of the National Civic Federation, taking a leaf from the Soviet 5-year plan for Russia, has issued a call for a Congress of Industry to develop a ten-year plan for America's Wall Street Soviet. Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation, is interested in the proposed new congress and believes the congress should consider a 6-hour day and a 5-day week.

American Boxed the Duke's Ears

FOR making remarks about his wife, in a public restaurant, William Hodgeman, American commercial attache at Budapest, Hungary, soundly boxed the ears of the duke of Mecklenburg, and served the alleged nobleman jolly well right. Challenged to a duel the American merely laughed at him. That was right, too.

Huge Power Plant at Buffalo

UNTIL the treaty is changed, Canada may take but 36,000 cubic feet of water a second from Niagara River above the Falls, and the United States may take but 20,000. The demand for more power has led to the building at Buffalo of a huge steam plant, the Huntley plant of the Niagara Hudson System. This plant will consume about one million tons of coal per year. The coal is fed into the boilers at a speed of one and one-half miles a minute through the pressure of a button. One man at a switchboard controls the power output of one of the 107,000-horsepower generators.

Iamascia Lands in Hades

DANIEL IAMASCIA, Bronx beer runner, has gone to his reward, and he went in the most approved bootlegger and racketeer style. The funeral was held at the Roman Catholic Church of our Lady of Mount Carmel, and the floral tributes packed thirty-five open automobiles. The mourners filled seventy-five limousines and fifty private automobiles. Iamascia seemed to sense that it would not be long before he would get it, as he purchased six cemetery lots only the day before he was shot. His body will rest in a $25,000 mausoleum. Oddly enough, it was a clash with the police that brought his end.

Cause of Goiter

IF A PUPPY is fed too much meat it gets a big neck. The same is true of other animals that are fed too much concentrated protein food. Goiter is common in Australia, where beef is the chief article of diet. When the amount of beef consumed is reduced the goitrous condition is helped. Goiter patients must see that the intestinal tract is kept active, and this can be done only by a diet principally of fruits and vegetables. In Japan, where seaweed is a common article of food, there are no cases of goiter.

Scotland Loses in Population

SCOTLAND is losing in population, the loss in ten years being 39,943. In 1921 the total population was 4,882,497; now it is 4,842,554. There are still more women than men in Scotland. The population of Holland is almost twice that of Scotland, being set at 7,920,388 on December 31, last.

Campaign Gifts and Income Tax Refunds

SENATOR DILL, of Washington, names twenty-four men who gave the republican fund $477,000 in 1928 and calls attention to the fact that these men have been given tax refunds of $114,655,279, which is a 24,000-percent return on their investment. He seems to think it pays to be a republican. He also cites seven that were repaid for contributions by official posts, naming specifically the ambassadors to Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Poland, and Cuba, the governor general of the Philippines, and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mellon Will Censor Health Bulletins

THE Public Health Service advised the people to keep well in summer by eating less meat than usual. The big meat packers put the screws on the government, and hereafter all health bulletins must go through Andrew Mellon's office, to be censored before they go out. This means that the health department may advise the people all they please on health matters just so long as they do not interfere with business. That means they can do nothing at all, for Big Business has its hands in everything that affects mankind.

Effect of Business Depression on the Aged

THE business depression affects the aged as well as the young. Their children who would otherwise be willing and able to care for them find themselves without the means to do so, and the aged are obliged to apply for relief to the states they have supported by their taxes, and of which they are integral parts. In the year 1931 New York city will expend about $7,000,000 for relief of the aged. This money is well spent, as it enables families to stay together. When business conditions improve, if they ever do, less assistance will be required.

British Getting Like Us

THE British seem to be getting as bad as the rest of us. One department store in London brings the cases of 250 shoplifters a year into court and is said to lose $50,000 a year by stealage that is undetected. And there, we thought the British were such nice honest people, too.

Advertising Men See the Point

OTHERS may or may not use their brains, but advertising men have to, if they are to get results. Seeing clearly that if the people have no money they cannot buy, the convention of the Advertising Federation of America has officially expressed the opinion that business prosperity can be restored only by "the widest possible distribution among the creators of wealth of an equable share of the profits of production and of the time economies made possible by the development of machinery".

Pity the Poor Stockholders!

STOCKHOLDERS of the American Smelting and Refining Company are receiving the same returns on their investments now as they did in the boom year of 1926. The public reads that the dividends now are $2 per share, whereas in 1926 they were $6 per share, but the public quickly forgets that since the dividends were paid the stock has been split three for one, so that the apparently small dividends are really the same as they were before.

Last Week's Talk with Mr. Jones

IT WON'T be long now until the office manager will say to the office boy, "Bring me last week's talk with Mr. Jones," and the boy will go to the cabinet and get the wire upon which the whole talk is transcribed verbatim. If desired, the message can be obliterated and the wire used again. This device will soon be on the market.

Indianapolis' First Citizen

CHARLES HENRY JOHNSON, of East St. Louis, claims to have been born in Indianapolis when there was only one house there, and that is 110 years ago. Charles says that he expects to live another 100 years. He declares that two of his grandparents lived to be almost 200 years of age.

Winnipeg Gets Six Thousand Tons of Dust

IN A DUST storm recently six thousand tons of dust fell on the city of Winnipeg. The calculation was based upon the amount that fell on one square yard of pavement. When weighed it was found to total 2¼ ounces. It came largely from the drought-stricken areas of North Dakota and Saskatchewan.

Amish Mennonites Please Their God

THE Amish Mennonites of Ontario will please their god. They have solemnly decreed, in conference assembled, that the faithful may not have radios. The penalty is excommunication. The Amish Mennonite god will be very much pleased with this decision because he does not wish the Amish Mennonite people to learn anything or to have anything else than the misery which they so much enjoy. The Amish Mennonite god is the Devil.

Five-Room Copper Houses in Germany

AT A BUILDING exposition in Berlin one hundred five-room copper houses were sold during the first five days of the exposition. The walls are two inches thick, with copper on the outside and pressed steel on the inside, and doors and windows built in. It is claimed that the houses can be delivered and set up ready for occupancy in two days, provided foundations are ready. Prices of the two designs offered were $1,800 and $2,500.

Write Your Name and Address on Baggage

IT DOES not take long to write one's name and address on baggage. A Pennsylvania man who did this was rewarded by the return of a brief case he had lost twenty years previously. The man who first picked it up lost it himself; it went to the lost and found department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the address inscribed within provided a clue to the real owner.

30,000,000 Nebulae

DR. EDWIN HUBBLE, of Mount Wilson Observatory, as a result of his studies of photographs of the heavens, has expressed the opinion that there are 30,000,000 nebulæ and that they are spaced at exact intervals 1,500,000 light years apart. The uniform location suggests one Designer for them all.

Fewer Books Published than in 1910

LARGELY due to the business depression there are fewer books published in this country now than there were in 1910. In that year the number of new books published was 13,410, but in the year 1930 the total published was only 10,127. It is expected that for this year it will be still less.

High School General Organizations

EVERY high school in New York city now has a general organization of students, supporting nearly 200 activities. The lunch rooms operated by these students do a business of more than $2,000,000 a year, conducted as nearly at cost as can be figured. Students receive a reduction on all tickets to school activities, the benefits they receive amounting to several hundred percent on the investments.

More Women Have to Work

MORE women have to work away from home in order to help maintain their homes. In 1920 only 25.8 percent of married women were engaged in gainful employment, and that is bad enough, but in 1930 the number thus engaged was 29.9 percent, and that number would have been greatly increased but for the fact that many of those who would have liked to work could find nothing to do.

16,000 Mothers Die in Childbirth

EVERY year in the United States 16,000 mothers die in childbirth. It is believed that two-thirds of these deaths are needless. An effort to get $1,000,000 as a fund to promote the welfare of mothers and children failed to pass the last congress, perhaps because of fear that these funds would be used to build up the already dominant power of the American Medical Association.

$5,000,000,000 Invested in Europe

AMERICANS have $5,000,000,000 invested in Europe. One-half of this amount is in securities of governments and municipalities and corporations guaranteed by the government. Holdings of the securities of private corporations are estimated at about $1,000,000,000. The balance is made up by direct investments in commerce and industry. One-half the total sum is invested in Germany.

U. S. Population Is 124,069,651

ON JULY 1, 1930, the population of the United States, according to the census, was 124,069,651. The population increases at the rate of one every thirty-six seconds, so that some time on July 22, 1931, we were due to pass the eighth-of-a-billion mark, 125,000,000 persons.

Chancellor Flint on Sovietism

IN HIS baccalaureate sermon at Syracuse University Chancellor Flint said: "If sovietism in the next 25 years evolves a better system, industrially, socially and in serving and conserving humanity, it will conquer the world without firing a single shot." That statement must make hard reading for some of the moneybags. Every time a bondholder hears anything favorable about Russia he gets the heebiejeebies.

Great Drought in the Northwest

IN TWENTY-FIVE counties in North Dakota and Montana, and in sections of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, there has been a great drought and the close of the year 1931 leaves the farmers with nothing they can sell. Great numbers of farmers will be in need of relief in that district this coming winter, as there was a failure in crops in the same district a year ago.

North Carolina's New Labor Laws

UNDER North Carolina's new labor laws children between 14 and 16 may work but eight hours per day, women over 16 may work 11 hours, but no woman under eighteen may work between nine p.m. and six a.m. Injured workers are authorized to choose their own physician. Railroad workers and printers are exempted from jury duty.

No State Religion in Spain

THE new Spanish constitution contains the following provision:

"No state religion exists. The Catholic church is a corporation before the law. Other religions can have the same character when requested and when they offer guarantees they will be self-supporting. All religions can observe their faiths privately and publicly."

Wages of Women

A STUDY made by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor discloses that wages for women are highest in electrical appliances, rubber goods, metal products and shoe industries, and that they are lowest in the five and ten cent stores. The median week's wages range from $8.29 in Mississippi to $16.36 in Rhode Island.

Whites in South Africa

ALTHOUGH the whites of South Africa do all the governing of that country and hold the native population in the strictest subjection, yet there are only a handful of them there, as compared with the natives. In the whole of South Africa there are only about half as many white people as there are in the city of Chicago.

Turned In Alarm to Get a Meal

IN KANSAS CITY a 19-year-old mother and her 2-year-old babe were starving and the mother turned in a false fire alarm. She concluded that by breaking the law she could get something to eat, and it turned out as she thought. A cafe owner who heard her pathetic story gave her a good meal.

Immense Size of Colombia

COLOMBIA is larger than Germany, France, Belgium and Holland put together, and its air mail lines carry more mail than all the air lines in Germany combined. Argentina is large too. From north to south its extent equals the distance from Hudson Bay almost to Mexico City.

Oversubscribed Seven and One-Half to One

WHEN the treasury asked for a loan of $800,000,000 the amount was over-subscribed seven and one-half to one. That is to say, $6,000,000,000 was offered. The fellows that have the money are willing to trust the Government with their money, but they won't trust anybody else with it.

All We Need Is the 92c

THE National Industrial Conference Board has been making a study of costs of living and finds that we now buy as much for 92c as we could get for $1 in the year 1923. There is only one little difficulty in the way just now, and that is to find how to get the 92c. Otherwise everything is O.K.

Gas Wells in Southern New York

A BIG gas pocket has been discovered astride the New York-Pennsylvania line, a little south of Elmira and Corning. Fifty-two wells are pouring out gas in great quantities. It is being piped as far as Binghamton, and plans are afoot to pipe it to New York itself.

Crime and Punishment

By C. F. Bley (New York)

ONE cannot help wondering what is wrong: Why, with all our vigilance, all our criminal laws, all our police, all our penal institutions, crime of all kinds is growing in prevalence.

There are those (not the students of criminology) who feel the punishment provided ought to be more drastic, and that we are too kind to convicts in prisons; that a diet of bread and water, and the cold, hard floor of prison cells to sleep upon, a denial of all recreation, and every other possible means of making convicts feel their offense against society, should be meted out to the convicted.

Not only would such make the punishment fit the crime, but they would go back to the days when pocket-picking was punishable by death, and criminals were thrown to beasts of prey. But did the barbarous practice once in vogue serve as a deterrent of crime: did it deter? It did not.

Seeing that the attitude of early Americans toward crime, and what they thought ought to be the penalties, failed, and failed because the inhuman policy, as we look upon it today, was bound to fail, we have adopted more humane penalties.

"Whipping, branding, hanging, maiming; chambers of torture; men's bodies broken on a wheel; suspension by arms and legs, with great weights attached; their flesh burned by irons white hot; human bodies roasted over slow fires; bound alive; thrown to wild beasts; molten lead poured into the ears; faces of men placed toward the flaming sun and their eyes blinded; tied by the sea to be drowned by the rising tide; all these," says Hon. A. C. Backus, formerly judge of the Municipal Court, Milwaukee, in an address before the National Probation Association at Washington, D. C., "have been tried, and victims have given up their lives by the millions, and yet so-called 'criminals' did not become extinct. It is a historical fact that crime increased with the imposition of these terrible penalties."

One would think that the category of fiendish and inhuman punishments cited by Judge Backus above includes all the possible cruelties; not so, for, "Let those who ascribe crime today to the lack of punishment," says Platt, in the *Riddle of Society,* 1926, "make new suggestions. And lest they be led into unnecessary experiment, let them remember, too, that the above does not include all that has been tried; there is, also, the pressing to death under great weights, the cutting off of the eyelids, the pulling out of the finger nails, the tearing out of the tongue, impaling on stakes, dismembering by wild horses, and the ripping-open of the body and tearing out the bowels." And he adds, "We have carefully tried all of these; they need not be repeated."

Did cruel punishment deter? Does capital punishment deter? Statistics say No! Even when, on one occasion, we made a gala day of a public execution—when rural and suburban residents within fifty miles of Buffalo, came in all manner of conveyances—whole families—some of them came on foot—even barefoot, sixteen miles, to see a certain triple hanging, and pocket-picking was an offense punishable by death, and when the colonists made twenty offenses punishable by death, there was no evidence that the punishment inflicted deterred crime. Pockets were picked while the (morbid) crowds were viewing public executions. And likewise when the authorities at Salem stopped burning witches, the good people of Salem were just as sure that they were right as their descendants today, and all other Americans who believe in capital punishment and other barbarous and inhuman treatment of convicts, think that they are right.

The problem of increasing crime is one that, to solve, will tax the best minds of the world. Mostly, criminals have perverted minds; but the cause of crime and crime waves will perhaps be found by far and large to be in our social and economic conditions and policies.

One of the first principles of therapeutics is to find the cause of the trouble, then the application of the remedy follows. Men steal who have plenty of money. Not long ago a prominent man, to be more definite, the president of a railroad corporation, speaking at a convention of industrialists, on the problem of unemployment, said: "Enforced idleness is dangerous"; that men will steal before they starve; that he himself would; that his auditors, if they wanted to be frank, would confess they would do the same thing, and stealing is often associated with murder.

It is more than likely that many murderers had themselves seen public executions even in America. In France, when executions were public, it was found, upon investigation, that, of 177 murderers, 174 had themselves witnessed the guillotining of others.

One potent cause of crime is poverty. (I am not unmindful of the fact that men steal who have plenty of money.)

To a very large extent, that modern and wonderful invention, the automobile, is the cause of increasing crime. The quick and easy getaway by its use offers an inducement to steal. And the thought of possible apprehension lends zest to the undertaking, it seems, in some would-be criminals; but they have no intention of getting caught.

A typical example of the barbarous attitude once prevalent toward social offenders is cited by Barnes in "Repression of Crime" page 268, taken from the East Jersey Code of 1668 and modeled after the New Haven Code of 1642:

> If any person within this province shall commit burglary, by breaking into a home, storehouse, warehouse, outhouse, or barn, or any other house whatsoever, or shall rob any person in the field or highways, he or they so offending shall for the first offense be punished by being burnt in the hand with the letter *T*, and make full satisfaction of the goods stolen; . . . and for the second time of offending in the like nature, besides the making of restitution, to be branded in the forehead with the letter *R*, and for the third offense to be put to death as incorrigible.

Must we not blush with shame that our ancestors ever entertained such ideals?

Here's What Happens to Cities That Sell Their Utilities *By C. D. Thompson (Chicago)*

A LITTLE over a month ago the village of Vassar, Michigan, (population 1,453) voted to sell its municipal light and power system. The power trust paid the city $160,000.

A few loyal and public-spirited citizens in Vassar did their uttermost to arouse their fellow citizens to the seriousness of the situation and the unfortunate results that would surely follow if the plant were sold. Among other things these opponents of the "sell out" warned the people that if the power companies got the plant they would immediately *inflate the capital account* and the people would have to pay on the inflated values forever and a day.

But the voters of Vassar swept all this wise counsel and warning aside and voted overwhelmingly to sell out, for the $160,000.

And now, with unusual swiftness, the power company moves to cash in on the Vassar people exactly as the wise ones warned them it would. In less than a month from the time of the voting of the sale the power companies applied to the State Commission and secured permission to issue $250,000 of bonds, $200,000 of preferred stock, and in addition certain amounts of "non-par value common stock". In other words, the Vassar utilities, for which the city got the grand and glorious sum of $160,000, is now capitalized at over $450,000. And sooner or later, exactly as the opponents of the sale predicted, the people of Vassar will have to pay electric rates sufficient to yield 7½ to 8 percent on this whole $450,000 which yesterday the village sold to the company for $160,000.

Poor gullible people! How long will it take them to see through this flimflam game by which they vote themselves out of their own properties and into the clutches of their exploiters?

Tomorrow Will Never Come *By Mrs. Ada Nichols (New York)*

LORD, what shall I do today
To honor my Lord and King?
My child, go forth with the message
And praise to Jehovah sing.

But, Lord, I toiled all yesterday
For a hearing ear I sought.
My child, if you slack your hand today
All yesterday counts you naught.

But, Lord, I will go tomorrow;
My feet shall your errands run.
My child, *today,* if you hear my voice;
For tomorrow will never come.

More About the Corn Sugar Dictum *By H. E. Coffey (Texas)*

I HAVE read with interest the article "As to Dextrose in Honey—A Correction" in *Golden Age* No. 306, page 596. I am afraid that Mr. Roy A. Ryan does not understand the full intent of Secretary Arthur M. Hyde's ruling.

The fact that honey was the only food specifically mentioned as being exempt from adulteration by this ruling is to be accounted for because of the long and stubborn fight that beekeepers have made against corn sugar legislation.

Your readers should know that legalizing the substitution of an entirely different and inferior ingredient without declaration on the label is diametrically opposed to the very intent of the Pure Food Laws.

Heretofore consumers could know, in the absence of a declaration on the label, that food was sweetened with cane or beet sugar. Corn sugar is chemically different from cane and beet sugar, and its physiological effects are different.

Those who are sensitive to any special kind of sugar and suffer from eating it have now lost their former right of knowing in advance what sweetener was used in the food they purchase.

No former secretary of agriculture has dared take the liberty that Mr. Hyde has in this instance taken, and it leaves the way open, if his ruling stands, for yet other changes in the Pure Food Laws by which they will eventually be completely emasculated.

Corn sugar manufacturers will, no doubt, soon ask that their other product, glucose, be given special privileges in regard to labeling and thus bring back those common adulterations so notorious before the days of the Pure Food Law.

By this ruling the manufacturers of oleomargarine have ample precedent for demanding that their product be permitted to be sold without informing consumers that it is oleo instead of butter.

Last July, at a hearing called by the secretary of agriculture preceding his ruling, spokesmen for the American Canners' Association begged the secretary not to make such a ruling, as canners do not want to use corn sugar in their products and they realize the danger in making such a breach in the Pure Food Law.

The National Preservers' Association and the National Wholesale Grocers' Association also urged against the ruling. Thus the very people who are supposed to use this corn sugar have indicated that they cannot use it.

On the other hand the farmers who produce the corn have repeatedly expressed themselves against making this breach in the Pure Food Laws to help corn sugar manufacturers. Many state farm bureaus have passed repeated resolutions against impending corn sugar legislation, and so have other farmers' organizations.

It is amusing to note in his explanation accompanying his ruling that the secretary of agriculture states there is a potential market for 5,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of corn per annum through the corn sugar route, thus intimating strongly that his ruling would benefit the corn grower.

At the time his ruling was issued, December 26, 1930, (a Christmas present, no doubt, to Corn Products Refining Company) the corn sugar interests were promising the farmers loudly that if only the secretary would make this ruling, immediately the prices of corn would advance. Since that date the prices of corn have steadily declined and these corn sugar propagandists are now explaining why the benefits of the ruling should not be expected to take effect immediately.

One wonders, too, how the Honorable (?) Secretary of Agriculture could have made this promise concerning the increased consumption of corn by corn sugar manufacturers when the food packers who are supposed to use this corn sugar frankly told the secretary they could not use corn sugar in their products on account of its peculiar nature.

Indeed the corn sugar manufacturers have known all along that this ruling will not create a new outlet for corn sugar. What is their objective? you may inquire. It cannot be surmised otherwise than that they desire further exceptions in their favor and ultimately the complete destruction of the Pure Food Law, at least so far as it relates to corn sugar and glucose, the notorious food adulterant before the days of the Pure Food Law.

Since the federal regulations in regard to the enforcement of the Pure Food Law apply only to interstate shipments, there is a second wall of defense that the corn sugar interests must break down before the ruling of Secretary Hyde is effective.

Most of the state food commissioners have, at one time or another, expressed themselves as strongly opposed to adulteration of food with corn sugar. The corn sugar interests are now seeking to break down this opposition.

Mr. Ryan is correct in his intimation that the ruling of Secretary Hyde does not change the Pure Food Law. The ruling is simply a declaration on the secretary's part that he will not enforce the intent of the Pure Food Law in his department as it relates to the substitution of corn sugar for sugar, while at the same time he will enforce the law in all other cases of substitution.

It would seem that Mr. Hyde would be in a most embarrassing position in this respect. But his corn sugar friends are helping him and are using every effort to compel the state food commissioners to follow the secretary's ruling.

Recently a bill was up in the Michigan legislature, Senate Bill 101, which would prohibit the substitution of corn sugar or corn syrup in other food without mention on the label. Typical corn sugar methods were used in fighting the bill, and a circular was sent to beekeepers and others in the state stating that the bill, if enacted into law, would legalize the adulteration of food products. This, of course, was exactly what the provisions of the bill were designed to prohibit.

It may be expected that insidious false propaganda will be put out everywhere that the occasion demands, and continuously until these profit-craving, "the people be damned" interests achieve their ends, New Mexico alone being excepted because it has no Pure Food Law.

Attraction of Gravitation Not Universal *I. B. Alford (Texas)*

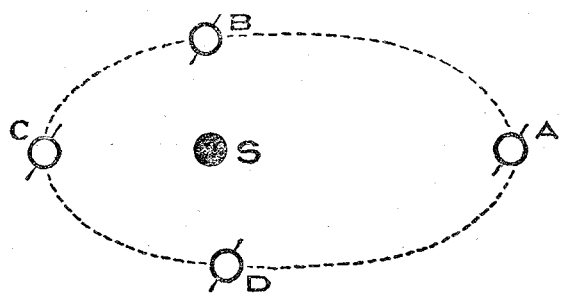
WHEN Sir Isaac Newton announced his discovery of the alleged "universal law of gravitation" he took a long step in the right direction. This was the beginning of the understanding of one of the great problems of material substance and force. But it is not the end; as we shall see. In order that we may have his thoughts on this question properly before our minds for this study we quote his announced law as given in modern school textbooks on physics.

Law of gravitation: "Every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle with a force proportional to the product of their masses and inversely as the square of their distance apart."

It is not the purpose of the writer to deny that in all bodies belonging to this earth there is a constant attracting force between the earth and these bodies. It is this attracting force that causes all free bodies in atmospheric space to fall to the earth when unsupported. This attraction of the earth for earthly substances is called "gravity", as distinguished from alleged universal attraction called "gravitation".

We now consider the so-called 'constant attraction' claimed for "gravitation" in relation to the earth's orbital movement around the sun. It is held, and correctly so, we think, that the earth's annual path around the sun is not a circle, but an ellipse, the sun being at one of the foci of this ellipse. Under this arrangement it is held that the earth spins around the sun in an elongated orbit at distances varying from 92,000,000 miles in perihelion to 95,000,000 miles in aphelion. To the writer's mind it is difficult to reconcile this variation of 3,000,000 miles to the claim of a constant attractive force, because the earth deliberately recedes from the sun during half the time occupied in its annual journey around the sun.

In order that we may have this matter properly before our minds we present in the accompanying diagram a picture of the earth in its orbit with the sun at one focus, *S*, of the ellipse.



Now *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D*, respectively, represent the earth at different times of the year, and in different positions with reference to the sun. In position *A* the earth is approximately 95,000,000

miles from the sun; while in the vicinity of *C* it is only about 92,000,000 miles distant. During its passage from *A* to *C* by way of *B* it is attracted by the sun, because it approaches the sun. But in its passage from *C* back to *A* the earth increases its distance from the sun by 3,000,000 miles. This indicates *not* attraction but repulsion during the six months intervening while the earth is passing from perihelion to aphelion. The writer is not disregarding the commonly claimed and generally accepted explanation that this variation is caused by the alternating proximity and remoteness of other planets, the two opposing forces (centripetal and centrifugal), but questions the reasonableness of such explanations.

When two bodies are poised in space, if one approaches the other it is because it is attracted by the other. On the other hand, if one recedes from the other it is because it is repelled by the other. It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that during half its journey around the sun the earth is attracted by the sun, because it approaches the sun; but, during the other half of this distance the earth is evidently repelled by the sun, since it recedes from the sun. If the Law of Gravitation, which claims that attraction decreases as the square of the distance increases, is true, then this alleged attraction must of necessity increase as the distance decreases. If it increases as the distance decreases, as is claimed by the advocates of universal attraction, then the earth could not, under this increased attraction, deliberately recede from the sun; but must needs yield to the increased attraction tending to rush the earth directly into contact with the sun. This would indeed be a calamity precipitating the alleged "end of the world".

The writer now offers what appears to be a reasonable explanation of this phenomenon by reference to the generally accepted conclusions of scientists that the earth is a great magnet. This process of deduction forces the conclusion that the sun is a greater magnet. Now it is common knowledge that "like magnets repel; unlike, attract". We follow this line of reasoning by assuming the sun to be the immense primary, or positive, magnet, and the earth the secondary one. The earth, therefore, as the secondary magnet, is amenable to the attracting force of the sun, and is for a time drawn toward the sun. But as it approaches nearer and nearer the sun it becomes gradually "charged" by the accumulation of magnetic energy from the sun. Under its accumulated momentum it continues to advance along the line of compromise between centrifugal and centripetal forces. At all points in its orbit closer than the mean distance from the sun the earth would accumulate magnetism in excess of the amount given off. The closer to the sun the greater the amount of this energy received. The earth finally becomes "charged", that is, it possesses sufficient energy to cause it to become primary, or positive. In this state the earth is like the sun in that it has become thus charged. Under this condition it becomes repelled by the sun, and gradually begins to recede from the sun. It continues in this manner to flee from the sun until, having passed beyond its mean distance from the sun, it begins to lose its primary magnetism again in proportion to its increase of distance until it again becomes a secondary magnet amenable to attraction.

The earth, when at mean distance, would receive and discharge magnetic energy in equal amounts; but in aphelion, greatest distance from the sun, it would discharge this energy in excess of that received. Returning to mean distance it would tend to be neutral again, but its accumulated momentum rushes it forward till increasing resistance finally arrests its course again in perihelion, when it rushes not *into* the sun, as it must do under attraction, if the alleged "law of gravitation" be true, but *around* and *away* from the sun, being urged on by the accumulated energy which again renders it positive.

Finally, it appears that this line of thought would explain in a satisfactory manner the causes of the variation of inclination of the earth on its axis. It is known that by far the greater part of the land surface of the earth is in the northern hemisphere. This hemisphere, by reason of greater irregularities and variations of altitude resulting from such excess land surfaces, would necessarily be found to be more responsive to these alternating changes of attraction and repulsion. That is to say: Since the northern hemisphere has a greater mass surface to be attracted, or repelled, by the sun, it must of necessity vary by swinging toward the sun under attraction, and away from the sun under repulsion.

And this is exactly what is done. The amount

of this variation is 47 degrees. On account of this variation the sun rays are vertical over the earth at stated times (mean distance) from a point 23½ degrees north of the equator in June to a point 23½ degrees south thereof in December. Under the impulse of attraction this greater mass surface of the northern hemisphere is pulled toward the sun, whose rays are vertical over that point farthest north, at or near aphelion; while, under the effects of repulsion this greater mass surface of the northern hemisphere recedes from the sun at or near perihelion.

Thus, by alternating attracting and repelling forces, the earth, at times approaching to, then receding from, the sun, is maintained in its suspended and designated path, an eternal unit of that great system in which it plays its part.

Ain't Science Wonderful! *By Dr. Melville J. Eames (Illinois)*

I HAVE just read of a wonderful corroboration of the Scriptures by another of those breath-taking and awe-inspiring discoveries of our super-scientists. The most remarkable part of it is that their deductions are supposed to prove the truth of a Bible statement, which is, as you all know, contrary to the usual custom of scientists. Here it is, with all the wisdom of the ages:

"British scientists recently examined the mummy of Pharaoh Menephtah, which may have been the Pharaoh of which the Bible says, 'And the Lord hardened the heart of Pharaoh,' for the scientists have found the heart actually hardened and in its aorta patches of calcified chemicals indicating that he probably suffered and died from angina pectoris."

The article does not state whether or not the scientists believe the Lord is to blame for all the hardened aortas and other arteries so prevalent today, but probably that's as good a place to put the blame as any. So many things have been put onto the Lord that He is not responsible for that one more would not make much difference, and if the Lord hardens the people's arteries, you couldn't blame the scientists for not curing them. That would make quite an acceptable alibi, and one to which most preachers could say Amen.

The article continues to throw further light on the course of poor old Pharaoh's heart trouble, and the prognosis doesn't seem to be very good. "Science has recently discovered that the chemical fluids of the system of infiltration become crystallized when internal secretions of certain endocrines (ductless glands) are for a long time deficient, showing that if Menephtah's endocrine system had been functioning normally, he would not have died from calcified patches in his heart."

As I remember the vivid description of the ten plagues through which "his royal majesty" and subjects passed, I am not in the least surprised to hear that his endocrine system was a trifle off balance. Just recall the rivers of blood, the land filled with frogs, lice and flies, the beasts and people smitten with grievous murrain and with boils and blains, the hail, thunder and fire, locusts, darkness, and finally the death of all Egypt's first-born. If anyone's endocrine system could stand all of that without being shocked out of its proper balance, it must have been strengthened by monkey or goat gland transplantation.

Surely the scientists are right, Pharaoh's endocrine system must have been somewhat below par; and I for one don't blame this system for balking at a supernatural display that would make even a World War veteran's endocrines somewhat wobbly. And if Pharaoh Menephtah didn't have angina pectoris, I'm sure he had some sort of queer feeling around his heart every time he saw Moses and Aaron come in for conference.

But just as there were flies in Egypt from the plagues, so there is here "a fly in the ointment". I hesitate to call your attention to it, for whenever I am confronted by the wisdom of scientists I feel humble and awed and it is indeed with great difficulty that I pull myself out of this inferiority complex to call your attention, gentle reader, to the mistake made in signing Pharaoh's death certificate.

I am quite certain my own opinion would be of no greater value than a scientist's, but when I can give the testimony of one of the thousands of eye witnesses to Pharaoh's 'tragic death', I feel quite confident that I cannot be successfully

contradicted when I say that this hard-hearted old Pharaoh passed to his reward by drowning in the Red Sea rather than by coming to his end during an attack of angina pectoris induced by a faulty endocrine system.

Here are the words of Moses, as true today as when he wrote them, in Exodus 15:19: "For the horse of Pharaoh went in with his chariots and with his horsemen into the sea, and the Lord brought again the waters of the sea upon them." "Thus the Lord saved Israel that day out of the hand of the Egyptians; and Israel saw the Egyptians dead upon the sea shore." —Ex. 14:30.

But to give the scientists the benefit of any doubt, it might have been that as Pharaoh neared the middle of the sea and saw the wall of waters on both sides about to engulf him and his boy friends, his endocrine system, already weakened by the strain of the preceding days, with one last but hopeless effort to right itself, gave up its struggle against the Almighty, thereby precipitating the most severe and final attack of angina pectoris just in time to save him from drowning. Naturally the hardened condition of his heart would make him heavy enough to sink, and so to all but the scientific-minded he appeared to have drowned even as the thousands of horsemen with him did.

But, of course, at that time no one knew the real cause of his death; and when his body was washed ashore, no doubt some of the leading men of Egypt who had remained at home rather than take part in such a risky fight (even as the manner of some is today) found it, embalmed it carefully and laid it to rest. What a source of regret it must have been to the wise men of that day not to have known the cause of their king's sudden departure!

At one time Pharaoh asked Moses, "Who is the Lord, that I should obey his voice?" Perhaps when he wakes up from his long sleep of death and finds himself in the midst of God's kingdom on earth instead of in the Red Sea, he will know who the Lord is and will have learned enough to obey His voice. If he does learn this great lesson of obedience, he may be one of those of whom the Lord says, "A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you; and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you an heart of flesh."

In closing I wish to assure all the scientists everywhere that if Pharaoh gets this new heart of flesh it will be accompanied by a sound endocrine system as well, but Pharaoh and all the scientists will have to do a whole lot better than in the past.

Banana Oil Fumes and Aluminum Castings

A SUBSCRIBER, referring to an item in *The Golden Age* entitled "Poisonous Fumes from Aluminum Paint", makes a correction, and gives some extremely interesting information regarding utensils and castings made of this metal. His letter follows:

"Fumes from aluminum paint, which you specify as so deadly, were due to the *banana oil*, and not from the aluminum.

"We are manufacturers of aluminum castings; also use aluminum paint. We thoroughly agree with you that aluminum cooking utensils are poisonous in the extreme; and also that in melting aluminum the strong fumes rising from the molten mass cause horrible boils or abscesses to develop on the skin of the hands or the faces of the men pouring the metal.

"Our patrons order aluminum castings, besides those of brass, copper, iron. We would prefer not to supply those of aluminum, which are mainly sink-strainers, small ventilators, etc., but cannot refuse to fill the orders, because our line of work is in the various metals mentioned above, and we cannot make any exceptions. We condemn the use of aluminum dishes at every opportunity. We do not use such dishes, nor baking powders containing aluminum sulphate, nor medicine whose contents possess it.

"In common honesty we must say that aluminum in the paint gives forth no deadly fumes, but the banana oil with which the paint is mixed is dangerous and overpowering, and when breathed in a confined space will produce collapse and possibly death to persons not physically strong. As far as the aluminum paint goes, let's give the Devil his due. I am a reader of *The Golden Age*, and a lover of its truths."

Common Salt *By Wm. B. Hathaway (Michigan)*

I AM much interested in the article on "Common Salt" by Mr. H. J. North, *Golden Age* No. 306. I have not been able to study the subject all I want to, but I feel that the readers of *The Golden Age* should have more information on this subject without delay.

"There are grave dangers connected with the excessive use of common salt, and no one should ignorantly feed salt to anyone. Common salt is one of the materials used by some persons with which to commit suicide. Eight ounces of salt will kill a hog. A forty-pound dog given about three ounces of salt falls into convulsions and dies. In China the drinking of a saturated solution of salt is a common mode of committing suicide, and none more difficult to treat. Sometimes the brine from salted kraut is used, half pint to one pint is the usual amount taken by the suicide."—From *The New Dietetics,* by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, pages 444, 445.

On page 446, Dr. Kellogg states that Bright's disease is due to excessive use of salt. On page 448 he says, "Salt should be eliminated in diabetes, in syphilis, as well as in dropsy, from disease of the heart, liver and kidneys."

Page 449: "The excessive use of common salt raises arterial pressures very readily in subjects already suffering from arteriosclerosis. The course of scarlet fever is greatly modified for the better when salt is eliminated from the diet. In pneumonia, as well as in typhoid and other fevers, there is a tendency to salt accumulation which seems to be due to the influence of the poisons upon the body cells and not alone to the inability of the kidneys to eliminate the chlorine salt."

On page 100 of *The Science of Keeping Young,* by Alfred W. McCann: "Nobody ever said (except perhaps a few cranks) that sodium in the form of sodium chloride (common sea salt) is not necessary to health. The trouble is that most people consume about 20 grams daily, which is probably at least ten times as much as is really necessary to meet the needs of the body. There can be no doubt that this excessive consumption of sodium chloride is not only needless, but actually harmful. There is abundant proof that large quantities of salt actually retard the process of digestion. It is noteworthy that the craving for salt seems to be especially strong among vegetarians, for which reason, as in the case of the animals that go to the 'salt licks', mother nature herself seems to suggest its use to those who need it. No proof that it is injurious to health if consumed temperately." ("Mother nature" is McCann's expression, not ours.—*Ed.*)

The following is from an article by Dr. La Verne Barber in the magazine *Your Body,* summer edition, 1929, page 24: "To salt or not to salt? Better not. Salt extracts moisture from the air. It does the same with your cells. Mix salt with yoke of egg (to concentrate it), and use this hyper-saline as a poultice when for any reason you seek an inlet to the tissues. By dehydration, the salt will neatly dig a hole there. Soaked in brine (salt water in strong solution), meat turns white as the fibers lose their color and their interstitial juices. Along with paste or glue, salt will promote constipation. Shipwrecked sailors drink salt water and go mad. Why then do animals seek a salt lick? Why do their pelts go mangy and lose their luster when salt is withheld? Nine-tenths of one per cent is the norm of blood alkalinity. To plus or minus this invites disease. Confined to grass and grain when their food fails to contain the proportion of salt, animals seek a salt lick. Instinct is a faithful veterinary."

The following by Will R. Lucas in *Health Culture,* July, 1929, pages 287, 288: "Sodium chloride, or common table salt, is used in large quantities by most people. Those who are wise enough to take no salt get along well without it, which shows that it is not needed in large amounts. If a little is added to foods, it does no perceptible harm; but when sprinkled on everything that is eaten, it is without doubt harmful. Sodium chloride or common salt is an inorganic compound and as such cannot be utilized by the body. It should, in fact, be regarded as a mild poison and an irritant. Yet we are told by a physician in the daily press that 'sodium chloride, or common salt, probably ranks first among all the salts in the human body; both in quantity and in nutrition value.

"This physician makes the same mistake as many of his medical associates. Sodium chloride does not play a vital part in diet, nor does it have any value in the body's nutrition. Under our present conditions of living, we generally partake of too much carbonaceous and nitrogenous food, and get too little of the precious mineral salts, except sodium chloride, which as

I have pointed out, is usually taken in too great quantity."

Dr. George Starr White tells us that "Nature puts her own salts into all vegetables, fruits, nuts, herbs and flowers. When these foods are cooked, the natural salts are changed, and that is why so-called civilized people crave for artificial salt. The eating of salt by humans or any other animal is an acquired habit. Nature puts into her natural food all the salt that should be eaten with it. That much salt takes care of all that goes out of the body through the skin, kidneys and other glands. The use of salt more than nature intended causes an abnormal interchange of fluids in the body, and much toxic material that should naturally go off in the waste matter from the body is reabsorbed and a general toxemia is the result. The symptoms of such 'salt toxemia' are general malaise, tired feeling, fullness after meals, bloating, gas pressure in stomach and bowels, palpitation of the heart, headaches, etc. In the course of my work I have come across many people who have been suffering from salt poisoning and who have been greatly improved in health through giving salt a wide berth."

From the Jaws of Death

By Mrs. John Stucki (Missouri)

I CAN no longer refrain from telling you how grateful I am for the information I got through your paper on the subject of aluminum, showing me where I stood, and most of my family, which was at the jaws of death.

I purchased a set of aluminum utensils from an agent. After using them for sometime, I became weak, weaker and weaker. I never saw a well day. My heart troubled me; I had sick and nervous headaches so dreadful that if the family made the least bit of noise or spoke above a whisper, it seemed as though it would drive me wild. Frequently I suffered agony from pains in my stomach. I could not sit up or lie down and be quiet, but walked the floor. I was deathly sick. The doctor gave me medicine which deadened the pain. I usually recovered from these spells in a week or ten days.

My daughter nineteen years of age, grew very pale, was extremely nervous, had sleepless nights, was always weak and tired, had vomiting spells, and was dizzy-headed. Little daughter, age eight years, missed almost one-half the school term on account of stomach trouble and headache. Her little schoolmates said among themselves, "Geneva won't live much longer." When I heard this it grieved me much, for I was doing all I could for the child. But the puzzle was, What could be her ailment? knowing her father and I, also our ancestors, had always been well and strong, and now we were wrecks.

I canned one hundred quarts of blackberries and one hundred quarts of tomatoes, all cooked in an aluminum utensil. My husband said he believed blackberries were not healthful, for he felt sick after eating them. I felt the effects after partaking of either the tomatoes or blackberries.

My married daughter and her husband came to take Sunday dinner with us. Our dinner was very plain. We had stewed chicken with gravy cooked in an aluminum container, and blackberry pie. The blackberries had been canned, as before mentioned. Son-in-law ate heartily of the chicken and gravy and became sick in the afternoon; was sick all that week. Friend husband said he did not feel well either. At first I laughed and said, "I could see nothing the matter with the dinner." I was sick all the time and went lightly on food, sometimes omitting entirely heavy foods.

Some time after this happened we read the article in *The Golden Age* explaining how different foods being cooked in an aluminum container form different acids as they mix with the aluminum that cooks off the utensil, and that aluminum is harmful to the system. I'll say it is harmful. It's a deadly poison, for I have been poisoned many times during its use.

Friend husband did not have quite enough aluminum yet. I said I would stock up with granite ware. Husband said, "You just cook my food in aluminum." All right; so I did. My food was cooked in granite ware. I was rapidly improving; he was failing, and failing fast. One day he said, "I just don't know what is the matter with me, but it may be that aluminum; everything I eat is cooked in aluminum." I at once secured larger granite utensils, and away with aluminum. So our trouble was solved at last and we all feel better.

The Baker Hospital at Muscatine

IN THE summer of 1929, Norman Baker of Muscatine, Iowa, publisher of *TNT* magazine, appointed a committee to investigate a claim that cancer is curable without operations, X-ray or radium. Six patients were selected for the test. They were treated by medical applications in external cases and by an injection method in internal cases, and the results were so gratifying that a careful investigation was made of cases previously treated by the same methods and it was decided to open a hospital for cancer patients.

Mr. Baker employed doctors to do the work of treating the patients, but because he was a layman the American Medical Association started a persistent campaign of persecution against him, even causing the closing down of the great radio station KTNT, and he has had to lease the hospital to another man, an M.D. KTNT has been powerfully used to broadcast the truth.

Despite the fact that Mr. Baker has deposited a certified check for $5,000 with the American Savings Bank of Muscatine payable to any person who furnishes evidence that he has made one false statement regarding cancer's having been and now being cured at the Baker hospital, the work of Mr. Baker and his friends is being destroyed by emissaries of the Medical Trust. Some of these men openly claim that they can get what they want in the way of legislation and legislative action by merely reaching for the 'phone and 'phoning their legislators. *Is that so?* Since when did our legislators, our servants, own us, body and soul?

Well, we know nothing about Mr. Baker's hospital except that he shows pictures of nineteen cancer cases before and after treatment that are nothing short of miraculous as to what was accomplished, and the letters from patients who have been treated are as convincing as the pictures.

And just because we believe in fair play, and are opposed to tyranny, we advise every subscriber of *The Golden Age* who is interested to drop a line to Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, and ask for a free copy of the booklet *Cancer Is Curable.* It won't do anybody any harm to read the story of how the Medical Trust has tried to ruin Mr. Baker, and it may result in much good to many who are suffering and wondering what to do.

Vivisection of Humans Actually Under Way

FOR some time we have foreseen that vivisection of humans, or, in other words, their skilled and needless torture for so-called scientific purposes, could not be long delayed. The world has become too callous, too godless, too inhuman to defer what has been in the mind of the vivisectors for some time.

From the London Sunday *Express,* May 17, 1931, we quote in part from an article on "Torturing Babies; A Strange Scientific Experiment". The article is from the pen of James Douglas. It refers to experiments of Dr. John B. Watson, formerly professor of psychology and director of the psychological laboratory in Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Douglas begins our excerpt with a quotation from Mr. Watson's pen, and follows with his own comments, which are enough without anything from us:

"We were rather loth at first to conduct experiments in this field," says Watson, "but the need of study was so great that we finally decided to build up fear in an infant. We chose as our first subject Albert B., an infant weighing 21 pounds at eleven months of age. He was a wonderfully good baby. In all the months we worked with him we never saw him cry until after our experiments were made!"

It used to be said that a good man is one who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. A "behaviorist" is a scientist who makes a baby cry who has never cried before.

How did they make Albert cry? A white rat, which he had played with for weeks, was presented to Albert. He began to reach for the rat. Just as his hand touched the rat a steel bar was struck with a carpenter's hammer immediately behind his head. The infant jumped violently, and fell forward, burying his face in the mattress. He did not cry, however. That is experiment No. 1.

They struck the bar again. The infant jumped violently, fell forward, and began to whimper. On account of his disturbed condition no further tests

were made for one week. Then the infant was afraid of the rat which had been his playmate.

Finally, the instant the rat was shown the baby began to cry. He fell over, raised himself on all fours, and began to crawl away so rapidly that he was caught with difficulty before he reached the edge of the mattress.

They experimented on Albert for five days. By that time he was frightened by everything he had played with. The experiments on Albert were stopped because he was adopted by an out-of-town family. Then in 1923 a sum of Rockefeller money was granted to enable the behaviorists to experiment on seventy children ranging in age from three months to seven years.

"It was not an ideal place for our experimental work because we were not allowed full control of the children."

Snakes are used in these horrible torments of children. "Just as I show the snake," says Watson, "I can make a terrible noise and cause the child to fall down and cry out completely terror-stricken. Soon the mere sight of the snake will have the same effect."

The process of conditioning a child by a sort of fire ordeal is then described: "A child can be conditioned by a severe burn with one stimulation, but this involves a severe reaction. By presenting the candle flame many times and each time letting it just heat the finger enough to produce withdrawal of the hand, a negative conditioned response can be built up without the severe feature of shock. Building in negative responses without shock requires time, however." These experiments prove, it seems, that the burned child dreads the fire!

Only a devil would experiment on a new-born babe. Fear reaction, we are told, "can best be observed in new-borns just when they are falling asleep. If dropped then the response usually occurs."

I will issue a challenge to these torturers of children. Instead of their torturing babies let them allow us to torture them. I would undertake to cure Watson in a week if I had him at my mercy with a hammer and a steel bar. I could make him jump farther than any helpless baby. I could condition his reflexes so violently that he would begin to reflect. And I guarantee that my laboratory notes would be more interesting than his piffle.

One experiment I should like to carry out is very simple. I would let him see a baby and hit him on the head with a hammer. I predict that after a course of my conditioning he would not go near a baby without a howl of fear. He has taught babies to fear him. I would teach him to fear babies.

Eight Diseases—All for Eighteen Dollars *By A. Burton Worley (Ohio)*

I HAD an ailment of itching. One said it was a parasite I got in Florida last winter. Now maybe he was right, but as he did not examine me to see what kind of a critter it was, I thought, after paying him $3, I would call on some others, which I did, with the following information. I found I had:

Auto-intoxication	$4.75
Sysphis	1.75
Anemia	2.00
Diabetes	3.00
Tuberculosis of the blood	1.50
Itch	1.50
Malaria	.50

I had bought a used iron bedstead. Under the pipe at head and at foot I found a hole, and after sealing those holes with adhesive tape, taking a good rubdown of sulphur and lard, and cleaning and renovating my house, by smoke-screen and spray, I got rid of those friendly bedbugs and all their relations, and now I don't itch. Strange those doctors could not detect a bedbug bite. I guess it was the dollars they were after. Now I don't have anything to do with them. This is the absolute truth.

Some Honest Doctors

"In 1805 Dr. Mosley discovered that syphilis was communicable by vaccination, but it was not until 70 years later that the majority of the profession were convinced of the fact. Pathology has taught us long since that syphilis may be conveyed by infected blood or the secretions which are its offsprings. Statistics complete the evidence by showing that the deaths from infantile syphilis per million births were under enforced vaccination (1867-1878) 1,738, as compared with 564 under voluntary vaccination (1847-1853)." Dr. W. J. Collins, B.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.S., writing from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, England, September 10, 1881.

"A large proportion of the cases apparently inherited syphilis, are in reality vaccinal." Dr. Carter, of St. George's Hospital, London.

The Radio Witness Work

ASHEVILLE, N. C. "At the breakfast table this morning we were talking of the conditions in the world and I said I wished I could hear some one who really knew speak on the Second Coming of Christ. We have just gotten a radio set, and I have just heard your wonderful talk. You can well know my surprise when the announcer said you would speak on the Second Coming of Christ. In your talk I was able to understand as never before just what this great event will mean. I thank you so much for that talk. Will you please send me the booklet of your books?"

WOONSOCKET, R. I. "Will you please let me know the cost of Judge Rutherford's books on the Bible? We have had a radio only a short time, but if possible we never miss his talks on the Bible."

CHICAGO, ILL. (From a prominent business man) "I have listened to your talks over the radio on Sunday and think your lectures are the most interesting I have heard. Will you kindly send me some of your literature to enlighten me on the words of Jesus Christ, so I may understand them better. You seem to explain almost every word as you go along in your lectures. I listen to you every Sunday with great interest. I will appreciate any books you might send me."

PORTLAND, OREG. "Kindly send me the book *Light,* as advertised over the radio. We are much interested in your sermons, which are broadcast every Sunday morning. We only wish you could lecture every morning. We wait and watch for Sunday to come. God bless you, is our earnest prayer."

A Courageous Pastor

AS MOST of our readers are aware, the "church" business is about done. Some of the pastors themselves are seeing it, among them the Reverend Paul Little, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Chico, California. Reverend Little has put out a questionnaire in which he is trying to find out why well-meaning men do not go to church.

His letter and questionnaire were sent to a select group of serious-minded men to ascertain their candid and honest opinions. Reverend Little declares that only fifteen percent of the attendants at church are men, and he thinks there must be a reason. (And there is.) The questionnaire was to be secret; i. e., persons who answered it were not to reveal their identity.

The questionnaire asks that the following questions be checked as to reasons for not going to church.

1. I can worship God in the open air.....
2. I want to play golf or go motor-riding.....
3. The services are boresome.....
4. I don't like the minister.....
5. I dislike the hypocrites in the church.....
6. I disapprove the frequent money-begging.....
7. I am simply lazy and want to sleep late.....
8. I listen to the radio services.....
9. When a child I was forced to go each Sunday.....
10. I have gotten out of the habit of going.....
11. Other reasons.

We think the Reverend Little is to be congratulated on this list. No doubt most of those to whom he sent it will feel like putting a check after each item. But why stop with ten reasons when there are so many? We add a few which he has overlooked and start to number again from 1 up.

1. The minister does not believe the Bible.
2. The bishop does not believe the Bible.
3. The archbishop does not believe the Bible.
4. These birds are all in it for the money.
5. Nobody likes the ecclesiastical whine.
6. Men do not like to see their fellows in skirts.
7. Dog collars get their goat.
8. The sad cravats give them the heebie-jeebies.
9. Forms and ceremonies are the bunk.
10. All the doctrines are mildewed.
11. Not a person alive believes the creeds.
12. The dominie has nothing to offer; not a thing.
13. The World War took the gas out of the bag.
14. There is too much real truth elsewhere.
15. Nobody likes to bet on a dead horse.
16. Rats desert a sinking ship.
17. Steeples mean absolutely nothing.
18. Bibs make a man look foolish.
19. Black nightshirts are out of style.
20. The right place for monkeys is in the zoo.

What Is Man's Chief Concern?

IT WAS a cold December morning, several inches of snow having fallen during the night, and a long black line of hearse, sedans and people moved slowly toward the Lynbrook Cemetery. It was the funeral of John Richman. During his life Mr. Richman had spent fifty years in collecting money for himself, well over nine millions of dollars. The amount of his personal property was not revealed until the time of his last sickness. He collected his wealth through little effort of his own: investments in bonds over a long period of time had accumulated this large sum. He was regarded with indifference by others, generally because they did not know of his money. But, when this unpopular miser's wealth was revealed in the evening newspapers in what was styled a "fatal sickness", many who had been indifferent toward him and even scoffed at him became very solicitous. Every convenience possible was offered to him to make his last hours comfortable, flowers were brought, words of sympathy were passed freely, and several of the softhearted were seen to shed tears profusely while in his presence. It is surprising what strange friendships are created over night by the tinkle of money.

But what had been the concern of the deceased, John Richman? It was the hoarding of riches. But it is strange that a man should spend fifty years collecting a little cash here and a greater sum there, bringing it all together in one place. He did not bring anything into the earth that was not here before he came; he had just moved some of the world's goods from one place to another. He took nothing with him when he went away. Not considering how much work, sweat, suffering and other things that were expended by laborers who earned this money for Mr. Richman, it can hardly be said that the world was any better off when he left it than before he came. Mr. Richman's life was spent much like that of a play-boy who early in the morning began to pile up sand upon the sea shore; when evening came he laid down his bucket and little shovel, and went to sleep. That night the waves of the ocean came and took him and his sand pile away.

Strange as the action of John Richman may seem, it will seem stranger still when we consider that all but a very few people on earth have built sand piles only to have them left behind and scattered at life's evening. These sand piles have involved not only money, but other things as well: real estate, houses, household furnishings, books, friends, reputation, children, mothers, fathers, cathedrals, cities, kingdoms, and empires, yes, everything when used out of accord with what should be man's chief concern. It is not a bad thing to have possessions, at least the necessities of life, but the possession of such when used for selfish purposes and not the end purposed by the Creator, Jehovah God, leads to trouble, discontent, fright, terror, lunacy, suicide, and all the sorrows and evils that beset mankind.

But some millionaire or billionaire will say, 'That does not apply to me. I give large sums of money for the benefit of mankind.' That may be true, but the money that was given existed in some form in the earth before the would-be giver came into possession of it. These gifts are largely selfish, and the ends to which they are put are often worthless when lasting value is concerned. Certainly that could not be man's chief concern.

The difficulty with man in acquiring wealth is that selfishness is his motive. He does not have in mind the purpose for which all things are brought into existence. He sets his heart upon his possessions for his own good. Calamities come which interfere with his purpose; his heart is broken. This brings sorrow, discontent and premature death. In Psalm 103, verse 15, we read: "As for man, his days are as grass: as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more." There is some purpose greater, far more noble, in the use of the things that exist than self-pleasure. Unless man knows the purpose of the existence of all things and cooperates with the Creator in these purposes, dissatisfaction and disappointment always result. Solomon said, as stated in Ecclesiastes 5: 10-17, "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase: this is also vanity. When goods increase, they are increased that eat them: and what good is there to the owners thereof, saving the beholding of them with their eyes? The sleep of a labouring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much: but the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep. There is a sore evil which I have seen under the sun, namely, riches kept for the owners thereof to their hurt. But those riches

perish by evil travail: and he begetteth a son, and there is nothing in his hand. As he came forth of his mother's womb, naked shall he return to go as he came, and shall take nothing of his labour, which he may carry away in his hand. And this also is a sore evil, that in all points as he came, so shall he go: and what profit hath he that hath laboured for the wind? All his days also he eateth in darkness, and he hath much sorrow and wrath with his sickness." Certainly the accumulation of wealth and the things of this world is not man's chief concern.

Some believe that it is man's chief concern to establish world-wide peace. Many well-meaning statesmen have advocated this as their purpose. We do not doubt the good motive of these men, but certainly when we understand the purpose of the Creator, all of man's efforts toward world-wide peace must be futile. Man, for centuries, has been trying to establish peace among various peoples and nations. The reason for man's failure is that an unseen master called Satan, the Devil, is more powerful than man and has the nations of this world under his control and man cannot do what he wishes under the present organization of society. The powerful influence of this invisible enemy is apparent everywhere. That the enemy must be restrained in order that man might make progress, is absolutely necessary. Satan's influence upon the human race will be reviewed later in this lecture. Certainly man, through his own efforts, cannot obtain peace. Man's chief concern at this time would therefore not be toward world-wide peace no matter how noble the desire of the peace promoters.

Some have believed that it is man's chief concern to develop a nice, sweet character: to be immaculately clean, to be honest with one's fellows, to act pious and be very religious. They believe that such is all that is required to be a Christian. But this is far from the mark of being a Christian, and this is not man's chief concern. Such practice only leads to hypocrisy. We have all of these requirements even among the heathen, who do not claim to be Christian, and they laugh at the practices of people of civilized lands who pretend to be followers of Christ. The practice of developing character centers the mind and heart upon self; it leads to selfishness. Such practice leads one away from his Creator. The Christian is called to expend self at the cost of suffering that the name of Jehovah might be magnified. Character development is far from being man's chief concern.

Others hold that man's chief concern is the eternal salvation of his soul. Some got this idea from their catechisms which they studied before becoming denominational church members. This idea is not taught in the Bible. Such an idea centers the heart and mind upon oneself and is born of selfishness. As one becomes selfish he will be chiefly concerned about self, which is the very thing that the enemy would have him do if he does not worship the enemy himself. This keeps the mind of the person away from the true God. The master hand back of this idea and all ideas that center the mind upon self as of the greatest importance is that of the Devil himself. Certainly there is something of greater importance to man than the selfish interests of his own soul. Seeing then that man is in error concerning the things that gratify his selfish motives, and noting that he is under the influence of a powerful enemy that is turning him away from the true God and His righteousness, we may ask, What is man's chief concern? How will he obtain happiness here on earth? These questions are of vital importance to each individual.

In order to answer these questions, it is necessary for us to know the relationship of man to his Creator. In Genesis 2:7 we read: "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." Man must recognize that he is a created person, and that he was placed here for a purpose. To know that purpose and act in accordance therewith brings joy in this life, and in the life to come eternal happiness. The Creator states definitely man's purpose. In Isaiah 43:7 Jehovah speaks these words: "I have created him [my servant] for my glory." Very few people on earth today are a glory and praise to Jehovah; almost all of them are either ignorant or ashamed of Him. However, with assurance, the hopeful promise is given that the people in the near future, when God's government is established in the earth, shall praise Jehovah with gladness. In Psalm 67:3, 4 we read: "Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee. O let the nations be glad, and sing for joy: for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon earth." In order to be a praise

to the Lord man must reverence his Maker and seek counsel from the Most High. In Psalm 111:10 we find these words: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Certainly if one wishes guidance and counsel as to what is right, he wisely seeks information from one who has greater capacity in these things than himself. In Isaiah 55:9 Jehovah says, "For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways."

It is God's purpose today for those who have faith in Him to be His witnesses. His faithful representatives today are proclaiming that Jehovah is the true God; that Christ Jesus is not only man's Redeemer and God's Son, but the appointed King in the new kingdom; and that Jehovah's kingdom or government will shortly bless all the obedient of mankind with health, peace, happiness, and life everlasting. The Kingdom, and nothing but the Kingdom, will bring the solution of all of man's problems. Jesus said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." Wars will cease in the Kingdom; man will learn how to eat and drink; man will know what to say and do to be a praise to Jehovah; sickness will vanish; death will be wiped out. God's kingdom is the first thing; all other things are secondary.

But, we may ask, how was man turned aside from the worship of the true God? Why did not man fulfill the purpose here on earth of doing Jehovah's will? The Bible definitely answers these questions.

At the time that Adam was placed in the garden of Eden, a spirit creature called Lucifer, a trusted agent of Jehovah, was given charge of the first pair. Lucifer was told to look after the welfare of the human race and keep them in the course of righteousness. Had Lucifer done this, the human family might have been spared much suffering and death. But Lucifer craved the worship of man for himself. He saw that man was put here for the express purpose of honoring the Creator. He knew that this honor and praise brought joy to the Maker of man. Lucifer was ambitious. He wanted man to worship him. His purpose at that time was, and ever has been, to turn man away from Jehovah and that which is right.

Lucifer conceived the idea of making Jehovah out a liar. While it was true that the Creator had stated that death was the punishment for disobedience, Lucifer told Eve, 'Thou shalt not surely die.' Eve related this to Adam and both were led into sin. The purpose of this lie was to turn the minds of both Adam and Eve away from their Creator. It was also the purpose of the wicked one to encourage this human pair to put greater confidence in him. From that time until this, the enemy has ever used his agents to persecute every individual who has taken his stand on the side of the Lord Jehovah. Furthermore, it will be noted that the doctrine of inherent immortality has been the basis of every false religion that tends to draw mankind away from an understanding of the Bible. Lucifer's name was changed to that of Serpent, which means "deceiver", because he has led man into error and against his Maker, while posing as the representative of Jehovah. He is also known as the Devil, which means "slanderer", because he has blasphemed the name of God, the Creator, and has thus turned the minds of the people away from the true God. He is known, furthermore, by the term "adversary", which means 'the one who opposes the course of righteousness'. Thus he has opposed everyone who has lived godly in Christ Jesus. The name Dragon is also an appellation of the wicked one. The term "dragon" means "devourer"; and he seeks to destroy all those who are approved by Jehovah. Satan, being an invisible spirit creature and much more powerful than man, operates upon the minds of human creatures. The Bible has it that "the whole world lieth in [the wicked one]"; in 2 Corinthians 4:4, that Satan "the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them". He prevents everybody from coming to a knowledge of the truth except those who whole-heartedly desire to do the will of God. We see, therefore, that the wisest and most influential men according to this world are under the strong delusion of the adversary, the Devil, whether they know it or not, and no matter how noble the causes may be which they espouse, the adversary has kept such away from the chief concern of man. The adversary is responsible for many humanitarian projects which seem good but yet turn the minds of men away from the main purpose of existence. He has undoubtedly encouraged the prohibition issue in civilized nations, the international peace movements, the League of Nations, the Interchurch

World Movement, and many other like projects. Jesus said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." Satan has set up many substitutes for the righteous kingdom of God, for the church of Jehovah, and for the Bible, which is the Word of Truth. He has mistaught, misrepresented and blasphemed the name of Jehovah. Satan has used every means under the sun to turn the heart and mind of man away from his Maker. He has used to this end many things which were made for the blessing of mankind and for the glory of God. He has induced man to set his affections upon the things of this world for a selfish purpose rather than to use them for the glory of the Lord. He has set the hearts of men upon riches, and they have bent their efforts in the gathering of gold rather than turning their energies to the glory of God, and man has met sorrow when his riches were suddenly snatched from his hands. He has caused man to build houses, cathedrals and palaces only to be razed in ruins, causing much sorrow. He has caused men to worship one another as heroes rather than worship the Mighty One of the universe. He has caused men to set wives, children, sweethearts and friends in higher esteem than God, and has as a result brought men to sorrow and grief in the loss of their dear ones. The difficulty with man has been, not in the possession of these things, but in the wrong use of them.

The Devil has mistaught the people concerning the love of God. He has put it into the minds of people and caused it to be printed in books that the Almighty is a fiend designing to eternally torment the majority of the human family. Teaching that man possesses an immortal soul, he has made people believe that it is not necessary to believe in a God or to have faith in a resurrection of the dead. The enemy has taught that men evolved from a micro-organism; that man evolved upward; that man did not fall into disobedience and as a result need a redeemer. In Psalm 74:18 we read: "Remember this, that the enemy hath reproached, O Lord, and that the foolish people have blasphemed thy name." The psalmist, realizing that the enemy, Satan, has mistaught the people, and speaking prophetically of the present time, when the creeds of error are widespread throughout the earth, says, in the tenth verse of the same psalm, "O God, how long shall the adversary reproach? shall the enemy blaspheme thy name for ever?"

Thus we have the Scriptural evidence and the physical facts that man was led away from the worship of the true God by the enemy Satan. The enemy is much more powerful than man, and man by his own efforts cannot overcome the influence of Satan. The enemy operates upon the minds of all people who are not protected by the power of Jehovah, and Satan moulds the thoughts and desires of men to suit his purpose. Thus all but a remnant of mankind have been led away from man's chief concern. This remnant have faith in God; they have one object, the doing of Jehovah's will; they are incessant in declaring that Jehovah is the true God, and that God's kingdom is the only hope for mankind.

Seeing that the human race is in a desperate condition under the oppressive influence of the enemy Satan, we may ask, How will Jehovah relieve mankind? How will man be brought to realize his chief concern and cooperate with his Creator? The Bible answers these questions. Jehovah has promised a kingdom, a real government. In this kingdom the enemy is forcibly replaced by Christ Jesus and His faithful little band of followers, who will be the invisible rulers of mankind. Jesus said (Luke 12:32), "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." In Revelation 20:6 we read that those who have part in the first resurrection will reign with Christ a thousand years. It will be their work to give man a knowledge of the truth, that man might again know his chief concern, to cooperate with Jehovah to the praise of His name. The obedient of mankind will be given health, peace, joy, and everlasting life, on earth. The dead will return and great joy will fill the earth.

During the reign of Christ, Satan the enemy will be restrained so that the people will be free to worship and serve the great Jehovah. In Revelation 20:1-3 we read that an angel "laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years, and cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled". It will be a great relief to all peoples to be free from deception: they will be able to think right, act right, and be a praise to their Maker. For more than six thousand years the enemy Satan has

spread a veil over the minds of the people. A veil is something that obscures the light. This veil whereby the people have been held in ignorance concerning the truth will be removed. The Lord tells us in Isaiah 25:7-9 that "he will destroy in this mountain [kingdom] the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations. He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces; and the rebuke of his people shall he take away from off all the earth: for the Lord hath spoken it. And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation."

We have noted that man's chief concern is to glorify his Creator; that Satan, the enemy, has been responsible for turning the people away from Jehovah; that the enemy has blinded the minds of the people to the truth and has set the hearts of mankind upon everything else than Jehovah and His truth; that God's kingdom will restrain the wicked one, remove the veil that has obscured the light of truth; and that man will again come into his realm of chief concern. That will be a blessed day.

Seeing then that the Lord has made provision for mankind to be restored to Him, and that man's chief concern is to cooperate with and praise the great Jehovah, what is the wise course for one now to pursue in order to be pleasing to the Lord? We suggest that you turn your whole heart and being to the Lord and gladly consent to do His will. Provision has been made for those who desire to know the Lord's work at this time. A little band of the Lord's representatives are offering the people literature that explains the life-giving truths. Let the people study concerning the Lord's way and then themselves tell others of God's gracious provision in His kingdom. Even now it is possible under the protection and by the grace of Jehovah to engage in the greatest of all work, to be witnesses unto the Most High. "Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee. Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us. God shall bless us; and all the ends of the earth shall fear him."

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October 14, 1931

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Major and Minor Notes

The American Dole in 1930

IN THE operation of the American dole system in 1930 more than forty million dollars were expended for relief of needy employees of indigent corporations unable to maintain them while business is poor. This was twice the amount of the previous year.

Unemployed Will Wear Labels

AUSTRIA'S unemployed, joined in a self-help organization, have decided to wear white arm bands bearing the words "Willing to work, but workless". These arm bands will also be worn by youths from the time they leave school until they find work.

The Depression in Chile

THE Chilean government has declared a complete moratorium on all foreign debts for the balance of the year 1931. The United States minister in Santiago is maintaining a bread line at his own expense, at last reports feeding thirty to forty men per day.

The Drought in Saskatchewan

THE drought in Saskatchewan, and in portions of Alberta and Manitoba, was so severe, and the winds so high, that in places the soil has been removed to the depth of several inches and crops are a total failure. The Canadian government will see to it that in the emergency all the needy are fed.

Mining Conditions in Wales

CONGRESSMAN LEWIS of Maryland, himself a practical coal miner, after a tour of inspection of Welsh coal mines expressed the opinion that the average Welsh miner is better off than the average American miner. His wages are less, but hours are shorter and housing conditions are very much better.

Turkey Adopts Metric System

THE Turkish National Assembly has passed a law making the metric system of weights and measures obligatory. The law is to go into effect in 1933. The law prohibits the sale of other than metric system weighing and measuring devices.

Soviet Offers Work to Americans

SOVIET Russia, just to rub it in, because the United States has millions of unemployed and refuses to recognize the Russian republic, has stated that it will give work to 6,000 American miners, machinists, bricklayers, carpenters, and railroad men.

Reclamation of Nile Delta Lands

TWO THOUSAND square miles of land in the Nile delta are in process of reclamation. At an expense of one million dollars machinery has been devised for washing these lands of their salt, after which they will be planted to cotton, corn and sugar cane.

Spain's New Parliament

OF THE 470 deputies who have taken their seats in the new Spanish parliament only 14 had ever sat in parliament before. The new parliament has the responsibility of making a new constitution for Spain, to take the place of the monarchy. There has been no parliament in Spain for eight years.

Britain Jails Too Many Innocents

IN THE past five years 8,000 men and women, many of them scarcely more than boys and girls, have been detained in Britain, pending trial, only to be discharged by juries, free of blame or reproach. Meantime they sometimes spend as much as two months in prison before their cases are called.

Kentuckians Fight for Education

IN THE University of Kentucky last year 81 percent of the students did something toward paying their own expenses. Their average hours of work per week were 22, and the rate of pay only a little over 30c an hour.

Uncle Sam as a Road Builder

UNCLE SAM is not as big a road builder as some people imagine. Between them the two states New York and Pennsylvania spend almost three times as much money in road building as does Uncle Sam. At least they did in the calendar year 1930.

65,000,000 Telephone Calls a Day

THE American Bell Telephone system now completes about 65,000,000 calls a day, and that is a good many calls. It figures out 40,000 exchange calls and 2,000 long-distance or toll calls each minute in the day. The number of calls per day is increasing rapidly.

Our Efficient Machines

IN LOADING pig iron two men now do the work for which 128 were formerly required; in operating open-hearth furnaces one man does the work of 42; in certain machine shops one man does the work of 25 skilled machinists; with the oxyacetylene torch four men do in three hours repair work on locomotives which formerly took eight men three weeks.

Electric Light Rates at Virginia, Minnesota

OCTOBER 1, 1913, when Virginia, Minnesota, acquired its own public utilities it was paying 11.3c per kilowatt hour. Since that time it has put in operation six reductions in rates, and the present net rate is 2c per k.w.h. All necessary improvements have meantime been made out of the revenues, with proper allowances for depreciation and interest.

Sugar Beet Wages $108 a Year

THE Mexican Welfare Committee of the Knights of Columbus, in Colorado, reports that in the sugar beet fields of the West the average wage per person was $108 a year. This means that the whole family has to work in the fields and that even then there is nothing left to carry it over the winter season, when public and private charities must come in and help carry the burden.

Births in Budapest

IN THE city of Budapest three-fourths of all the births take place in clinics and hospitals. One-fourth of all children born in these institutions are illegitimates.

Porto Rico's Starving Children

IN AN appeal for funds made by the Porto Rico Child-Feeding Committee, the declaration is made that more than 200,000 children of the island are undernourished and slowly starving. Thousands are living on one meal a day.

Illiteracy in New York

IN NEW YORK there are now 300,000 grown-up people who can neither read nor write. As these are the first to be discharged and the last to be reemployed, their education is a vital matter to the city and a strong attempt will be made this fall to do something about educating them in the rudiments.

Ages of New York's Population

TWENTY-FOUR percent of New York's population are under 15 years of age, 19 percent are from 15 to 24; 36 percent are from 25 to 44; 21 percent are over 44. The number of children in the city who are less than five years of age is actually fewer now than it was ten years ago. There are 3,770,000 people in New York city who are less than thirty years of age.

Digging His Own Grave

THE Toledo *News Bee* has a cartoon of a short-sighted executive digging his own grave. His shovel is entitled "False Economies", and his pick "Wage Cuts", while the hole he is digging is called "Lower Purchasing Power". All that would be needed to complete the wreck would be for every business man to cut the wages of his help in half.

'Let Alone the Blind Leaders of the Blind'

THAT it does not pay to try to tell anything to people who feel that they already know it all, and whose general attitude toward others is that of the bullfrog, seems indicated by the scientific fact that bullfrogs and turtles are deaf to human speech. The only sounds that are audible to these creatures are those that resemble the croak of the bullfrog.

Anti-Catholic Fight in Vera Cruz

THE anti-Catholics of Vera Cruz, Mexico, seem to be very much in earnest, after all. They have now ordered that all teachers in the primary and higher schools of the state professing the Catholic religion must be dismissed.

The New Million-Dollar Bills

THE new million-dollar bills being made at Washington will bear the portrait of William Crawford, one-time secretary of the treasury. Not anticipating that there will be any great rush for these, the Government is printing only about 500; but even that number represents $500,000,000.

Philadelphia In for a Bad Winter

PHILADELPHIA is in for a bad winter. In 3½ years 611,913 persons have been arrested in that city and 250,000 have left to go elsewhere. Uncollected taxes are in the neighborhood of $17,000,000, and there are now 245,000 unemployed; and 600 mills and factories have left the city.

Rochester Business Men Go off Dole

FEELING ashamed to longer continue on the dole, i.e., to expect the public to take care of their idle employees, fourteen progressive concerns in Rochester, N. Y., are setting aside 2 percent of their annual payrolls as a fund from which unemployment benefits will be distributed after January, 1933.

White Prestige Gone for Ever in India

LORD IRWIN, former viceroy of India, declares that white prestige is gone for ever in the land of the Hindus. He attributes this to three things: the defeat of the Russians by the Japanese, the employment of Indian troops against white men in the World War, and the evil influence of motion pictures on the Hindu mind.

Prayers for the Unemployed

THE rector of Old Trinity Church, at the head of Wall Street, New York, has just composed a special prayer for the unemployed. If Senator Borah is right, some of the rector's parishioners will have to do something for the poor besides praying for them. He says the rich must feed the poor, and that they will have to do it whether they want to or not.

Chinese Kowtowing to Cease

THE Chinese government has put a stop to the ancient Chinese practice of kowtowing, which is bowing until the forehead touches the floor. Hereafter, instead of kowtowing, the Chinese will bow three times while standing, and let it go at that.

An Asparagus Story from Germany

IT MUST have been a good season for asparagus in Germany. A single stalk cut in Walldorf, a small town near Heidelberg, weighed one and one-half pounds and is claimed to be the biggest, heaviest and most palatable stalk of asparagus ever raised.

What the Liver Does

DR. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG says: "Ten million blood cells die every second of our lives. It is the liver's duty to see that these dead corpuscles are disposed of and that their iron and coloring matter, which may be used in making new blood cells, are in large part retained, stored up in its cells, to be used again."

A Valuable New Artificial Gold

A VALUABLE new artificial gold has been produced in Sheffield. Composed of aluminum and copper, the alloy can be made so as to successfully imitate the various carats of gold color. The new material is stainless and can be used for dinner plates at a price to compete with nickel silver.

An Ever Blooming Rose

AN EVER blooming rose, an act of the Creator, not due to any wisdom or plans of men, has been discovered in New Brunswick, N. J. The rose blooms from June into October. It has been patented by a local florist and will be marketed. The rose has been given the name "The New Dawn".

Church Classified as Hospital

A SUBSCRIBER sends us a copy of the San Francisco *Daily Pacific Builder* wherein a church to be built at Pittsburg, Calif., is listed along with other buildings under the general heading "Hospitals". And then our correspondent says, "Now I expect to see churches appearing under 'Jails', 'Morgues,' or 'Public Incinerators'." Now, was that nice?

No Nations Have Confidence in Each Other

FOREIGN SECRETARY ESTRADA of the republic of Mexico, in an address at Mexico city made the statement, "I know of no two governments which have mutual confidence in each other, and this is one of the gravest calamities which overhangs the nations. The lack of confidence is universal, in spite of what the official statements say with automatic frequency."

Nearly All Nations Signed Kellogg Peace Pact

THE Kellogg Peace Pact, which declares war a crime, has been signed by every nation of earth except Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Ecuador and San Salvador. Most of the nations that signed the Pact used the ink still left in the pen to order fresh war materials. Since 1914 Uncle Sam's naval costs have more than doubled.

"The War to End War"

THE war to end war was a great success, for the munition makers. So well have they maneuvered the politicians, college presidents and newspapers that the various nations spent last year $4,158,000,000 for armaments. And, though the times were harder in 1930 than in 1929, yet the nations in 1930 expended $100,000,000 more for armaments than in 1929.

New York Edison Company Against the Poor

THE New York Edison Company, true to the principles of the Power Trust, has issued new rates, showing that it is for the rich and against the poor. Householders who have averaged less than $1.96 per month will find that their rates are increased by the new rates. But the rates of the rich will come down. Half the people of New York city will have to pay more under the new rates.

If It Was Right, Why Is It Wrong?

GOVERNOR PINCHOT calls attention to the fact that the Government of the United States has appropriated money to give help to those in need in China, India, Ireland, Cuba, Italy, France, Germany and other countries, and wants to know, "If it was right to give help to such foreign people abroad, why should it be wrong to give similar help to our own people at home?"

Germany Can Pay Only What She Borrows

IT HAS been said many times before, but it is still true, that Germany can pay only what she borrows. Germany now owes more abroad than she did at the end of the war, and she can pay only as long as she can borrow. The only reason either the Dawes plan or the Young plan has worked at all is because American money has been pouring into Germany.

Why Canada Suffers

IN 1928 Canada produced some 400,000,000 bushels of wheat and disposed of it at an average price of $1.25 a bushel, thus receiving in return about $500,000,000. In 1931 the crop is about half what it was in 1928, and the price is less than half; so the amount received is less than a quarter of the sum the country had to turn itself with in the former year.

Cheap Labor Not Always Cheap

SOME northern mills that moved south in order to get cheaper labor, due to a warmer climate and less organized condition of workers, have gone broke, not having found the workers as competent as in the north. A moderately rigorous climate is more conducive to industry, mental and physical, than one which is apparently more congenial.

Operating at a Deficit

ACCORDING to the official analysis of corporation income returns for 1927, 203,006, or nearly 45 percent of the companies filing returns, reported a deficit. The proportion of business companies reporting deficits in 1925 and 1926 was, respectively, 41 and 43 percent. The total deficit for 1928 amounted to over two billion dollars for the companies that made no net profit.

What the Tramps Were

OF FIFTY-THREE "tramps" interviewed at Butte city, Montana, only three were really tramps. Most of the remainder were honest workers who had been displaced by machinery: bakers, glass blowers, firemen, puddlers and farm laborers who had been displaced by modern devices for doing by mechanical means the work that had hitherto required hundreds of hands.

Dollar Book Plan Dropped

AFTER trying it for a year the publishers who inaugurated the dollar book plan have abandoned it, being convinced that books cannot be sold at a profit for one dollar each. Prices have now returned to the usual $2.00 and $2.50 formerly charged. Meantime Judge Rutherford's books, the best in the world, are delivered at the door for 30c each.

1931 a Wonderful Peach Year

THIS has been a wonderful year for peaches, large, luscious, and at prices that have filled the growers with sorrow. In the height of the season in some markets in Georgia the finest peaches that ever grew were selling at 10c a bushel, and even in Atlanta were selling at 25c a bushel. Many of the growers let the fruit rot on the trees rather than try to market it.

Biggest Ear of Corn

THE biggest ear of corn is 49 feet 6 inches high and 15 feet 6 inches in diameter. The kernels average 1 foot high and 3 feet wide and are made of quarter-inch steel plate. All together this ear of corn comprises the new water tank of the Monarch corn and pea factory at Rochester, Minnesota, and rests on steel one hundred feet off the ground.

Wrecking Buildings in New York

NEW YORK is constantly wrecking buildings, some of which are twenty-five stories high. Speed is everything. Glass, plumbing, boilers, furnaces and woodwork are first cleaned out, when holes are cut from the top of the building to the cellar and everything except iron girders, granite and marble goes down the chute. The cellar itself is cleaned out with steam shovels.

Hawarden, Iowa, Pays No Taxes

HAWARDEN, Iowa, pays no taxes. In six years its municipal power plant has paid off all the city's indebtedness, and from now on the profits from the sale of power, light and water will pay the salaries of all city employees, provide police, fire and health protection, and finance public improvements. The rates have been four times reduced and are now the lowest in the state.

Foolish Operation Kills a Mother

FOOLISHLY yielding to a mere whim, surgeons at Rochester, Indiana, performed Cæsarean section so that a child might be born at the same hour of the day as its father had been. The child survived, but the mother died. What right did those surgeons have to perform such a dangerous operation when it was not necessary?

Operation Restores a Voice

A SURGEON in Philadelphia performed an operation on the throat of an eleven-year-old boy which resulted in the restoration of his powers of speech after he had been silent for eight years. During all that time the child had breathed through a silver tube, inserted when it seemed necessary to save his life, as a result of an attack of diphtheria.

Psychiatrist Urges Sterilization

DR. WALTER M. ENGLISH, president of the American Psychiatric Association, urges sterilization of 1,800,000 persons in the United States who have the mentality of children below the age of 9. He does not say how many of these are to be found among the clergy, financiers and politicians who think the Devil's organization constitutes Christ's kingdom.

King Entertains Blind Soldiers

AT EDINBURGH King George entertained forty-seven blinded war veterans at luncheon, shook hands with them, and gave them his best wishes for their future happiness. It was doubtless all he could do, but it must have been mighty poor satisfaction to those who lost their sight in the great madness. How many years of your sight would you be willing to trade for a royal handshake?

A Good Picture of Our Civilization

A GOOD picture of our civilization was provided recently near Elizabeth, N. J. A fast train knocked a poor man off a trestle, killing him by shock and drowning. When his body was carried home it was found that his family was starving, and that the man crossed the trestle daily in search of work, thus saving the few pennies it would have cost him to travel by a safer way.

School Children in Russia

THERE is no physical punishment of school children in Russia. Those who do not behave properly are spoken to by the children's committee which is responsible for behavior. If misbehavior is persisted in, the matter is brought to the attention of the Soviet. If a teacher acts in an unseemly manner or shows bad temper, the same process takes place.

Precarious Employment in Automobile Industry

IT SEEMS hard to stabilize employment in the automobile business. Out of every one hundred persons employed in the motor vehicle industry during 1930 there were 83.8 persons who either quit or were discharged or laid off, as against 59.7 out of every 100 in the 74 other industries for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor compiles figures.

Most Cities Control Own Water Supplies

OF THE 50 largest cities in the United States, 48 have their own publicly owned water utilities. Out of 689 city water supplies in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, only 11 are in the hands of private parties. Rates charged for water from privately owned utilities average nearly 80 percent higher than from publicly owned utilities, and the waters are less clean and fit to drink.

More than Half Kept Their Word

MORE than half of the Big Business industries have kept their word not to reduce wages. A survey of 34 industries made by the Charles E. Bedaux Company, industrial engineers, disclosed that 58 percent have neither cut wages nor reduced salaries because of the depression. About one-fourth of the total number have cut both wages and salaries, despite their promise that they would not do so.

London Exceeds New York by a Million

LONDON exceeds New York in population by 1,220,891. Greater London has a population of 8,202,818, while that of New York is only 6,981,927. However, Greater London extends for nearly thirty miles, and a like area in the New York district would include several million people in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut that are not now part of New York city.

Fish Farming in United States

FISH farming in the United States is coming to be quite a business. Indiana has some 800 acres of ponds devoted to the culture of goldfish, and sells upward of $900,000 worth of them annually. Trout farming requires an abundance of cold water. Nearly $1,000,000 worth of trout were produced and sold from American trout-farms in the year 1929.

Precipitations of Rain

THE rainfall on the island of Kauai, Hawaii, has been as much as forty-two feet in a year. Thirty-six feet has been recorded at Cherrapunji, India. Thirty feet has been recorded at Albert Peak, in the Gulf of New Guinea. Thirteen feet has been recorded in the English lake district, and eight feet has been recorded in Germany.

Evidences of the Flood at Philadelphia

THIRTY-FOUR feet below the surface of the street at Philadelphia, Pa., excavators for a new subway extension found a forest of stumps, some of them six feet in diameter, which had evidently been submerged by a great flood. No doubt much of the thirty-four feet of earth above them was deposited there at the time of the great flood. When dried, the stumps burned freely.

Four Sizes of Paving Brick

ACTING on the advice of the standardization bureau of the Department of Commerce, the manufacturers of paving brick have got together and abandoned sixty-two odd sizes and shapes of paving brick. It has been discovered that streets are as well paved with four sizes as with sixty-two, and the savings in machinery, labor and materials are considerable.

The Name John Smith

THE PATHFINDER tells us that in Germany the name John Smith is Johann Schmidt; in Holland, Jan Schmiths; in Spain, Juan Smithas; in Greece, Ion Skmiton; in Poland, Ivan Schmittiweiski; in Russia, Ivan Skmittowski; in China, Jahon Schimmit; in Italy, Giovanni Fabbroni; in Scotland, John Gowans; in Ireland, John Gowen; and in France, Jean Lefevre.

About the Big Hook-Up

MADISON, IND. "Many in Madison were delighted with Judge Rutherford's broadcast the 26th of July. One man here, with sixteen others, got the lecture plainly, and all were highly delighted; said they had never heard anything so wonderful before. Another prominent citizen and one-time city official said it was wonderful, that he had never heard anything so true, and that the nations are indeed going down."

Mexico Conquering Illiteracy

MEXICO is conquering illiteracy. Education has become a fad. In four years there has been an increase of 50 percent in the number of teachers employed. The radio is being greatly used in school work. Lectures are broadcast from Mexico City and interpreted in schoolrooms all over the land. Nearly every school, including those eight days distant from the nearest railroad station by horseback, has a radio receiving set.

Big Business Is a Failure

WASHBURN CHILD, lawyer, author and diplomat, in an address at San Francisco, said in substance: "Big Business had every chance. It had a clear field for an unimpeded march of economic forces, but it took our property to the gaming table. Did any of its big-bug leadership issue an effective warning? Not any. Boards of directors and officers had their eyes, not on industry, but on ticker tapes. The idol is smashed, and business men are helpless and mute before the economic wreckage."

Back to the Jungle

REFERRING to the fact that in Los Angeles 7,000 school children had come to school without breakfast, and at noon had not five cents wherewith to get a glass of milk, the *American Guardian* said: "Shut down your churches. They are an insult to Christianity. Close your schools and colleges. They are an insult to intelligence. Raze your courthouses and capitols. They are an insult to justice. Go back to the jungle." . . . "Go back and learn that in the realm of living things there is no other critter so low as to starve its young in the midst of food."

The Slump on the Ocean

UNDER the title "The Slump on the Ocean" *The Nation* says that "conditions in the North Atlantic trade are worse than they have been in the memory of any living man; not even the German submarine created greater havoc". In the whole world there are now eight and one-half million gross tons of shipping laid up for lack of cargoes, and Britain alone has 45,000 seamen who have been deprived of their means of livelihood.

Relief Riot in Australia

AT THE Orange relief depot, Sydney, Australia, 500 men and women rushed the depot and helped themselves to all the food and clothing. Not an article was left. The mob even took the coat hangers which had been borrowed from the neighboring shops. The most that can be said for the mob is that it seemed to be really in want of things or it would not have been so enthusiastic in helping itself to the gifts intended for a more orderly distribution.

Long Hours for Women

IN MOST five and ten cent stores, on Saturdays the girls are expected to work more than nine hours; three-tenths of them had a Saturday schedule of over ten hours, and over a sixth were expected to put in a work day in excess of eleven hours. Americans like to spend their money as soon as they get it, but it would seem that since the bulk of them are paid at one o'clock Saturday afternoon, there is not much necessity for the five and ten cent stores' opening up before Saturday noon.

The End of Chicago's Miracle

FOR six days Chicago had crowds estimated as high as 100,000 in twelve hours, who came to see a supposed figure of the Virgin Mary holding Christ in her arms. Then, in an adjacent apartment, somebody stepped to a window and half of the reflection disappeared. Then they pulled down the shade and it all disappeared and that was the end of Chicago's miracle. Meantime it took half of the police of the West Side of Chicago to keep the crowd in order. It seems that through a combination of reflected lights a statue in a man's home threw a shadow on an adjacent plain brick wall.

Professor Persons Forecasts Business Recovery

PROFESSOR WARREN PERSONS, one-time teacher of economics at Harvard University, and past president of the American Statistical Association, after a study of the ups and downs of American business since 1875, assembles figures that convince him that business will be normal by November, 1931, or within six months thereafter. This is a calculation based on previous experience that panics wear themselves out in twenty to twenty-five months.

Regional Loan Offices

THE United States Department of Agriculture maintains at Memphis, St. Louis, Grand Forks and Washington, regional loan offices where needy farmers may obtain funds needed to enable them to produce crops or feed live stock. In 1930, $6,000,000 of such loans were made with interest at the rate of 5 percent. Eighty percent of the loans made in previous years has been repaid. The average loan is $250.

Labor Laws in Wisconsin

HEREAFTER, in Wisconsin, yellow dog contracts are illegal; workers may legally strike and peaceably picket; trade union officials cannot be held responsible for acts of other members unless it is shown that such acts were instigated by them; courts cannot issue injunctions without notice, and only after an open court hearing; and injunctions can last only five days; persons cited for criminal contempt have the right of bail, of jury trial, and of filing affidavit of prejudice against the judge; punishment is limited to $25 fine or ten days in jail.

Details of New Cunard Liner

THE new Cunard liner now building at Glasgow will be 1,018 feet long and 115 feet wide and will cost $30,000,000. She will accommodate 5,000 passengers and is expected to maintain a speed of thirty-five knots an hour. Ten miles of carpet will cover her floors. One feature is a $1,000,000 gyroscopic device weighing 300 tons which is expected to keep the ship on an even keel in the roughest weather. The decorations for the 73,000-ton ship will cost $2,500,000. Thirty thousand tons of steel will enter into her construction, and her power station would be able to provide electric lights for a city of 100,000 persons.

Labor in India

THE Royal Commission on Labor in India has turned in its report in which it shows that, generally speaking, the hours of India's 1,500,000 factory workers are long, their wages are meager, they are the victims of jobbers and money-lenders, they are unable to calculate the wages due to them, the factories in which they work are unhealthy, they live herded nine or more to a room, and they are unaware of the laws that were designed to protect them.

Abundance of Food in Arkansas

IN THE very districts of Arkansas where there were bread riots last winter there has this year been a super-abundance of food. Almost daily showers and ideal growing conditions have made it almost certain that in that section of the country the scenes of last winter will not be repeated. England, Arkansas, which had a bread riot last winter, this year sent a caravan of food to the unemployed at Henryetta, Oklahoma.

Bituminous Strike Helps Anthracite Region

NOT many concerns are equipped to run their establishments on either bituminous or anthracite coal, but there must be some, for we are told that the strike in the bituminous region has had the effect of helping the anthracite region somewhat. Well, it certainly needs help; there are whole communities, like Taylor, where the mines have been closed because unprofitable and the people are without work and starving; others worked last year but 56 days during the entire year, or but little more than one day per week.

England Still Pays Tithes

A TENTH of all the produce of the land, formerly paid to the clergy, was, in the days of Henry VII, granted to all who should come into possession of the estates theretofore held by the monks. In consequence there are thousands of farmers in England today that have to give a tenth of all their produce to persons who have never done anything for them, nor for anybody else, and whose only excuse for reception is that it comes to them as a result of a ruling made four hundred years ago by England's often-married monarch of the Reformation days.

Crater Lake, Oregon

THERE are many crater lakes, some in Italy, Germany, India and Hawaii, but none of these is like Crater lake, Oregon. Here Mount Mazama, 15,000 feet high, telescoped and fell into the interior of the earth. Finally the great hole became filled with water, clear as crystal, and now we have a lake blue as indigo, six miles across and 2,000 feet deep, located 7,000 feet above sea level. The lake has neither inlet nor outlet.

Sandersville, Ga., Makes Ice

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., makes its own ice and sells it at 40c a hundred pounds, delivered. It went into the ice business when the local concern which had already raised the rate from 40c to 60c intimated that it would raise the price to 80c. As soon as it knew that the city had ordered ice machinery it offered to restore the old rate of 40c, but it was too late. The city has found that it can make a good profit by selling at the 40c rate.

Explorer Fears Our Cities

DR. HERBERT J. SPINDEN, curator of ethnology of the Brooklyn Museum, just back from a trip of exploration in the wilds of Yucatan, says he dreads to come back to a place where he is in constant danger of being run down by automobiles on the streets, or catching disease in the subway, or being waylaid by bandits at night; that he always feels his chances of life rise as soon as he leaves New York, and that in the section of Mexico supposed to be infested with bandits there are fewer crimes of violence than there are right here at home.

Collapse of the Hankow Dike

THE immense flood in the river Yangtse, the highest since 1870, caused the collapse of a dike near the great city of Hankow, China, and has resulted, so it is said, in the greatest single calamity that has befallen China in this century. It is claimed that this flood resulted in 30,000,000 people's being made homeless, and 10,000,000 of them reduced to utter destitution. The unemployed of China are now said to reach the stupendous total of 200,000,000, or about half the population of the land. So much is the real good that our Western civilization has brought to China.

Stole Only Three Cars

IT SEEMS that the Indiana pastor arrested at Newcastle, that state, for stealing automobiles was not a regular thief. He had stolen only three cars, so he says, and explains that he took them in order to further the work of the Lord. He doubtless meant to say "to further the work of god", meaning thereby the god of this world, mentioned by the apostle in 2 Corinthians 4:4. The hell business is a hard business, these days.

International Music Hall

THE International Music Hall, now being erected between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets on Sixth Avenue, in New York city's "Radio City", will have a seating capacity of 6,500 persons and will be the largest music hall in the world. It will be thirty-one stories high, will be completed a year hence, and will cost $7,000,000. The roof garden will have fountains, tile walks, grass plots, and be surrounded by a twelve-foot hedge.

New Super-Giant Variable Star

A NEW super-giant variable star has been found in the Large Cloud of Magellan, visible in the Southern Hemisphere. It is from 12,000 to 33,000 times as bright as our sun. Now that is bad enough. But wait till you hear the rest. It is 90,000 light years away, and one light year is about six trillion (6,000,000,000,000) miles, so the distance is about 540 quadrillion (540,000,000,000,000,000) miles. That is so far away that if you could go from here to our sun in one second, and could keep going at that rate of speed continuously, it would take you 180 years to personally visit this new sun.

Termite Incendiary Bombs

A MODERN airplane will carry 500 termite incendiary bombs, each one weighing about two pounds. These bombs develop 3,000 degrees centigrade of heat and will set fire to anything upon which they are dropped. They cannot be extinguished by water. Seventy-two planes loaded with termite bombs would be able to start 6,000 fires within an hour, in different parts of a city, or, if loaded with the latest poison gas, would suffice to envelop almost any city of the world in a gas-cloud 60 feet high. If no wind were blowing the city would be annihilated.

Death a Dreamless Sleep

"DEATH is a dreamless sleep"; so says William Dugan, who was drowned at Laurel Springs, N. J. After five minutes at the bottom of the lake, hypodermic injections were given, he was wrapped in hot blankets and a pulmotor was used, and in nine hours he opened his eyes. He had not been in paradise, limbo, heaven, hell-fire or purgatory. He had just been asleep. His heart had altogether stopped beating and the doctors said that for nine hours no spark of life vibrated through his body.

Methodist Gas Stations of Bellaire

THE Methodist Episcopal church of South Bellaire, Ohio, has two gas stations, on opposite sides of the street. One is open six days in the week, and the other is open on the seventh. The pastor has charge of both. Five hundred members of the station which is open six days a week have pledged it their business. Now is a good time to learn a business, and the pastor has acted wisely in figuring on some way to make a living when his station which does business on only one day in the week shall be closed for good.

Reason for 7,000,000 Jobless Next Winter

REFERRING to the probability that 7,000,000 Americans will be jobless next winter, and that shortened work hours alone can solve the unemployment problem, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, says: "When we consider that with modern machines in our factories work which took the average man 52 hours in 1929 he can do in 34 hours, and that the average work hours have been reduced only from 52 to 50 a week, we understand why spare time has become unemployment instead of leisure."

Dr. Machen Got It Straight

IN AN address at the Broadway Presbyterian church, New York city, the Rev. Dr. Machen, professor at the Westminster Theological Seminary of Philadelphia, made the statement that "if a person declares that the world is basically Christian today he is refusing to face the obvious fact that it is not, and moreover, the dominating forces in world governments, literary life and even the churches are un-Christian". Dr. Machen has it straight; and here's hoping he gets out of his present job and takes his stand wholly on the side of Jehovah God.

Another Death from Natural Causes

THE St. Louis *Post,* in its issue of June 25, 1931, says: "A coroner's verdict of death from natural causes was returned at Overland today in the case of Teola, eight-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Natkin, 1266 South Broadway, who died last night shortly after she had received an injection of anti-tetanus serum." To which we merely add that it is too bad that so many people die from "natural causes", after they have had serums shot into them.

Police Catch Two-legged Polecat

NEW YORK police are pleased at having caught one two-legged polecat. It seems that this particular racketeer had been collecting a tribute from manufacturers of bed clothing. When they refused to pay, he forced large quantities of odoriferous chemicals through the letter box in the front door of several factories. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods were ruined and the whole street for some distance was uninhabitable for several days.

Red Cross Insults Almighty God

COMMERCE and FINANCE says: "The National Red Cross has decided not to assist the starving women and children in the camps of striking miners, because their predicament is not the result of 'an act of God'. The implied assumption that the distress seen all over the world during this depression is the result of an act of God is an insult to the Almighty. The surplus of goods everywhere which cannot find a market proves the fault to be ours, and no prayers can remedy it unless they lead us to reform ourselves and our system."

The Purdah System

CAPTAIN ROBERT MARTIN, medical officer of the British army, in India, on a twelve months' leave of absence, speaking in Jacksonville, said that under the Purdah system children are betrothed at six and married at twelve. When a girl is married, no man but her husband ever sees her face again. When a woman has three girl children in succession she offers herself as a burnt sacrifice. She always does most of the work, for wages of two to four pence a day, while her husband stays at home. The male is worshiped as a god.

The $15,000 Solid Silver Caskets

NO MORE will we swallow the items that gunmen 'are buried in $15,000 solid silver caskets'. It seems that some clever undertakers have discovered that ordinary cheap coffins can be sprayed with silver paint and made to look like the real thing and the relatives of some recently deceased gunmen have succeeded in bluffing for their heroes even after they were no longer able to bluff for themselves. That is a good deal like the way the theologians treat the hell question. Like the pussies of the woodlot they have perfumed the whole subject until it bears no resemblance to what it really is.

Power Trust Makes City Drink Dirty Water

SEVERAL times Sacramento has sought to get a pure supply of water from the mountains in place of its present somewhat brackish and contaminated supply. Each time the question has been up the Power Trust has spent money like water, fighting the proposition, not because it wants the people to drink dirty water, but because it fears that the impounding of pure drinking water might make some Sacramento citizens desire that the city have its own electric light and power plant. The same dams that would be needed to give the city pure water could be used to cut more than three-fourths of the cost out of its electric light and power bills.

Financial Training Suggestions

THE Children's Bureau makes a number of financial training suggestions. Children should be given regular fixed allowances of money; should not be allowed to tease or beg for money; should not expect pay for duties performed; should be encouraged to earn extra money by real jobs of commercial value and should be paid no more and no less for such jobs than they are worth; should not be allowed to do any work physically harmful or exposing them to wrong influences; should not be given tips; should be taught the value of saving for a definite purpose; should be taught to avoid debt; should be taught that saving things is as important as saving money; should be taught the importance of giving as well as spending and saving; should be taught financial responsibility by example as well as by precept.

New System for Naming Children

A GEORGIA couple with sixteen children named them alphabetically from B to Q, which was not a bad idea. At Atlanta Uncle Sam numbers all his boys and had got up as high as 8633 to 8639 inclusive away back in 1918. A colored man there bore the name of "Forty-two" before he ever came to Atlanta. He was born in South Africa and his father adopted the plan of numbering his children as they came on the scene. He happened to be the forty-second child.

Young Prisoners in Ohio and Washington

FOR some unknown reason the prisons of Ohio and Washington states are peculiarly severe on young violators of the Volstead Act who fall into their care. Judge van Waters, who made an investigation of many of these cases for the Wickersham Commission, found that brutal punishment of children sixteen to fourteen years of age was inflicted for the mildest infraction of prison rules, such as speaking in the dining room during meals. One child was found dead in the dark cell to which he had been confined for some minor offense. One wonders why the officials of Ohio and Washington state prisons should wish to show to all the world that they are at the very bottom of the sewer.

Russia Making Progress

SINCE 1913 Russia's coal output has increased from 28,000,000 tons to 83,000,000 tons; her oil output from 9,000,000 tons to 25,000,000 tons; her iron ore output from 9,000,000 tons to 16,000,000 tons; her agricultural machinery from 67,000,000 roubles to 760,000,000 roubles. Her wage earners have increased from 11,000,000 to 16,000,000, and today there are no unemployed. Last year she printed 500,000,000 books, as against 120,000,000 in 1913. In 1928 there were 605 newspapers; now there are 1,409, and their combined circulation is three-fifths that of all American publications. Russians are not allowed to read anything that in the remotest way criticizes sovietism. Everything is being standardized. The 42 standards of January, 1927, had been increased to 1,958 standards in October, 1930. No wonder the capitalistic countries of the world are frightened out of their wits at what they see being developed in Russia. And American engineers are doing the work.

Soil Does Not Affect Seeds

R. A. EMERSON, professor of plant breeding, Cornell University, tells of a pure line of wheat grown on rich soil for twenty years and another lot of the same pure line grown on very poor soil for the same length of time. Throughout the test the plants on the rich soil were large and thrifty, while those on the poor soil were lean and poor. At the end of the twenty years the two lots were planted side by side on uniform soil and the plants of both lots were as nearly identical as any two lots of wheat could be. Twenty years of luxurious living on the one hand, and of lean living on the other, had not changed the inherent qualities of the wheat one iota.

Secretary Lamont's Optimism

IN A RADIO address Secretary of Commerce Lamont expressed complete confidence in business men to bring back prosperity if legislative bodies would only refrain from meddling in business matters. Thus far the business men have had everything their own way, and we have eight million out of work. That is about one-third of the total number of workers. As we understand it, in a little while, by letting Big Business have its way still more completely, first, half of the people would be out of work, then two-thirds of them, and finally all the work would be done by robots, just as Mr. Edison prophesied. But is this the kind of prosperity that is best for the nation?

The Cries of the Railroads

FORTY years ago, and even less, the railroads had everything their own way. Then Henry Ford built his first "tin Lizzie", and now everything is changed. The buses are carrying the passengers, and the trucks are carrying the freight. The railroads are dying, but they are dying hard. Their incomes now are only 50 percent of what they were in 1926. They have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 15-percent raise in rates, which, if they get it, will mean that a lot more business will go to the trucks. One of the Pennsylvania Company's vice presidents, at an address in Boston, suggests that the best way out is to turn over to the railroad companies all forms of transportation by land, air and water and thus protect the 800,000 stockholders that have their money tied up in the railroads. Nobody likes to die.

New York's Drive on the Soothsayers

WEARY of the annual tribute of $25,000,000 paid to fortune tellers, palmists, mediums, clairvoyants and astrologers, New York city has detailed one of its women police to arrest them and bring them into court. After she has finished that job there will be plenty of work left for her among the international soothsayers that meet at Geneva, Paris, Rome, London, Washington, Berlin, The Hague, and every other place where the prophets of peace and righteousness and prosperity have been meeting, lo, these many years. New York magicians estimate that there are 125,000 soothsayers in the United States, of whom one-half are in New York city. Chicago's soothsayer bill is estimated at $10,000,000 annually.

Just a Bum

AFTER a poor man committed suicide in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church one of the officials of the church was asked if the man was a member of the church, and is reported to have replied, "Oh, no. Just a bum. How in the world this unfortunate creature got in here we don't really know." It seems that the man who slew himself was previously a happy American wage earner, but for some time he had been out of work. Being out of work made him a bum in the eyes of those who employ others and who, in hard times, let their workers go without ever knowing or caring what becomes of them. Wonder if, when Christ was on earth, the scribes and Pharisees did not think of Him as just a bum.

Britain's Terrible War Losses

DURING the World War the British empire put 9,000,000 men into the field. Of this vast number, one in three was either killed or wounded. Today there are actually 1,476,000 persons receiving pensions on account of injury or loss caused by the war. Among the survivors are 6,500 ex-service men who are in lunatic asylums for the rest of their days, and 32,000 neurasthenics who are totally unfitted for the strain of modern life. One cripple, after eleven years on his back, learned to walk a yard. And it took the same length of time to patch up some of the destroyed faces so that their owners could again walk out amidst their fellows. So far the war to end war has cost Britain more than $50,000,000,000, and no end in sight.

No Revolution in America

EXPLAINING why there might be cannibalism in the United States, but could not be such a revolution as occurred in France in 1789 or in Russia in 1917, Oscar Ameringer calls attention to the fact that in the United States "the handicrafts and home industries are gone. It is a land where existence depends on the smooth running of the whole. Wheat raised in North Dakota is ground into flour in Minnesota and baked into bread in New York city. Steers raised on Texas prairies are slaughtered in Chicago and sold over the block in Pittsburgh and San Francisco. Cotton raised in the Mississippi delta is woven into cloth in Massachusetts, made into garments in Illinois, and sold in every state of the Union." God has a still better way, and that is to bring life and peace to the people, the common people, by Himself disposing of all their oppressors, visible and invisible.

"Cruel and Unusual Punishments"

THE United States Constitution expressly provides against the cruel and unusual punishment of prisoners. But how about those presumably innocent who are being questioned by the police? Is it OK to relay-question a woman for thirty-five hours, to tie a man to the floor and pour water into his nostrils, to beat a man with rubber hose, to hit him over the head with a telephone book, to question him over a corpse, to handcuff him upside down and then spray him with tear gas, to drag him around by his hair, and to beat him with brass knuckles until he is covered with blood? It seems that such things have been done by the police and prosecuting attorneys in Albany, Birmingham, Buffalo, Camden, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Kenosha, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Joseph, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Waco, Wichita Falls, Washington and West Allis. The Wickersham report gives this information to the world in all its shamelessness. It gives the facts in regard to more than one hundred instances of extorted confessions. Most of our police are believers in the doctrine of eternal torture and of the practices of the Spanish Inquisition. Naturally they would try to be like the god whom they worship and adore. See 2 Corinthians 4:4.

Eight Million Handicapped Workers

THE United States has eight million handicapped workers. Some have defective hearing, some defective sight, some are maimed, some were crippled in the World War and some in the industrial war. The public is interested in all these. Collectively they have great possibilities. The public pays for their education. But when they come to the doors of Big Business and seek employment they are all turned aside. What is to be done with them? They go into the little businesses. But when the little businesses go into the maw of Big Business, then what? Oh, well, they are sent to the scrap heap. Big Business should revise its ironclad hiring regulations and take at least its full proportion of the handicapped. It is only humanity and common sense. It is manifest that for every exhibition of selfishness and disinterest in its fellow men Big Business will ultimately have to pay a high price. It is better to be generous now than forcedly so later.

Strange Doings in Spain

STRANGE things are happening in Spain. Here is a district, formerly with plenty of rain, in which no rain has fallen for seven years. Here is a story that four thousand Madrid children are sleeping in the former royal sausage factory, using royal bed linen with crests. Here is another story, that Cardinal Segura tried to smuggle in circular letters addressed to all the Spanish bishops, advising them to sell all possible church properties before they could be seized by the government. With that the Madrid government sent an ultimatum to the Vatican demanding the removal of Segura and giving the pope only five days' time in which to make up his mind what to do. Many of the clergy of Spain have discarded clerical dress for citizen attire, because of fear of the people. Lands held by the nobility as a result of loans made by them or their ancestors to the king must be restored to the state. Troops have been moved into the clerical strongholds to prevent a clerical revolt. A decree has been issued preventing the sale or transfer or mortgaging of any ecclesiastical property. This ties up millions of dollars of property held in the name of banks and private individuals for the 38,000 nuns and 10,000 monks who have such great financial interests in Spain. Things are certainly moving in Spain.

Kingdom Work in Fiji *By A. L. McGregor and A. Auchterlonie, Colporteurs*

THE beauty and manifold charms and attractions of the islands of the South Pacific have been recorded by many writers. They have written in a romantic and thrilling way that has caused many people to long to visit these 'Isles of Enchantment'. Many of these writings have been greatly exaggerated.

According to the Blue Book of Fiji, Year 1929, the estimated population of Fiji is as follows: Europeans 4,702, Half-castes 3,244, Fijians 91,711, Indians 73,121, and Chinese 1,464. The two main missions in Fiji are the Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia and the Roman Catholic Mission, both under the control of Satan the Devil. Satan, through the Methodist mission, controls 78,000 Fijians; and through the Roman Catholic Mission, 12,979 Half-castes and Fijians.

Two days after our arrival we started our campaign, in IBSA Week 25th Sept.-5th Oct., in the capital town, Suva. It resulted in the placing of 210 books and booklets. We started by placing a good number of a two-page paper of "Freedom for the People" in the Chinese language with the Chinamen, who are mainly in stores and shops. They expressed surprise at two white men visiting their quarters placing papers in their own language. They are a quiet, hard-working race, and as very few can speak English it is hard to know just what they thought of the message.

The European population in Suva we found to be, in the majority, a selfish, snobbish class of people, a great many being rationalists or evolutionists. In Australia one would term them as the 'middle class', but on coming here, and being placed mainly in positions of authority, whether in stores or other places, and being able to 'lord' it over a few of their fellow men (yes, fellow men though they be black in color) they become heady and selfish. However, even amongst the Europeans we placed many books and booklets.

The Indian population in Suva is large. We could only bring the message to the many Indians, who have been educated in the English language. Amongst these we met, in the majority, a civil and generous class of people. These Indians, particularly the young Indians, have a great interest in the world's affairs. They are ever desirous of increasing their knowledge, and we found great interest paid to the Kingdom message. We placed a big number of JFR sets with them. We have been stopped many times on the streets by Indians desirous of obtaining the books.

The Fijian population here in Suva is also a large one, and some day soon we hope to bring them the Kingdom message in their own language. We found a few who could read English well, and who readily took the books. On the whole the Fijians are a 'happy-go-lucky' race, but since they have become 'civilized' many in Suva and in Lautoka, two of the main towns, are becoming selfish in many ways. The grand total of books and booklets placed in Suva in three weeks was 700.

Fiji consists of about 250 islands. Eighty of these are inhabited. Suva is on the main island, named Viti Levu. On finishing off Suva we purposed going round this island. We traveled by a cutter from Suva to Ligatoka. Ligatoka is a beautiful district situated on either side of the Ligatoka river. Here we met with a great welcome. In two days we placed 200 books and booklets. The Fijians were very surprised to find two white men living in a little tent six feet by eight feet. We have roughed it in our little tent, and with the terrific heat, rains and mosquitoes we have had a grand time.

In Ligatoka we met a fine class of Europeans; more homely and natural, and we placed sets of JFR and 10 booklets with nearly all of them. We had to finish the district in two days in order to catch the passenger train to our next stop. This passenger train is run by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which company owns a large portion of this island. This train is something like an IBSA meeting: seats free, and no collection. It is said that this is the only free passenger train in the world. Although the journey is slow, and the seats hard, still one gets there.

Our next stop was Lautoka. Lautoka is the headquarters of the C.S.R.Co., whose sugar mill is one of the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. Here we found the Europeans divided into three classes. This division is no doubt caused by individuals who feel more important than their fellow men. The first division consists of the officers, who are a snobbish lot of individuals and who, in the main, had no time for the Kingdom message. The second class are engineers. They are a more civil class, and

amongst them we placed many books and booklets. The third class are the mechanics. Here we found some *men*. Although rough, many of them are honest, and a goodly number of books were placed. The Indians we found to be very kind, generous, civil, and with a keen interest in the Kingdom message. We placed many books and booklets; also a number of *Golden Age* subscriptions were received.

Here in Lautoka we experienced a hurricane. It lasted about seven hours. It feels queer inside a little six by eight tent when one never knows if the tent and all the 'gear' will get blown into the South Pacific. The tent blew down. However, we were near a pavilion and we stacked all our 'gear' there and waited patiently for the dawning of another day.

On finishing Lautoka we packed up and took the free train to the Ba district. On arriving there we found that nearly all of the land was owned by the C.S.R.Co., so that we had to get permission from the manager to camp on the grounds. One of us met him and, after explaining in detail our message, asked for permission to camp. This individual asked what we believed responsible for the oppression of the people, and he was told 'big politicians, big financiers and big religious leaders under the control of Satan', and he turned round and with an angry tongue roared to 'go to blazes, to get out of here'. Mind you, it was only six feet by eight feet we wanted. He was thanked for his kindness. We went to some Fijians, and in the end received some school ground to camp on.

Here in Ba we met with the same class as in Lautoka, always receiving kindness and consideration from the Indians. The Indians hide may be of a different color from ours, and it was neither of our faults that we were born different in color, but we have met them with white and honest hearts. While one of us stopped in Ba one went to Penang. Here he received the hospitality of an Indian whom he had met in Lautoka. He was given a bed to sleep in and food to eat and received kindness and consideration. The Lord will favor him. This gentleman took a set of JFR and ten booklets and is now a subscriber for *The Golden Age*, and shewed interest in the work. In one day quite a number of books were placed: 5 JFR sets, 60 booklets and 5 *Golden Age* subscriptions.

On returning to Ba we both packed up and, boarding a little boat called the "Adi Cakan", we set sail for Suva. In all we placed in seven actual working weeks 2,000 books and booklets, including a number of new subscriptions for *The Golden Age*. On our journey around we had many amusing experiences, but they are too numerous to mention. We realize our great privilege in bringing the Kingdom message to the poor groaning, oppressed people of the isles. The words of Jehovah the Almighty through Isaiah the prophet give us encouragement and joy when we realize that His will is being done.

"Sing unto Jehovah a new song, and his praise from the end of the earth, Ye that go down to the sea, and all that is therein; the isles and the inhabitants thereof. Let the wilderness and the cities thereof lift up their voice, the villages that Kedar doth inhabit: let the inhabitants of the rock sing, let them shout from the top of the mountains. Let them give glory unto Jehovah, and declare his praise in the islands."

The Kingdom Message in Central Africa *By Gray Smith*

IT WAS with great joy that my brother and I heard the grand news that Judge Rutherford had placed most of Africa under care of the Cape Town office, and being allotted the privilege of pioneering in East and Central Africa we speedily had a motor caravan for two fitted up on a De Soto chassis with two bunks, electric light, petrol stove, cooking pots, roll-up-side canvas, wire netting, etc., knives, shovel, tools, etc., and on the 27th April sailed on the good ship Llanstephan to Mombasa, a sea distance of 3,000 miles.

We duly arrived at Mombasa, which is a mixture of Arabic, Portuguese and Anglo-Saxons, and a town where for centuries thousands of miserable slaves from the interior were exported like cattle.

Our caravan was slung ashore from the steamer, and the great adventure began.

We had to beat the heavy rains, so started on

our 400-mile rush to Nairobi, the capital of Kenya (3,600 white population).

After leaving Mombasa and passing countless thousands of cocoanut palms our nightmare trip of four days began.

For four days we struggled on through forests and mountains, over tracks and through swamps, often going only four miles per hour, with one of us constantly walking ahead with shovel and knife, filling in holes, cutting tracks, etc., and often passing wild game. Our meals all the journey were fruit and vegetables only. We slept in the bush each night and kept going all day and a lot of the night with the one desire to get the message moving in this great virgin land. We traveled over 100 miles without seeing a white man or European house.

At last we got to Nairobi, and within 48 hours got busy, and our hearts almost stopped when we looked at our pile of 200 sets of volumes and 600 booklets and saw the small population. However, we had come for a purpose, and set down to work in real hard earnest. We worked all day, Sunday and Saturday included, and went through the town like a sieve. Every man "out" we marked him down and went back again and again till we got him. We used each man to recommend us to people he knew, and chased them up, using his name, and also asked the name of each man next door, so as to be able to ask for them by name. The astounding result was such a blessing from the Lord that we must have broken the world's record, as our average distribution between the two of us was six to ten full sets of nine volumes per day, plus 600 booklets placed the first eight days as well.

Each night we sat writing envelopes and posting price-lists to all the hunters, farmers and country people all over the land we could not get at otherwise.

We were ordered out of offices, insulted, called liars, and threatened with the police, but on we went.

The population is very mixed, consisting (other than British) of Indians, Coolies, Parsees, Sikhs, Arabs, Somalis, Kikuyu and many others, including French Seychelles Islands natives.

The distances are great, hundreds of miles between villages, often over rough tracks, flimsy bridges, through lion and elephant country, and the rough tracks impassable after rain; but who cares when on the Master's service.

The message has never been in this vast country before, and already the people are taking sides and the clergy uttering warnings; but the clergy are too late: the "damage" is done.

Due to different altitudes one is in 100 degrees one week and shivering the next, and the sun is shining one moment and it is raining the next, in the rainy season. The climate, on the whole, is fine. The products of this land are coffee, tea, maize, dairy products and sisal (the last is a plant, the leaves of which are shredded and made into a fine rope overseas). All work is done by natives, Swahilis and Somalis, and as they are not taught English they will not be able to get the message unless in their native language.

The people most interested in our work is a class of 'Christian' Indians from the Bombay district of India known as the Goans, and we placed hundreds of books with them, although, strange to say, they are nearly all Roman Catholics. We placed a number with educated Hindoo and Mohammedan doctors and leading business men. Practically every leading business European man in Nairobi received a set, and this town has been soaked with the message through and through.

We do not know what the rest of the territory will be like, but the message should easily spread from Nairobi right through the country till Africa is linked from north to south and east to west.

We are about to go through the wildest, grandest and most wonderful part of Central Africa, the great wild game country where roam countless elephants, lion, zebra, buck, etc., but without even a revolver we feel perfectly safe in the hands of our heavenly Father.

Again we thank our heavenly Father for the wonderful opportunity of taking the message through this great dark continent.

[There comes a day when every hero must lay down his arms. No matter how stout the heart, the flesh will some time give way. Since the foregoing inspiring letter was written one of these noble, courageous souls has finished his course and gone home with joy to his Father's arms.—*Ed.*]

International Bankruptcy in Sight

IN ITS issue of July 22 *The Nation* has an interesting article entitled "International Bankruptcy in Sight". Speaking of the strenuous and successful efforts at Basel, Berlin, London and New York, to keep Germany from going to the wall and dragging all the rest of the world along with it, and of the foolish attitude of the French Government, seeking to dicker politically to the last minute, *The Nation* says: "It is the gravest financial emergency that the modern world has ever faced, and it is surpassed in its menace to all nations only by the outbreak of the World War on August 1, 1914." Since this was written Great Britain has fallen into the same trough in which Germany is wallowing, but in the latter instance all that was necessary was to overthrow the Labor government, which is what the big financiers have long been planning to bring about.

Utilities Companies Fighting the People

USING the courts as an instrument the public utilities companies are putting up a fight against the people of Logansport, Indiana, because the good people of that city own and profitably operate their own electric light plant. Every possible effort is being made by lawyers to so entangle and harass the mayor by court rulings that he will not know which way to turn, but so far the mayor is too sharp for them. When the public service commission of the state (which is apparently working hand in glove with the Power Trust and against the people, as it does everywhere) ordered a reduction in the Logansport rates, the mayor refused to reduce the rates as ordered, but brought suit in the name of the city, claiming the city's right to manage its own property without interference by the commission, and then lowered the rates far more than the board had ordered. The case is still in the courts.

A Sheep and a Goat at Markdale *By Elsie Carson (Ontario)*

WE ARRIVED in the little town of Markdale, and after a weary search found rooms in a comfortable home with the dearest little lady eighty years young and living alone. "Of course I'll take you," she said promptly when I had explained our work, "I have enjoyed having some of your workers at my home before." There was such a kindly air of hospitality that we felt at home and realized that our heavenly Father had again provided for our every need.

Two days later, being Sunday and our best day for witnessing, we started early and spent a happy day in the Lord's service. On Monday morning, after we had gone to work a "reverend" gentleman from two doors away called on our little landlady and with hands upraised in holy horror asked her if she knew that we were out "selling books on Sunday"! "And what of it?" she replied, "I presume you took up a collection yesterday?" "Ah," he said, "a very different matter. Why do you keep them, anyway?" "Because I like them," she replied. "No," he said, "it is for the money." "Well," she answered, "I wouldn't keep any of your people ("Gospel workers") again for $5.00 a day each, after the experience I had with them!" Also, she told him she had learned more about the Bible from reading those books than in any other way.

The man who came to cut the grass, and others, reported about the Sunday 'book-selling'; but, nothing daunted, Mrs. F. had an answer for them all. Her loyalty was fully tested, however, when, a few evenings later, we were waited upon by an officer of the law sent from the crown attorney's office to inquire why we were thus "breaking the Sabbath".

He requested that I go with him to Mr. Henry's office, which I gladly did, the officer carrying my case of books. Both men agreed that they had no personal feeling in the matter; but a great many complaints had come in, and, in answer to my question, they admitted that it was from the clergy. They seemed surprised at the price of the books and that there was no

salary attached to the work. Not knowing what else to do, the crown attorney said he would have to write to Ottawa because he felt sure we were breaking the law.

We were somewhat uneasy lest our kind little landlady might be embarrassed at our encounter with the police; but not so. Next day she waited on the crown attorney herself and indignantly informed him that if the people of Markdale would attend to some of the things that needed attention and never mind those Christian people that were staying with her it would suit them better. As she was one of his best clients he smilingly agreed.

Another attempt to hinder our work was the enclosed advertisement in the weekly newspaper, intended to frighten people into not taking the books. It not having come out openly, we can only guess as to its origin, which without doubt was clerical. An amusing thing about the advertisement was that it was so clumsily written that one woman thought it was an advertisement for our 10c books, and we found only one woman who really understood the notice. A good many books were placed in this town.

The preacher, who, after repeated attempts, failed to convince our landlady that we were doing wrong refused to oblige her any longer by bringing her mail from the post office, even though he had accepted many favors from her. He did not return her key like a man, but enclosed it in an envelope and left it in the post office. [It was a downright crime against humanity to wean this thing and to dress it, part of the time, in pants.—*Ed.*]

A week later our kind hostess bade us goodbye, with tears in her eyes, and we also felt as though we were leaving home and mother. We look forward to the time when the Lord will say to her, 'Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, you have done it unto me.'

The Racketeering of Missions and Evangelists

IN AN article bearing this title in *The Real Detective* for September, Mike Owsley Letcher, self-reformed pickpocket and drug fiend, says, "Ninety percent of the missions are operated by racketeers. The heads of missions are mostly old thieves or reformed booze fighters who have lost their intestinal fortitude, like Billy Sunday. They are too cowardly to steal and too lazy to work. So they switch to a softer racket. They stagger around the country, in and out of churches, telling good people that Jesus saved them."

"Billy Sunday staggered into the Pacific Garden Mission one night and was saved. Billy hadn't been around the place long until his smart mind took in the possibilities of the racket. He quit drinking and got in on the big time. No doubt he has been the most successful of the lot, for he is a millionaire today. Sunday had a keener mind than the average broken-down drunkard or crook who is saved. And he cashed in on it."

Mike tells us that he was often engaged by mission heads to say that he was saved in this or that mission, so as to help the mission extract support from the merchants and others. He gives names and addresses of mission heads who are making $300 a month shipping and selling out of town clothing which is given to them to distribute to the poor. He says further:

"I have stood in pulpits of twenty-three churches in the middle West and told religious people how I was saved. And in each church I told a different story. I quit the racket for the simple reason that after I had stood up before the good people in the pews of those churches, people who were willing to believe me and help me, and told them a string of falsehoods which they took for the truth, I couldn't go home and sleep at night. I was ashamed of myself, and I felt lower than I had ever felt in my life."

"Ninety percent of the gospel missions of the country are only burdens to the community in which they operate. They take money and merchandise out of a community and return no good. They only attract a lot of crooks and bums to prey on the good will of the citizens."

Liberty or Obedience—Which?

OUR issue of July 8 contains an article entitled "Bible Students Radio Echo", which please see. It aims to give Scriptural proof of the fact that God has His ways of doing things and that it does not follow that those that were once used by Him will continue to be so used. Several illustrations were selected to prove the point, Esau, Nadab and Abihu, Miriam, the unfaithful spies, Korah, Dathan and Abiram, King Saul and Uzzah. In conclusion we said:

As respects the dialogues of "Frank and Ernest", it is a matter of record that these dialogues were broadcast for several years from Radio Station WBBR, the WATCHTOWER; and it is as apparent that during those years "Frank and Ernest" were greatly used and highly honored by the Lord as it is that Nadab and Abihu, Miriam, the ten spies, Korah, Dathan and Abiram and their comrades, and Saul and Uzzah were used before their deflections arose. But those who are wise toward God will now have nothing to do with "Frank and Ernest" or with the "Bible Students Radio Echo", now that these men have ceased their association with the instrumentality God is using in the earth to perform His work at this time, and this regardless of what they broadcast, whether it be good, bad or indifferent.

We have now before us an eleven-page single-spaced typewritten reply in the form of an open letter to the editor. It occupies the major portion of "Witness Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1, September, 1931", and is cleverly written by a capable man. It concludes with information as to where contributions may be sent, and it will be strange if it does not mislead many. Its major appeal is that of liberty, as will be apparent from the following clauses:

"The Christian is called unto liberty." P. 1, ¶ 1.

"That precious heritage of Christian liberty." P. 1, ¶ 2.

"The freedom in Christ which the Lord and his apostles had instituted." P. 2, ¶ 1.

"The priceless heritage of Christian liberty." P. 2, ¶ 1.

"The liberty wherewith Christ had made them free." P. 2, ¶ 1.

"Finally a successful break for liberty was made." P. 2, ¶ 2.

"The same right of Christian liberty." P. 2, ¶ 3.

"Shall we now ignore the truth which makes free?" P. 2, ¶ 3.

"Christian liberty of thought and action." P. 2, ¶ 4.

"The spirit of Christian liberty." P. 3, ¶ 3.

"The Lord's spirit, the spirit of liberty." P. 5, ¶ 4.

"The same spirit of Christian liberty." P. 5, ¶ 6.

"Your recent article against Christian liberty." P. 6, ¶ 1.

"To lose the spirit of Christian liberty." P. 7, ¶ 4.

"To reassert your Christian liberty." P. 9, ¶ 3.

"And grants full Christian liberty." P. 9, ¶ 5.

"You will rejoice to cooperate with your free brethren." P. 11, ¶ 1.

"Then, and not until then, will you be free in Christ." P. 11, ¶ 2.

Be it known to all that there is no liberty so complete as that of the bond slave of Jesus Christ. He submits to his Master's will, not because he must, but because he *wishes to,* not from compulsion, but because his heart cries out for the privilege of knowing Him and the fellowship of His sufferings, being made conformable unto His death.

It will be said by these that are crying out for liberty that they too are devoted to the Lord, and that they have no desire but to do His will. Very well. Then let them come back and find within the ranks of Jehovah's faithful witnesses in the earth the opportunities for self-sacrifice that they have fled. There is room for all and work for all.

When the ark was in process of building God did not set Noah, Shem, Ham and Japheth each at building a little ark of his own. He knew what He wanted to do and proceeded along a single line, the one that finally got results.

When it came time to deliver Israel out of Egypt God did not send 57 varieties of the elders of Israel into Pharaoh's court. He *had* them, all right, but He held them back and used them for honorable work of another kind. The ones He used were those of His own selection, best fitted for the job.

After Israel had crossed the Red Sea and started on her march to the promised land God did not say to the people, "Now you have your liberty; just go ahead into Canaan by any route you please, and under any leadership you please, and I will watch over you, order or no order."

We are bound to recognize the principle that God keeps His people together. Though the Israelites were often in bondage they were pre-

served as a people until the great dispersion, because God was pleased to use them for a purpose. Indeed, to this day the Jews are the most pronouncedly separate people in the world, because God still has a part for them to perform.

And how about spiritual Israel? Is it God's purpose that they should be split up into any number of companies, all teaching the same or different things? It is unreasonable to so conclude. "Ye are my witnesses and my servant" does not mean "Ye are my 57 kinds of witnesses and my 57 varieties of servants". No! Our liberty is a higher kind than that.

The liberty to willingly choose a path that brings much of personal inconvenience and humiliation is the highest kind of liberty there is. There is no finer type of heroism in the world than that which says in all sincerity and truth, "Not my will, but thine, be done," and is willing to bow in submission to God's will rather than stumble a single saint or retard for an instant the work He is doing in the earth.

These who have separated themselves from us have much to say about intolerance, as if that word were usable in only one direction. Have they not left us because they are intolerant of us? Surely. That is precisely the situation. If they had had the true spirit of tolerance they would be with us today.

And if one inquires closely as to what reason there is to suppose that a group of men outside of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society has become the repository of the truth which they themselves received through the ministrations of that Society, there is but silence. Neither they nor their apologists can deny where they got the truths they possess, nor can they show where any transfer from the Society to themselves took place.

Occasionally someone who leaves the Society sees the mistake and comes back. It is a pleasure to conclude with such a letter from Walter R. Siewert and Ida E. Siewert, of Pasadena, California, well known to many of our readers. The letter was addressed to the Oak Street ecclesia of Los Angeles and said:

Early in July Brother Ripper as secretary of the class wrote extending to me the opportunity of serving further at Sunday afternoon and Wednesday evening meetings. I have delayed answering this invitation, not because I wished to ignore it, but because I wished to be fully convinced in my own mind that I was pursuing the right way, according to my own conscience and convictions.

I have now arrived at a conclusion in harmony with which I find it necessary to sever my connections with the class. Since I last met with you I have read carefully and prayerfully *Light* (Books I and II), many issues of *The Watch Tower* I had neglected or not understood, and have reread much of what I had read previously, but then, not with an open mind.

My study and observations during this interim reveal to me most emphatically that in order to be fully devoted to the Lord and his cause, I must enlist all my efforts to serve God, with the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, for the following reasons:

1. Since leaving the Watch Tower I, like many others, have not grown in the 'grace and knowledge of our Saviour Jesus Christ'. In fact my study and searching of the Scriptures was greatly neglected, and my zeal abated, so that I did not even maintain my former vital relationship with the Lord.

2. Looking over the course of those groups which have separated themselves from the Society during the last fourteen years, not a single group is effectively preaching the 'gospel of the kingdom'. From the amount of witnessing done for the Lord's kingdom by these groups, the world would not even know that the Lord purposed to have a kingdom, to say nothing of giving them information about it. The Society, however, is giving out that message in a way that abundantly betokens God's blessing upon the effort.

3. God has declared that 'the day of God's vengeance' must be declared to the world before Armageddon, the great battle of God Almighty. I hear nobody, anywhere, lifting up a voice against Satan and his wicked organization, except the Watch Tower and those associated with it. While God could raise up the stones to speak His message, from all appearances He has not chosen to do it that way.

4. My association with separate groups reveals that while there are those who are honestly seeking for the Truth and for spiritual balance, there are others whose fruits disclose that their hearts are becoming embittered, and who are not at all improving their spiritual condition, by the much reading of questionable and vicious literature which emanates from sources afflicted with personal grievances. The Scriptures say "evil communications corrupt good manners".

5. Since returning to the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society I enjoy again "the peace which passeth all understanding". I am rejoicing in the knowledge acquired of prophecies now going into fulfilment, and am filled with a renewed zeal to preach the Kingdom, the only hope of the world.

While I have written very frankly to you in explaining my position, I have only the kindest feelings for all, and the greatest wish of my heart is that all of you who are truly seeking the Lord's way might find it as I have. If at any time I can be of service to any of you in this connection, I shall be most happy.

Germane Questions *By Roy D. Goodrich (Florida)*

THE article "Germs, the Modern Superstition", by Dr. E. H. Dresden, in a recent issue of your esteemed journal, *The Golden Age,* has been read with much interest. There is a golden thread of truth that runs throughout this article, and no doubt the destruction of fanciful and superstitious fears among the people will be for their good, particularly if truth be substituted therefor. If certain serum sellers and inoculation mongers should strenuously object, let the very reasonable hope be expressed that many of them are merely blinded and not dishonest.

Before accepting all of Dr. Dresden's statements on this interesting subject, in their entirety, however, I find myself in need of the answers to some questions which have arisen in my mind, and which, so far as I am aware, have never been answered by Dr. Dresden or his germ-eating colleagues.

Perhaps many other readers of *The Golden Age,* finding themselves in this same predicament, will be glad to consider some of these questions, in connection with the suggestion that perhaps this new and verdant school of doctors, though not superstitious, have much weakened their case by the common errors of exaggeration and the making of unsupported statements.

Many of us are so constituted that we require competent evidence and proof or else the proverbial "grain of salt" to facilitate us in the swallowing of large and unusual things as this idea that germs have *absolutely nothing* to do with causing disease.

Because of sad experience with disease and death, it was at first found impossible or impracticable to dig the Panama Canal. Was that great project made possible by the cleaning out of germs or by the mere chasing of superstition from the zone?

Many investigators have traced and retraced, under the microscope, the life history of the malaria germ as it is found by them in the sick mosquito, and in the sick humanity bitten by said sick mosquito.

At least they all tell us what they have seen, show us pictures of what they have actually observed, and all the various investigators corroborate one another perfectly, that the periodic chills and fever correspond exactly to the periodicity in the life history of the germs carried by sick mosquitoes.

Are all of these investigators liars? Yea, more, have they formed a world-wide conspiracy to lie alike? Explain why it is that people who do not get bitten by sick mosquitoes never have malaria, and those who do receive such bites often do have malaria.

This new light on germs not having yet arisen, and measles being prevalent in a light form, my mother sent me to the nearest neighbor, a quarter of a mile away, at a tender age, in order that I might "catch" the measly thing and be for ever over with it. It was a cold day, and my girl friend, five years my senior, with the measles, was kindling a fire in a smoky stove. I wondered if they would catch all right in all that smoke.

My grandma and all the other little boys' grandmas as well as Dr. McGrew predicted the number of days (nine, I believe it was), till I would break out and get sick. I had never been confined to the bed (after I learned the art of crawling out of it) in my half dozen years before that, nor in my nearly forty years since that have I ever been confined to it more than a day or so at a time.

But the nine days rolled around. I stayed in bed. My hands were mottled with pink and my mouth tasted like a barnyard. Mama's nice broth was rotten; our good well water tasted as if it issued from a sewer. How sick, and hot and restless and miserable I was! Only Mama can tell how many dozen times a day her weary steps responded to my cry, "Mama! Mama! I want a drink!" How awful and disappointing was every one of those drinks! I was a sick boy; I had the measles!

Now a very germane question: Who is really superstitious, Mama, Grandma and good old Dr. McGrew, or the man who contends that this active little boy ate too much white bread or something else during those particular nine days, and that he would have had the same breaking out and sickness anyhow, regardless of his visit to his girl friend; and that if there were any measly germs around, they were only acting as benefactors to eat up and dispose of some alleged but unseen, untouched, and unknown "poison"?

All will freely admit that the little boy's eating was imperfect enough. But why did those particular nine days of bad eating produce such notable and definitely predicted results, while

more than thirty years of exactly similar bad eating, both before and after, produced nothing of the kind? Is there a better or less superstitious answer to this question than "germs"?

I am sick from a "cold", whatever that is. I have a terrible cough, my eyeballs pain me, and I have been compelled to lie around most of the time for a week, and am unable to be about my Father's kingdom work. Dr. Dresden accuses me in these words: "It is your own fault, because you alone are responsible for the condition of your body."

Recalling that that is exactly what Bildad and Zophar and Eliphaz told poor old Job, and that it is recorded that they were all "physicians of no value", I arise in my misery to ask in behalf of myself and my millions of cosufferers, Upon *what authority* are we sufferers thus accused?

As for myself I have done my best for thirty years to try to learn how to run this body of mine. I have read every issue of *The Golden Age* from its first to date and have tried to put into practice every practicable health suggestion therein which seemed to have application to my need, and have derived very great benefit therefrom. The result was that in January I had the best health enjoyed for years.

Everybody around was coughing, sneezing and spitting. As I worked from house to house and from day to day they very often did these things directly in my face, and I was not to blame. In February I began to have symptoms of "catching" it. I warded these off to the best of my ability, dietetically and otherwise. I managed to keep on going while others were sick in bed by the dozens, and others sneezing and coughing at me who were not in bed, till now in April it has me "on the shelf", yet not down in bed as it has the "bad eaters".

Prove to me, if you can, by physical facts and logic that these coughings and sneezings which I have been compelled to breathe in every day for months have nothing to do with my present suffering? If the germs in my sore throat are benefactors to me, how is it that my germ-destroying atomizer gives me so much temporary relief, so that I have been able to keep on keeping on from day to day for so long?

If, as alleged, all the germ diseases are in fact caused, not by the germs, but by the garbage called "food" which we eat, how is it to be explained that the same perennial garbage consumption by a community produces only flu at one time, measles at another, typhoid at another, and so on? Mere universal wrong eating should produce a universal and constant potpourri of all kinds of diseases.

Why then do they occur in great epidemics, of *one disease* only? Again, if tubercle bacilli and all the rest are mere benevolent scavengers, how is it that we have so many *distinctly different* diseases? I have inside information on the fact that there are more things wrong with men than garbage-itis. My measles and my cold are absolutely different both in nature and cause.

"Nay, verily," comes the fiat of some doctor, "garbage-itis is the one and only disease!" All right, Doctor, I do not wish to quarrel with one who is learned. Will you please tell me why I still have garbage-itis, since I have corrected my living and eating according to your schedule, conscientiously and for years?

Please also tell me why it is that you are using glasses, and false teeth, and require to use a toupee and hair dye? How may I cure my garbage-itis, and avoid my own future use of these adjuncts of death? In other words, Doctor, tell me how I can beat my Creator, who has decreed, "Dying thou shalt die"? I am answered with becoming silence!

But to the more directly germane questions. How are the two following experiences, and the multiplied millions like them, to be explained without superstition? It was two days before Friday the 13th, and on Armistice Day, nineteen years before there was any such day. I was playing shinney and received a deep three-cornered cut on my temple, from another boy's club. I have always thought he aimed a little too high to hit the block, but some of my readers may not concur in this.

I was washed off in the filthy school washpan and bound up in the towel that had hung by the washpan for untold weeks. A couple of hours later good old clumsy Dr. McGrew was doing his best to sew me up. Results: (1) Two weeks of misery and pus formation; (2) both eyes swollen completely shut, though I could still see to get around by pulling the best eye open with a finger; (3) an ugly scar for life.

Twenty years later, in spite of all this, I had gotten me a beautiful wife. Both of us had been pasted up internally with white flour and other things for over thirty years; less than a dozen issues of *The Golden Age* had as yet come off

the press, and we had never learned that germs were a superstition.

Just as she was about to go out in the great initial subscription campaign for that journal, the wife suffered a very severe blow on the forehead from a stick of wood that was not a shinney club, resulting in a deep cut two inches or more in length. I immediately gathered her into the house, with her broken glasses, and omitting the dirty towel and washpan, the delay, the doctor and his bill, I proceeded scientifically, as I thought, against our enemies the germs.

I cut out a good-sized piece of wide adhesive tape, rounded the corners, and lit a candle. I held the old-fashioned stick of homemade Uncle Peely White's sticking Salve (akin to grafting wax) in the open flame of the candle to soften it, while the germs on it shrieked in their last agonies. When this hot, sticky salve had been smeared in a wide line down the center of the adhesive, I dried the skin about the wound as best I could with antiseptic and cotton, stuck one side of the adhesive well down on one side of the cut, and with it pulled the wound tightly together and slammed the adhesive down tight on the other side.

Thus I sealed my wife's dirty blood (?) and her undietetic blood-stream on the inside, while all doctors, drugs, dietitians, germs and superstitions about them were excluded absolutely. Even the day of week and month and phase of moon were ignored.

And the results? An hour after the accident my wife was all rigged up, hat drawn down slightly, and starting out after more *Golden Age* subscriptions, and no one knew of her accident. Additionally, she suffered no pain, soreness, swelling, inflammation, pus formation, misery or expense, from the wound.

Ten days later, when the plaster fell off, there was no evidence of putrid blood or other garbage either inside or outside her head. When the fine pink line of new tissue had had time to fade out white, she had so little scar that few if any of her friends have ever seen it unless their attention was first directed to its existence.

In the light of these two above-cited cases, and the millions of others like them, *each of which is a proof that germs cause pus and suffering,* how are the germ-eating doctors, whose brains cannot be infected with such scientific proof, going to protect themselves from the accusation that their new unproven "benevolent scavenger theory" of the germ is in fact the modern superstition? All logical and enlightened minds must admit that it is modern and unproven.

So far as known, everybody agrees that syphilis results from gross immorality. If germs do not cause disease, how do moral people get this disease through an abrasion of the skin? Those who keep statistics agree that upward of 85 percent of the male population of the U.S.A. either have or have had another venereal disease. If this disease is not caused by germs received by wrong-doing, then how is it that none of us who walk straight ever get it, no matter what food or superstition we swallow?

Now let us ask about Dr. Powell and his germ-eating comrades. Have they ever tried bubonic plague germs? Do they wash and eat freely with lepers? Do they use the common wash basin, towel and drinking cup with syphilitics, especially when their hands and face are badly scratched with briers? And if not, why not?

Have they tried the 'holy waters' furnished at the heathen temples of Burmah and India without boiling them? Grant it that they have done or can do all this, with their specially well groomed physiques. Does that prove that they have good sense, or that germs do not cause disease and death among the rest of the race less physically perfect? Millions of scrawny Asiatics have drunk from these 'holy' cholera wells and have survived.

Perhaps a few Occidental germ-eaters could get by with it also. But what shall we conclude about the disobedient tourist who clandestinely drinks (perhaps superstitiously), and who is uniformly left behind the party, under the sod or the waves? Shall we say that disobedience to a travel agency's rule instantly creates so much internal garbage that even the holy cholera germs cannot eat it up fast enough to save the patient? Or would that be superstition?

In view of the fact that all leading authorities of all schools of health and healing are notoriously and increasingly irreverent toward Jehovah God, is there any evidence that Satan has not overreached all of these schools, in a vain attempt to make good his word, "Ye shall not surely die"? Be that as it may, let creation be assured that Jehovah's word, without superstition, *shall stand:* "Thou shalt surely die." Only by Jehovah's provision for deliverance from death can mankind get life and health.

In his great book *Life* Judge Rutherford says:

For centuries man has searched for the fountain of eternal youth that he might forever enjoy health, peace and endless happiness. That great secret has ever been with Jehovah God. His time has come to reveal it to man, and to open to the vision of all who desire to know, the way to everlasting life on earth. Jesus said: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

And these statements are *true,* not because Judge Rutherford made them, but because Judge Rutherford is a man big enough to leave off his own opinion and his own and other men's wisdom and cite his fellow men to the authoritative word of Jehovah God, the Creator.

But if that statement be true, it proves conclusively that all doctors of all worldly schools, in their game of hide and seek for health, not only are not getting "warm" but are getting rapidly "colder" as they grope further and further from Jehovah God and His kingdom.

Of course this does not apply to any doctor as an individual; for even if he be a true Christian he will surely do the very best he knows how, according to his best knowledge as a doctor, to relieve the suffering of his patient.

The point is that his best knowledge as a doctor, of whatever school or combination of schools, is as far from the ultimate and everlasting relief of his patient as Satan's kingdom of darkness is from God's kingdom of light and life!

Meantime, why take doctors of this vain world's wisdom too seriously? Why not look to righteous Job in his affliction, and while doing all of our eating and drinking and breathing and sleeping to the glory of God as best we may, make sure to maintain our integrity before Jehovah God, that in due time we may by His favor be granted life, with the present turmoil of confusion and death caskets for ever destroyed?

Some Free Dental Advice

By Dr. P. L. Clark (Illinois)

NOW I'll give you a little advice about your teeth, and I'll tell you about the dentifrice that I have used for many years, and still have a large bottle of it on my wash stand, and I shall continue to use it the rest of my life because it is very effective and very cheap. Just a few years ago the dentifrice slogan was: "Use our dentifrice because a clean tooth never decays." They are ashamed to use that slogan now, because no matter how clean you keep your teeth on the outside, if you do not keep your body clean inside, and if you do not eat the food that contains the mineral salts to nourish your teeth, food that contains a little silicon and plenty of calcium and phosphorus, your teeth will decay; and they decay from the inside, and not from the outside. They decay because the blood which nourishes the teeth has not sufficient mineral salts to supply the needs for the teeth, and that is what causes the decay of teeth.

However, you should keep your teeth clean, and you can go to the drug store and tell the druggist you want a quarter of a pound of prepared chalk—if I didn't want to tell you what it was I'd call it "creta praeparata", and write a prescription for it and charge you $3.00 and the druggist would charge you $1.50 for a quarter of a pound; but just go in and say, "Give me a quarter of a pound of prepared chalk," and he'll think you know your business, and he'll charge you ten cents or fifteen cents or twenty cents probably, less than you would have to pay for any large size tube of any dentifrice, and it will last your family and yourself anywhere from one to three or six months. Just take it in your mouth and scrub your teeth with it and rinse it out, and if you want the bubbling effect just rub your tooth brush on a little Castile soap, or Ivory soap, and wash your teeth with that and the prepared chalk. For many years prepared chalk was the basis for most of the dentifrice made, and there is no use in your paying a fancy price for scented prepared chalk or any other dentifrice. After brushing your teeth with prepared chalk take a teaspoonful of salt in your mouth and hold it there for five or ten minutes while you are dressing. Then rinse out your mouth and see how fine and clean it feels.

[Another tooth powder that will not cost you 50c a tube, but is just as good as if it did, is a mixture of common baking soda and common salt. But the American people do not like to save money: they like to spend it.—*Ed.*]

The Kingdom of Heaven on Earth

IT IS often supposed that the kingdom of heaven is a far-off, mysterious something to which people pass at death, provided they have been good, especially in the theological sense of the word. To show that it means something quite different and that the kingdom of God has a great deal to do with this earth and its affairs is the purpose of this discussion. The Bible is the only book to which we can look for authoritative information. What supposedly learned and scholarly men have said on the subject does not amount to much unless it squares with the Bible. We will therefore go direct to the source and bring forth such passages of the Word of God as have a bearing on this subject.

John the Baptist, the forerunner of Jesus, was the first who used the expression "the kingdom of heaven", as recorded in Matthew 3:2. He said, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." What did he mean? In order to get the proper background for the subject we shall have to look back in history to the time when God chose the people of Israel to be a special and separate people by whom other peoples were to be pointed to God and His purposes. God told them, "Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be mine own possession from among all peoples: for all the earth is mine: and ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and a holy nation."—Ex. 19:5, 6, *R.V.*

As long as the people of Israel obeyed God's commandments they were signally blessed; but they did not long remain in the attitude of obedience. Rather, they began to worship idols and in other ways to disregard God's commandments. The sure result of this course of action was degradation and disintegration. Because of their disobedience God's protection and care were withdrawn from them and they frequently suffered oppression from their enemies. Time and again God would raise up a deliverer who would be used to defeat the enemy and thus free the people from their oppressors. In this manner He showed the nation of Israel that He himself was their unseen King who directed their affairs. This they failed fully to appreciate, however, and the time came when they desired a visible ruler like other nations had. They did not realize that in making this request they were really rejecting God as King, but that was what their demand implied. Thus God said to Samuel, "They have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not be king over them."—1 Sam. 8:7, *R. V.*

Although the people in this way virtually rejected God as King, He did not reject them, but gave them to understand that He would still remain their unseen Ruler, and that their king would represent Him, occupying his position of authority by divine appointment.

Accordingly the kings of Israel are said to have sat upon the throne of the kingdom of the Lord. (1 Chron. 28:5; 2 Chron. 13:8) God continued to supervise the affairs of the nation, but it frequently required the exercise of faith to appreciate this fact. The first king of Israel was Saul, who because of disobedience was rejected. David was selected by the Lord to succeed him as king, and it is interesting to note that this kingly line continued down to the time of the captivity, a period of nearly 500 years. This was in fulfilment of God's promise to David that there should not fail him an heir to sit upon the throne as long as the kingdom continued. (2 Chron. 6:16) Although the kings of Israel thus exercised a God-given authority, they frequently abused their powers, and at such times God would warn them through prophets. If they failed to repent, a suitable punishment was administered. But as these punishments were often given by natural means, few of the kings profited by God's dealings, because they failed to exercise faith in Him. God's ways can never be understood by the unbelieving. Faith does not ignore reason, but transcends it.

The failure of the kings and people of Israel to abide by the laws of God more and more contradicted the claim that their kingdom constituted God's kingdom. Rather than representing Him and His laws, they misrepresented Him; and as their wickedness went from bad to worse, severe punishment was inevitable. God permitted the kingdom to be overthrown and the people to be carried away into Babylon. To the last king of the Davidic line He said, "Thou, profane wicked prince of Israel, whose day is come, when iniquity shall have an end, thus saith Jehovah God, 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 come whose right it is; and I will give it him." (Ezek.

21:25-27) In these prophetic words God stated His purpose to permit the kingdom to be overthrown, and so it was. The kingdom of God on earth there ceased and heathen nations were permitted to hold sway in the earth. None of these heathen nations, however, represented the rule of God. They were not ruling by divine right, nor by divine appointment, but merely by divine tolerance. God permitted, tolerated them to rule, but their rule had in no sense His approval, although He assures us that He frequently overruled the actions of kings and the course of nations so that they might not interfere with the accomplishment of His purposes. The kingdom of God, then, as represented in Israel, ceased when that nation was carried into captivity and their land was desolated. God, however, foretold His purpose to restore that kingdom in the course of time, in due time. He said that it should 'be no more until He came whose right it was and it would be given to Him'. There were among the people of Israel a faithful few, called "the remnant", who were greatly encouraged by these assurances of God's care over them. God strengthened their faith by revealing to Daniel certain details concerning the future.

In the book of Daniel we find a most remarkable prophecy foretelling what must take place before the kingdom should finally be restored. This prophecy was given from two standpoints. One was revealed by means of a dream given to Nebuchadnezzar, the mighty monarch of the great world power then in control of the civilized world. The meaning of the dream could not be discerned, however, until Daniel, one of the faithful of Israel, interpreted it. Daniel did this not of his own wisdom, but by God's power, which he freely acknowledged. In this way the God of Israel was brought into prominence before the people. God left not himself without witnesses. According to Nebuchadnezzar's dream the great world powers are represented by a great and imposing statue, the head being of gold, the breast and arms of silver, the belly and thighs of brass, and the legs of iron. The feet of the image were of iron mingled with clay. When the king awoke in the morning he had forgotten the dream, but Daniel was given a vision which enabled him to interpret the king's dream. The head of gold represented Satan, the god of this world, pictured in Nebuchadnezzar who was then ruler. This was to be followed by an arrangement inferior to the head, represented by the "silver" portion of the image. This pictured the mighty spirit creatures who are referred to as princes in Satan's organization (Dan. 10:13, 20), after which came the "brass" (properly translated "copper"), picturing the host of evil angels cooperating with Satan in debauching the human family. After that came a still inferior metal, iron, picturing the human or visible rulers of the Devil's organization. The dream further showed a stone cut out of the mountain without hands. This stone struck the image upon the feet, so that it was ground to powder and carried away by the winds so that it was no longer found. This, Daniel explained, represented God's kingdom that would be set up by the God of heaven and which would destroy the Devil's entire organization. This kingdom was to stand forever and would not be left to other people. This, then, would be the kingdom of heaven, the kingdom of God established, of course, in the earth. It would be given to Him whose right it is.

In another of Daniel's visions God's kingdom is represented by a man or son of man, thus showing that it would be vastly superior to the great kingdoms which preceded it. Daniel says, "I saw in the night visions, and, behold, one like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven, and came to the Ancient of days, and they brought him near before him. And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve him: his dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed." —Dan. 7:13, 14.

We are now able to understand what John the Baptist meant when he came preaching, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." It was the kingdom of God which Daniel had foretold. It was near; within reach, we might say. John's work but introduced Jesus, who came announcing the same good news, 'The kingdom of heaven, the kingdom of God, is at hand.' The King was already there. Jesus himself was the King. He was of the line of David, through His mother Mary. And before His birth the angel who announced His coming had said, "He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David: and he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever; and of his

kingdom there shall be no end."—Luke 1:30-34.

It is at once manifest that David's throne and kingdom pertained to earth and that it represented the authority of Jehovah God. Someone will perhaps object in that Jesus said, "My kingdom is not of this world." True, but He did not say that His kingdom was not to be on earth. On the contrary, He told His disciples to pray, 'Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as in heaven'; therefore, the kingdom of heaven on earth. What, then, did Jesus mean when He said, "My kingdom is not of this world." This word in the Greek is *kosmos,* which means an organization or arrangement of things. The world to which Jesus referred was that organization or arrangement of things which was dominated by Satan, who is called the prince or god of this world. Jesus' kingdom had nothing in common with that world; but He speaks of a world to come, and in that world to come God's will shall be done on earth as in heaven. Peter says, "We, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." (2 Pet. 3:13) Nor does this mean that either earth or heaven will literally pass away, because the Bible tells us that "the earth abideth for ever". (Eccl. 1:4) But what, then, is implied by "new heavens"? Are not the heavens satisfactory? Call to mind the Apostle Paul's assertion that the Christian contends not with flesh and blood, but with wicked spirits in heavenly places, and it will at once be evident that God's will has not been done either in earth or in heaven; for in heaven the wicked fallen angels, under the leadership of Satan, have been exercising their powers in opposing, either openly or under cover, the purposes of God. For wise reasons God did not hinder this, but He foretold that the time would come when an entirely new arrangement would be introduced over which Jesus would be Lord and King. Jesus' kingdom, therefore, is not of Satan's establishment or arrangement of things, but is of the new organization, which alone is to prevail in all the earth when Satan's "world" or arrangement shall have fully ended.

Another question: If Jesus held the title to the kingdom at His first advent, and if 'the kingdom of heaven was then at hand', why did not that kingdom come into power at that time? First of all, because it was not God's due time for it to begin the exercise of its power. The immediate obstacle to its establishment was the ruling class of Israel at that time. This class was composed of scribes, Pharisees, lawyers and priests, corresponding to the political, commercial and religious leaders of our day. Note what Jesus said to them, "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men; for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in." (Matt. 23:13) Jesus was the King and represented the Kingdom. Those who joined themselves to Him, acknowledging His kingship, were thereby entering the Kingdom. This the religious and other leaders of the people sought to prevent. They refused to acknowledge Jesus because He did not measure up to their ideas of what a king should be, or rather because they did not believe the word of God. They asked Jesus about the coming of the Kingdom, and were doubtless surprised by the answer that it was already among them. This was true, for it was represented in Jesus himself as King, and His disciples as subjects. Our English Bible translates Jesus' words as though He said, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is *within you.*" But this was not properly translated. What Jesus really said is, "The kingdom of God is in your midst," as is shown in the revised version. And so it was; but instead of exercising its power it suffered violence and opposition. (Matt. 11:12) Because the scribes and Pharisees, representing the nation as a whole, rejected the Kingdom message at that time, Jesus told them, "The kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof." (Matt. 21:43) And to what nation was it to be given? The Bible makes this plain.

After Pentecost the Kingdom message began to go to the Gentiles. It is distinctly said that Paul preached the kingdom of God. Indeed this was the general theme of the Lord and all the disciples. In Acts 15:14 we are told that God would turn to the Gentiles to take out of them a people for His name; and those who responded to the gospel message were said to be 'translated out of the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom of God's dear Son'. (Col. 1:13) So also the Apostle Peter writes, "Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation [a people for God's own purpose], that ye should shew forth the praises [excellencies] of

him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvelous light: which in time past were not a people, but are now the people of God: which had not obtained mercy, but now have obtained mercy." (1 Pet. 2:9, 10) Peter here addresses those Gentiles who, as faithful followers of Jesus, inherited the promises which were once the special portion of Israel, but which they lost because they refused the King whom God had appointed. This is the nation to which the kingdom of God is to be given.

But, be it noted, the Kingdom was not established in power. In a sense the followers of Jesus represented His kingdom, but still it was true that "the kingdom of heaven" had to endure violence and opposition, as is evident from the experiences of Jesus and of the apostles and disciples, as well as of all such who have, since those days, faithfully followed their example.

The time, however, was to come when the kingdom of God would be established in power. The apostles knew this and thought at first that the kingdom of God should immediately appear. But Jesus spoke unto them a parable to show that it would not then be established. In this parable, or word picture, He represents himself as a young nobleman who must travel into a far country to receive the kingdom and who at length returns having been invested with authority. So Jesus left the scene of His labors and went away, to heaven itself, there to wait until God's time to give Him instruction to take action against the Devil and his institutions, the present evil world. Jesus was told, "Sit thou on my right hand, until I make thy foes thy footstool."

Shortly before His departure Jesus gave a prophetic outline of events that would take place at the time of the establishment of His kingdom. He pointed out that it would not be established until the end of the world; meaning, of course, that organization of things of which Satan has been the great overlord. This must end before Jesus can enter upon His reign, which will then extend throughout all the earth. Those who have been His faithful followers shall then be with Him where He is; for He said to them, "If I go . . . I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." (John 14:3) Inasmuch as they suffer with Him, they shall also reign with Him. (2 Tim. 2:12) Jesus promised them, "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be [overjoyed]: for great is your reward in heaven; for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you." (Matt. 5:11, 12) From these and many other scriptures it is manifest that the Kingdom authority will be from heaven, and that the rulers will exercise that authority from heaven, for that is where both Jesus and His coregents will be. But this does not alter the fact that they shall reign on the earth as is shown in Revelation 5:9, 10. The revised version of these verses remarkably corroborates the statement that God has visited the Gentiles to take out of them a people for His name. This is the true church of Christ. It has not reigned in this world, but shall reign in the world to come.

The Kingdom will have its earthly representatives. These are styled princes, while the members of the Christ body are called "kings and priests". Reference to these princes is found in the 45th Psalm. There the true church is represented under the figure of a queenly bride. She is told that those who were once looked up to as her fathers are now to be her children and will be appointed princes in all the earth. Isaiah 32:1 also makes mention of these: "Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment." Who are these? The patriarchs and the prophets of the Old Testament times. Since they lived before the time of Christ, they could not be His followers. They could not suffer with Him; consequently they cannot reign with Him. But they are to receive high honor under the Kingdom administration. Thus Jesus said to some in His day who had greater opportunities, "Ye shall see Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets, in the kingdom of God, and you yourselves thrust out." (Luke 13:27, 28) Nevertheless, Jesus shows that the saints shall have a higher honor when He says, "Verily I say unto you, Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist: notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he."—Matt. 11:11.

How wonderfully complete will be the appointments of that glorious kingdom for which Jesus taught us to pray! There will be the King with all power in heaven and in earth, who as the great overlord will supervise all the affairs

of the Kingdom for the honor of God's name and the blessing of all families of the earth. Then there will be those who shall reign with Him for the thousand years. They shall be kings and priests unto God and of His Christ. It is for this reason that Jesus is called the King of kings and Lord of lords. His victorious followers are the kings and lords over whom He is appointed as supreme. Finally, there will be the princes who will represent the Kingdom in all the earth with perfect ability to administer the varied concerns of a world-wide government. The center for the earthly representatives of the Kingdom will probably be at Jerusalem, the city of the great King, which has specially represented His name among men. Jerusalem shall then no longer be trodden down of the Gentiles, but it shall be established above all other kingdoms and exalted above all other governments, as is shown in Isaiah 2:2.

Even now we see Jerusalem arising from the dust. Those Jews who are returning to the holy land inspired by the promises of God will undoubtedly be richly blessed and will be among the first to receive the benefits of the kingdom of heaven; and ere long the whole world will respond to the floods of light and joy that shall go forth from that center. Thus the kingdom of God will come. First the living, and then the dead, shall participate in its blessings; for they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away, and there shall be no more death.

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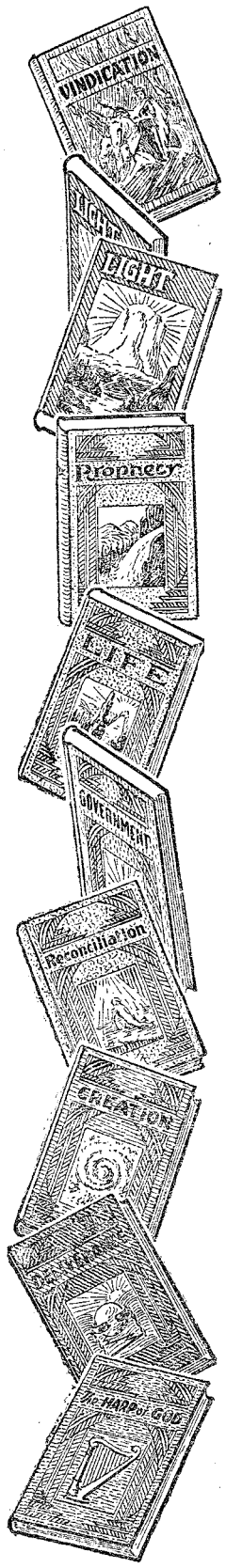

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Switzerland—The Fortress of Europe

A BAILIFF is just a man that collects rent for the landlord by due process of law, but it is astonishing how impudent and overbearing such a joint servant of a landlord and his tenants can become. Sometimes he gets to feel that he is more important than either the landlord or the tenants whose joint interests he serves. It is all right for a servant to have the job of carrying your rent back to the landlord, but he does not need to think because of it that he is of any undue consequence.

In the 13th century the counts of Hapsburg were bailiffs for the emperors of the Holy (?) Roman Empire, and, among other things, were supposed to collect the rents of the foresters living in the cantons of Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden.

As time went on they seemed to forget that their job was simply that of humble rent collectors and acted as if they thought that they were sovereign rulers. Hence it came about that in the year 1291 some of these foresters leagued themselves together to oppose these usurpations.

A few years later, thirty-three of these men, among them William Tell, met at a solitary spot on the Lake of Uri and projected a rising of all the residents of the cantons for January 1, 1308. On the day fixed the rising took place and the Hapsburgs were deposed and expelled.

It is not now generally believed that the stories of William Tell have much historical value, yet the efforts to discredit what is told of his acts of heroism may be the result of the same evil influence that has tried in every country to magnify the clergy and the nobility and to minimize the achievements of the liberty-loving and independent common people.

For failing to remove his hat in the presence of a Hapsburg representative, Tell is said to have been compelled to shoot an apple from the head of his own son, but confessed that a second arrow which he bore on his person was intended for the heart of the tyrant had he failed. Arrested, he escaped while being taken as a prisoner across Lake Luzerne, and shot his captor dead.

Switzerland did not fully gain its independence from the "Holy" Roman Empire until 1648. Its last war with Austria was fought in 1498, and the fight which the mountaineers put up at that time has left such an indelible impression upon the minds of the Austrians and their other neighbors on all sides that no country of Europe felt like violating Swiss neutrality in the World War even though such violation, if successful, might have been the means of winning the war.

In the 200 years in which they were waging their triumphant struggle against the Hapsburgs, one canton after another was added to the little group of three and there were accessions from France and Italy until now there are nineteen full cantons and six half cantons.

During the World War, on account of being hemmed in by belligerents' land on all four sides, the country was in a position of extreme difficulty. It was compelled to obtain coal, iron and foodstuffs from the Central Powers and to maintain its army on a war footing to insure its neutrality. It became a natural clearing house for the refugees and prisoners of all nations.

At the close of the World War, the country took particular pains to serve notice on the incipient League of Nations that Swiss neutrality is not chosen according to circumstances, but is a permanent and fundamental principle of the state.

Surrounded by war-like neighbors and being naturally a courageous and hardy people, Swiss soldiers have been much in demand by the rulers of other nations. They formed the best soldiers to be had for hire, and became so eager for the booty which thus came to them as to give rise to the saying throughout Europe, "No silver, no Swiss."

Rather a surprising statement is made that

these soldiers, though their services were for sale to the highest bidder, rendered to their paymasters as high a courage and as stubborn a fidelity as was ever manifested by the soldiers of any other country, regardless of the motives for which they fought.

This trait of being faithful to a paymaster, regardless of the sacrifice of one's own life or the lives of one's fellow men, is not set down to their credit, although if one is so avaricious as to be a soldier for money, it may be presumed that he would be more worthy of respect if he were a good soldier than if he were a poor one.

On account of the fact that the country is landlocked there are frequent jokes about the Swiss navy, yet it is a fact that in 1799 the country did have a small fleet on Lake Zurich commanded by an Englishman, Colonel Williams. At that time Switzerland was fighting to regain her liberty from the French, who had temporarily overrun the country. Williams was so disgusted with the French successes that he discharged his crew, scuttled his vessels and took to flight.

Aspirations for Religious Liberty

It is perhaps but natural that, holding the Hapsburgs in such disesteem, the Swiss, many of them, should have entertained the same unfavorable impression of the Hapsburg religion, Roman Catholicism, as they had of the Hapsburgs themselves. It was therefore natural when the Reformation got under way and the Protestants were driven from first one country and then another, that they should find Switzerland a good place to make their home and to proclaim their teachings.

Driven out of France, John Calvin fled to Geneva, and for twenty-three years was the virtual czar of the city, ruling it in all matters great and small. A hairdresser was imprisoned because he made one of his clients too beautiful; a man who swore was compelled to kneel in the place of his offense, clasp his hands and kiss the earth; and no one might wear silk or embroidered hose, nor might they adorn their persons with silver or gold. The citizens of Geneva were forbidden to eat or drink in taverns outside of the city. All citizens must be in their homes at nine o'clock at night. Because Servetus disagreed with Calvin, he was baked five hours by a slow fire, while Calvin sat at a nearby window to enjoy the scene. Calvin was the founder of the Presbyterian church.

The influence of Calvin still persists in Geneva, where even to this day if one drives an auto on Sunday he is arrested. Calvin's memory is held in such respect in Geneva that because he at one time spoke on a street corner no one may indulge in street-speaking. To attempt it would mean to be locked up.

In commemoration of Calvin and other personages of the Reformation era, Geneva has its Wall of the Reformation, or Roman Wall, twenty feet high and a block long, crowded with statues of such worthies as Calvin, Knox, Coligny, Cromwell, William the Silent, and others. The reason the wall is called the "Roman Wall" is that it designedly faces Rome.

There are many families in Switzerland called Sarrasin. The people of this name believe that they are descendants of the Saracens who overran southeastern Europe in the 10th century and in the year 920 occupied the pass in which is now located the hospice of St. Bernard.

According to the last census there are in Switzerland 2,230,597 Protestants, 1,585,311 Roman Catholics, and 20,979 Jews. The order of the Jesuits is not allowed in Switzerland, and the foundation of religious orders and new convents is prohibited.

At times in bygone centuries, the Swiss Catholics and Protestants have fought with each other, the last great conflict taking place in 1712, when victory rested with the Protestants. Swiss history since then has been a period of tranquillity favoring the progress of commerce, agriculture, manufacturing and the arts and sciences.

An Influx of New Ideas

One of the best things that can happen to a country is that it should become known as a haven for the oppressed. Up until now the majorities in all countries have been influenced by the Devil, for "the whole world lieth in the wicked one". The majority do not do any thinking. The constant effort of their religious teachers is to persuade them against thinking, and to even threaten them against thinking, by saying or inferring, 'This is a great mystery. We know all about it, but you cannot possibly understand it, and therefore you should not try to understand it. In fact, if you try to understand it, you will get all mixed up. Your only safety is in accepting just what we tell you. Regardless of whether or not it seems reasonable, it is your only path of safety.'

It is a little different with the minority. The

minority may not think correctly, but it has to think; indeed it must think in order to live at all. Hence, it is a great boon to a country to have these people driven into it. This has been the making of America and Britain, and it has been the making of Switzerland.

In the year 1685 alone the revocation of the Edict of Nantes is credited with driving 60,000 Huguenots from France into Switzerland. These Huguenots were France's most intelligent citizens. They founded the silk industry of Zurich and Bern and the watch business in Geneva. They also introduced banking and wholesaling.

At the time of the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of the Huguenots, 2,300 refugees from France crowded into Geneva in one day, and although the city at that time had but 1200 homes and was itself nearly bankrupt, Geneva shared what she had with the panic-stricken masses who were fleeing empty-handed from the Roman Catholic church's relentless persecutions.

The natural result of expelling all the most intelligent people of a great country like France and of crowding them into a little country like Switzerland was to give a great spur to education. Prof. Thomas C. Hall, who for ten years has been lecturing upon the history of culture at the University of Goettingen, Germany, declares that Switzerland is today the most cultured nation in the world, due to the fact that in other countries the culture is limited to small groups, while in Switzerland it is diffused throughout the whole people.

A study of international patents shows that per million of population the Swiss obtain more than three times as many as those of any other nationality; and even in patents granted to their own nationals at home, their ranking as compared with citizens in the United States is as 542 to 382. In other words, the Swiss are the world's foremost inventors.

Switzerland is one of the few nations, perhaps the only one, which observes the 24-hour system of time-keeping, beginning at the midnight hour. The twenty-four-hour time system controls the transportation lines, telegraph lines, custom service, and all institutions under federal control. Three o'clock p.m. is the 15th hour, etc.

As the country offers asylum to all kinds of political refugees, it has become a kind of international clearing house for thought and theory. For many years it has been the free and open laboratory in which every European scheme of government has been hatched. It is inevitable that the Swiss should be proficient in languages, and equally inevitable that education should be general, because the acquisition of languages is education in itself.

There are no government statistics on illiteracy, but out of 59,122 persons who became married there were only one Swiss woman and four Swiss men who could not write. Education is compulsory, and instruction, books and materials are provided free up to the age of fifteen years, when the annual fees amount to $12.00.

The Swiss technical schools are second to none in the world. They teach everything, from waiting on tables to watchmaking. In all Swiss educational institutions special attention is paid to gymnastics and physical culture. In the mountain districts schools are kept open only during the long winters. In the summers the boys work in the fields, while the teachers attend to their own farms.

The German language is spoken in nineteen of the Swiss cantons. The French language is spoken in five, and Italian in the remaining one. Nearly all the cantons have alternate names in French and German. The Swiss German is a difficult dialect and is sometimes simply called Swiss. In some of the valleys there are still to be found those who speak Rumonsh, an independent Latin tongue which is neither French nor Italian.

There are great differences in the Swiss people. The French Swiss are active and vivacious; the Italian Swiss, fiery and irritable; the German Swiss, calm and thoughtful. Yet all are independent and liberty-loving and have no desire for governmental union with France, Italy or Germany.

Much of the soil is stony and sterile, but no spot that can be turned to good account is left unoccupied. The productive land is cut up into 300,000 small farm plots, about one-third of which is under grass and meadows. The majority of Swiss foodstuffs have to be imported.

In proportion to its population, Switzerland is one of the richest countries in the world.

The Swiss are very jealous of their reputations. A rather comical incident brought this to light. It seems that in Germany the word "Schweizer" does double duty. It describes either a dairy worker or a citizen of Switzerland. Several years ago, when a notorious criminal in Germany gave his profession to the police as

that of a Schweizer, the envoy of the Swiss government in Berlin solemnly waited upon the German government and persuaded them to abolish the expression "Schweizer" as descriptive of a worker in the dairy business. The Swiss government did not intend that the world at large should consider that the country of their pride, instead of being a model republic, is a home of crooks.

Swiss Political Items

The nineteen cantons and six half cantons are variously governed locally, but for federal purposes have the equivalent of a senate and a house of representatives and a cabinet of seven men. The cabinet, or federal council, is elected for a term of three years. Two members of this council hold respectively the office of president and vice-president for one year. After this brief term the vice-president is elected to the presidency, and in his turn another member of the council becomes vice-president.

The Swiss claim to possess the only truly democratic government in the world, and to have shown what plain men can do in the way of government without the help of a ruling class of gentlemen of leisure, of millionaires, or of professional politicians. The principles of the referendum and of the initiative are in force. Any 50,000 citizens may demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. Clergymen are not eligible for deputies, but every other citizen over twenty-one years is eligible for election.

The country has compulsory old age pensions. All employees between the ages of nineteen and sixty-five are compelled to pay a certain amount into a fund, into which their employers pay a like amount. Everyone may draw his benefit upon reaching the age of sixty-five.

Military service is compulsory. Every would-be officer must start as a private, and promotion is by merit and not by seniority. The Swiss consider it an honor to serve in the army, and a misfortune to be rejected.

The postal service is prompt, reliable and efficient. The tourist's baggage goes very cheaply by parcel post.

Capital punishment has been abolished in fifteen of the cantons. In one of the cantons a new law requires the sterilization of all the mentally unsound.

Some of the country districts are losing their population. The village of Balm, canton of Soleure, lost all its citizens except one old man named Gunsberg, who at last reports occupied all the offices of mayor, magistrate, municipal counselor, and a half dozen other posts. When he dies off, the village will cease to exist.

Because its frontiers are composed of mountains, rivers and lakes, and because it occupies the highest and most mountainous land on the continent the country is aptly styled the "Fortress of Europe". It is believed to be impregnable in the hands of an armed garrison. It is but 226 miles in its greatest length, and 136 miles in its greatest width.

Four of the greatest rivers in Europe, the Rhine, Rhone, Po and Danube have their rise in the Alps. The highest mountain peaks are in the south and east. From Mount St. Gothard four mountain chains radiate to the north, south, east and west.

The largest lake, that of Geneva, has an area of about 220 square miles, with Lake Constance nearly as large. Both of these lakes, as well as Maggiore on the south, belong partly to other countries. The bottoms of these lakes are below the level of the sea. Rapid mountain torrents, thick with sediment, feed nearly all the lakes, but the rivers which leave the lakes emerge as clear and limpid streams.

The avalanches are famous for their destructiveness. In many places stone galleries are built or tunnels are mined out of the solid rock to protect the roads. The avalanches are of three kinds: the stroke avalanche, which pours down the slopes like a swiftly flowing river, and which can be quite successfully regulated; the ground avalanche, which performs the beneficial task of bringing down soil from the heights to the plains; and the dust-snow avalanche, which is the most dangerous, on account of its suddenness, and the most difficult to provide against. The latter is a collection of loose, freshly fallen snow which is driven by the wind to the valley below. Inasmuch as the forests are the natural ramparts against avalanches, the forest laws of Switzerland are very strict, and no one is allowed to fell a tree, even on his own ground, without government consent.

In the higher regions of the Alps are several hundred varieties of flowers found only in the Arctic regions and in the upper Alps.

Diversity of Climate

In the wintertime, and more particularly in the valleys that are open to the east and closed to the west, Switzerland is a cold place. In the

summertime you can get any climate you want. In midsummer, on the lowest levels it is very hot; while on the higher levels it is much lower in temperature, with dry, clear weather, suitable for those suffering from lung disease. In the latter portions there is a uniform morning wind blowing downhill in regular alternation with the evening wind blowing uphill.

One of the best known winds in the Alps is the foehn, a warm, moist south wind that blows with great velocity and is frequently followed by heavy rain. This wind is calculated to blow for seventeen days in the spring, five days in the summer, and sixteen days in the autumn. On its approach the thermometer rises and the barometer falls rapidly. Presently, a fierce storm breaks out.

The Playground of the World

It is needless to say to readers of *The Golden Age* that Switzerland is the playground of the world. In its 3,600 hotels, with invested capital of approximately $3,000,000,000, it employs an army of 61,000 persons, to look after the needs and comforts of travelers from all parts of the globe. The Swiss are quoted as being the best hotel keepers in the business. If a good idea on hotel management is developed in the United States or any other part of the world, it is no time until it is being used in Switzerland. Moreover in normal times, the prices are extraordinarily moderate.

The country has 400 health resorts and every possible attraction for devotees of winter sports. A flourishing occupation is that of the professional guide, whose services are indispensable where glaciers are to be crossed. These guides are intelligent and respectable men and are well versed in their duties.

The scenery of the country is surrounded with stairways, bridges, railings and platforms until one almost feels that much of it is in captivity. Many of the mountains may now be ascended by cable or cog-wheeled railways.

Transportation Items

In the year 1929, 160,000 American tourists registered and in the previous year more than 100,000 foreign tourist autos entered the country. On the railways the windows along the sides are five feet wide. There is thus an unblocked expanse through which one can look upon the passing landscape. These windows run all the way to the top of the car without any cross bars to bisect and mutilate the view.

This is an item which the American railways could well consider. We have at least one railway in the United States the passenger car windows of which are so designed that they can be neither raised nor lowered and hardly a breath of air can get to the passengers in the hottest weather. This is not the case in Switzerland, because the big windows have comfortable handholds at top and bottom by which they can be either raised or lowered.

In its aviation department, which is highly developed, the Swiss military has a section devoted to Alpine research. The aviators of this section scour the high mountains looking for lost tourists, and when found, if possible, drop food to them from the air.

Experienced travelers in Switzerland buy subscription tickets which permit an unlimited use of the railways for a week, a fortnight, or a month, as the case may be. Though the country is so small, it nevertheless has 3,670 miles of state railways. The distances between various points are much greater than it seems from the map they should be. This is owing to the great mountains that lie in the pathway and which the railroads can pass only by sneaking around as best they can.

Motor trucks are cutting into the business of the Swiss federal railways badly. In the effort to meet the competition, the freight rates have been reduced 10 percent. In the United States, in the effort to meet the same competition, the railroads have been foolish enough to ask for an advance of 15 percent.

The Simplon Tunnel, 12½ miles in length, is the longest in Europe. In the building of this tunnel the engineers had to fight against rising temperatures, landslides, bursting rocks, eruptions of hot water, exhalations of mephitic gases, and terrible inundations.

Switzerland has the highest railway in Europe, the Jungfrau line, which goes up 11,240 feet, and is building a new railway connecting St. Moritz with the Piz Bernina, which will attain an altitude of 13,390 feet. Eighty-eight percent of all mileage of the railways is electrified, and about 95 percent of all the towns and villages are served by electricity.

An odd thing about the country is that it is almost impossible for a stranger to get a plain drink of water. He can always get carbonated or mineral water at 25c a bottle, whether he likes

it or not; but if he wants plain water, it is almost impossible to get it.

Other Swiss Industries

Of course the country has some enterprises besides the tourist business; but, having only one small coal district, and the coal in that district being of very poor quality, it cannot hope to do any heavy manufacturing. Iron ore has been found and worked at various places, and at different times asphalt, sulphur, salt, silver, copper and lead ores have been extracted; but it cannot be said that the country is rich in minerals. It does, however, have a number of mineral springs, and thermal and medicinal baths are dotted all over the country. The hot springs at Baden have been celebrated since Roman times.

Switzerland is noted for the manufacture of cheese, condensed milk, chocolate, and watches, especially wrist watches. It has many hundreds of small factories employing only two or three persons, and some large ones, engaged in the production of preserved fruits, synthetic perfumery, parts of watches, jewelry, embroidery, music boxes, wood carvings, aniline dyes, artificial silk, cotton and textiles.

When Westerners visit the country they are amused to see the women scarecrows in the fields, due to the fact that here, as in many other parts of Europe, the field workers are commonly women.

Switzerland is famous for its good roads, some of them built by the Romans and some by Napoleon.

Though it is landlocked, it does have a port on the Rhine at Basel, and it also has port rights at Cette, in the Gulf of Lyons, on the French coast. Plying to and from the latter port, which is connected with the state railways by a special line, the Swiss now have twenty-eight vessels of 105,000 tons total tonnage.

The Swiss Cities

The cities are all small, as shown by the accompanying table:

Zurich	215,640	Lausanne	76,200
Basel	141,650	Saint Gall	64,850
Geneva	126,700	Winterthur	52,700
Bern	109,020	Lucerne	45,700

Basel, chosen as the seat of the Bank for International Settlements, is advantageously situated on the Rhine, a little below the point where it becomes navigable. It is at the terminus of French, German and Swiss railways, also the St. Gothard line to Italy. It was the first town to organize a police force. It has four air transportation companies which connect it directly with London, Paris and other cities, and it has been a prominent banking center for five hundred years.

Geneva, not the metropolis, and not the capital, is one of the most conspicuous cities in the world on account of being the home of the League of Nations. The city owns and operates its own gas and electric lighting plant. Genevans are great lovers of trees. There are blocks where one can walk under sycamore trees so closely interlaced that the sun can hardly peep through.

Bern, the capital, has streets which are adorned with fountains and purified by rills of water running beside them. A number of bears are maintained at the cost of the city. These bears are kept in a pit, and into the pit in recent years several persons have fallen. At least two of these persons were killed by the bears, the ancestors of which have lived in the pit for centuries.

Besides its bears, Switzerland has many other wild animals: wolves, chamois, goats, boars, stag, badgers, snipe, heathcock, cockoo, blackbird and woodpecker, and the lakes and rivers produce a varied abundance of fish.

What Made India Poor

IN HIS address to America, heard here over the radio, Mahatma Gandhi said, in part:

The time was, not very long ago, when every village was self-sufficient in regard to the two primary human wants, food and clothing. Unfortunately for us, the East India Company, by means which I would prefer not to describe, destroyed that supplementary village industry, and the millions of spinners who had become famous through the cunning of their deft fingers for drawing the finest thread, such as has never yet been drawn by any modern machinery. These village spinners found themselves one fine morning with their noble occupation gone. From that day forward India has become progressively poor.

Acorns from the Oak

Depression Hits Yellowstone Park

THIS past summer, in the height of the tourist season, Yellowstone Park was virtually deserted. Hotels which ordinarily employ sixty or seventy maids did not have enough work to keep a tenth that many busy.

The Drop in the Building Industry

IN THE first half of 1928 the contracts let in the United States for public buildings, power plants, conduits, roads and bridges amounted to $3,444,867,000. In the first half of 1931, three years later, they were only about one-half that sum, or $1,808,226,000.

Frank Oxman Is Dead

FRANK OXMAN, the cattleman whose perjured testimony caused Tom Mooney to be sentenced to death for the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing, is dead. So far, so good. It is a blessing to mankind to have him dead. Mooney is still in prison and still innocent.

Crimes of the Native-born

THE Wickersham Commission surprised everybody by reporting that the foreign-born commit considerably fewer crimes than the native-born, and that in crimes for gain the native-born greatly exceed the foreign-born. The report states that the cost of crimes exceeds $1,207,565,821 a year.

Victory of the Machine

WITH the aid of labor-saving machinery the workers in the manufacturing industries in 1929 produced 42 percent more than in 1919. The men that produced the surplus 42 percent have just put that many people in the bread line. Despite all theories to the contrary, labor-saving machinery does indeed save labor.

Six Billion Idle Dollars

THAT the banks are bursting with money is admitted. That the big fellows that control it are nervous as to what to do with it is also plain. They put as much as they are allowed in the savings banks, to earn 3 percent or so, and when the government recently offered $800,000,000 at 3⅛ percent these men oversubscribed the amount seven or eight times in 24 hours.

"Wrecked Within a Year"

GOVERNOR NORMAN of the Bank of England is quoted as saying recently that "unless drastic measures are taken to save it, the capitalistic system throughout the world will be wrecked within a year".

Drinking Water Carried 7,000 Miles

A NORWEGIAN steamer recently started with 835,200 gallons of pure drinking water, from Cardiff, Wales, for delivery to the twenty whaling vessels now in the Antarctic. The water will be carried 7,000 miles.

Cutting Two Days from Time of Ocean Mails

OUT 650 miles at sea, west of Southampton, England, on August 12, a plane carrying European mails was catapulted from the decks of the Europa, and the same day landed mails at Southampton, at Amsterdam, Holland, and at Bremerhaven, Germany, thus saving forty-eight hours over the regular steamer time.

West Palm Beach Hard Hit

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., the so-called "playground of millionaires", is hard hit. The millionaires are feeling the pinch so much that only 63 percent of last year's taxes have been paid, and it has been necessary to pay city employees in scrip, and to declare a moratorium on running expenses.

The Rich Will Feed the Poor

IN AN address at Cottonwood, Idaho, Senator Borah declared that during the coming winter the rich of America will feed her poor and that if they do not do it voluntarily they will, nevertheless, do it. He is in favor of greatly increasing the income taxes, particularly in the higher brackets.

Dividends a Fourth Less

AT LAST the big fellows are beginning to feel the depression, along with the common herd. When the dividend disbursements for September were made it was noted that they were only about three-fourths what they were a year ago. For 900 companies the dividends were $350,000,000, compared with $475,000,000 in September 1930.

Good-by to the Coopers

GOOD-BY to the coopers; it is their turn to go. A new machine makes paper barrels. It is said that they are lighter, stronger and cheaper than the wooden ones. For years the business has been slipping. The steel barrels took the best trade, and now the paper ones will take what is left.

West Virginia's Sinking Fund Commission

IN THE past ten years the state of West Virginia has saved thirteen million dollars for its taxpayers by the way it has handled its county and municipal bonds. A district decides to build a school. In other states banking houses bid for the issue of bonds in its entirety, with the district paying interest on the entire sum, from the start. In West Virginia the bonds are purchased as the district needs the money. The savings in interest go to the district erecting the structure.

The Manless Factory at Milwaukee

AT WHAT is commonly called 'the manless factory' at Milwaukee engineers have designed a plant for the construction of automobile frames which is so complete and operates so perfectly that it turns out 10,000 frames a day almost without human aid. Here and there are policemen who watch to see that nothing goes wrong with the machinery. These machines have no hungry wives or children at home. When all factories are similarly equipped, what will become of the men who now work in those factories, and their families as well?

In Harlan, Kentucky

IN HARLAN, Kentucky, while the coal strike was on, somebody blew up the soup kitchen where the destitute miners and their families were fed. One could hardly suppose the miners did this. An editor who was engaged in investigating charges of brutality against one of the miners' lawyers was shot in the leg. It is hardly supposable that the miners did this. An auto of one of the miners' lawyers was bombed and several cars of their lawyers were bombed with stink bombs in plain view of the sheriff's office. It is hardly supposable that the miners did this. Apparently somebody in Harlan is determined that law and order must cease and ruin follow. Wonder who it is.

Modern Uses of Tank Cars

HUNDREDS of tank cars, some of them lined with glass, some with nickel, and some with rubber, are being used for the transportation of milk, caustic soda, acetic acid, wood alcohol, formaldehyde, glycerin and ethyl fluid, and in Canada they are being used for the transportation of beer, wine and other beverages.

Postage Stamps May Taste Better

THE Department of Agriculture is working on the problem of making the postage stamps taste better. The editor of *The Post Office Clerk* quaintly suggests that there be a 1-cent stamp with mint mucilage, a 2-cent with raspberry, a 4-cent brown gravy combination, and so on, thus affording stenographers a chance to save their lunch money and their employers' time at noon, by taking a turn at licking the backs of the little adhesives that carry the mail around the country.

Pinchot on Aiding the Poor

IN AN address at Detroit Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania pointed out that it was easy for our government to declare a moratorium to help Germany, and to recommend a loan of $1,200,000,000 to help her, and that the federal government alone has the strength to feed America's unemployed during this coming winter. Answering the objection that it pauperizes people to help them when they are unemployed, he called attention to the fact that the people the government saved from starving in the Mississippi flood were not pauperized by it.

Gold and Silver in the Streets

IN AN illuminating and convincing article in the Vancouver (B. C.) *Sun*, its editor says in part:

It may shock Americans to learn that their five-billion pile of gold is as valueless as the 143 carloads of silver cartwheels that today clutter up the treasury vaults of Washington. It may take the mining industry, as in the case of silver, some time to become reconciled to the depreciated value of gold, but, viewing the trends of world trade and world credit, it is now clear that the fiction of gold and silver as money are fast being regarded as the folly of a rich and antiquated world. Incredible as it seems, and strange as it sounds when first heard, it is certain that the historic metallic fiction of gold and silver is vanishing.

Too Much of Everything

TOO much cotton; let's destroy a third. Too much corn; let's destroy a third. Too much wheat; let's destroy a third. Too many automobiles; let's destroy a third. Too many ships; let's destroy a third. Too many houses; let's destroy a third. Too many people; but hold on now, this thing has gone far enough. The real trouble is not that we have too many people, but too few, especially too few of the right kind.

Keeps the Property Up, Anyway

A Detroit landlord, William Trethaway, having difficulty in collecting rents in the 225 houses he controls, has hit on the novel scheme of having his tenants work out their rent by painting, repairing and otherwise improving his properties. Jobless tenants are paid 50c an hour for 50 hours a week. Of the $25 thus earned, $5 is given them in cash, and the rest is credited to the rent account. And the tenants are said to like the arrangement.

Mother Tortures Her Children

SUSPECTING that some of her children had taken some pennies a Los Angeles woman tortured them by burning their finger tips with matches. The palm of one of these, a five-year-old boy, was burned to the bone, and he will have a seared hand for life. Close scrutiny will show that this woman was a believer in the doctrine of eternal torture, and was trying to be like the god she worships, which god is the Devil, the inventor of the doctrine.

Progress in Ten Years

DESPITE hard times, there has been some progress in ten years. In 1921 pig iron production was 16,700,000 tons; in 1931 it will be 22,000,000 tons. In 1921 copper production was 305,000 tons; in 1931 it will be 700,000 tons. In 1920 the silk imports were 30 million pounds; in 1931 they will be 60 million pounds. In 1920 the butter production was 800 million pounds; in 1931 it will be twice that much. In the first six months of 1921 sales of fabricated structural steel were 318,000 tons; in the first six months of 1931 they were 958,000 tons. In the year 1921 the tire companies made 22 million casings and a like number of inner tubes; in the year 1931 they produced the same number of casings and inner tubes in the first six months.

"No Right to Exist"

DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT, former president of the Reichsbank, Germany, makes the following startling statements: "Never was the incapacity of the economic leaders of the capitalist world so glaringly demonstrated as today. The ruling classes of the world have completely failed, in political leadership as in economics. A capitalism which cannot feed the workers of the world has no right to exist."

Ford Workers Must Have Own Gardens

THE automobile business being a seasonable business, Henry Ford has decided that hereafter the men who work for him must also work their own gardens and produce for their families at least a part of their own foodstuffs. Without doubt this will be a good thing for these men, and for Henry, who will have to pay them less, but the market gardeners will notice the difference.

Charity Day in Cleveland

THEY have just had charity day at the race track in Cleveland, with the result that $9,347 net was raised toward caring for the unemployed. It is very wicked for horses to trot unless they wear white ties and have their collars on backward, and hence the Cleveland Methodist Ministerial Association asked to have the sheriff of the county removed from office. The sheriff only laughed and suggested that the ministers confine their activities to preaching the Word of God, when they would have less time to interfere with those who are trying to do something to help the poor.

The Railways and the Highways

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company, defining its attitude toward the highways, expresses its belief that "the primary purpose for which the public highway system exists and is being extended is to meet those transportation needs of citizens which fall under the heads of pleasure and convenience, not to serve the purpose of heavy mass transportation, either passenger or freight". The company then makes the proposition that "when all elements of real cost are considered, heavy transport service, over hauls of any considerable length, is, and will continue to be, much more economically and efficiently performed by rail". Incidentally, this last argument is a good one for low rates.

Russia Building the World's Largest Army

AT ONE of the so-called peace conferences of the League of Nations the Russians proposed that all armies be immediately disbanded, and all navies and war material be destroyed. The conference was so flabbergasted that it did not know what to do, and so it declared the proposition out of order and proceeded with its program along the usual hypocritical lines.

From that moment the Russians turned in the other direction, and, though they still talk peace, they are preparing for war on the greatest scale on which any people have ever made ready for a great conflict.

In 1922-23 the Soviet spent 244 million gold roubles on armaments; in 1926-27, 692 million; in 1927-28, 814 million; in 1928-29, 930 million; in 1929-30, 1,113 million. This year's budget is for 1,390 million gold roubles, which is five and one-half times as much as nine years ago.

There is now compulsory military service for the whole of the able-bodied population. Full mobilization would bring together a force of 12 million trained and partially trained men. The equipment of this huge force is improving every day. The air force is organized into 100 groups and commands about 1,600 planes. A great military headquarters is being built in Asia, beyond the Ural mountains.

The Russians are expecting to be attacked through the Baltic states. They are anticipating a war in which all capitalistic states will be arrayed against the Soviet order. In the preparation of their plans the Russians have the benefit of the best engineering talent in the world.

Pennsylvania Restive Under Blue Laws

OF THE 26,501,443 automobiles in the United States 1,733,283 are in Pennsylvania, and almost all of these are out on Sunday violating the ancient blue laws. A considerable number of these cars that are illegally chasing up and down amidst some of the most beautiful scenery in the world belong to church members.

In the morning, when the solemn hour for hypocrisy draws near, they will be found ranged on all sides of the mausoleums dedicated to the god of this world; in the afternoons they will be found parked at the country clubs, the while their owners are ambling over the green turf chasing golf balls.

Now there is a vast and holy difference between golf balls and baseballs. Just what it is, we have not yet been able to discover, but it is vast enough to keep the hypocrites all on the side of Sunday golf and all the liberals on the side of Sunday baseball. There is a great gulf fixed between the two, so that those on the one side who would fain pass to the other are forbidden to do so by the long-nosed evangelical frauds that control piety in the Keystone state.

Recently, the liberals almost took the old blue laws away from the Grundy saints, but in the showdown the Sarcophagus saints beat them by a vote of 101 to 99. However, these long-tailed roosters in black feathers had to hear some plain talk before they marched out of the Harrisburg barnyard as victors in the strife. We quote from some of the speeches of the liberals:

There is no member of this Legislature; there is not a single church leader who dare say that he would want the Blue Law enforced in its entirety. What we are now engaged in is enforcing a part of the law.

Our duty is clear. Let us stop this religious hypocrisy. Let us remove from the Blue Law those things we do not want to enforce. It is a pity that religion has crept into this matter. It is not the function of a Legislature to decide the conscience of man. That is his affair. If you believe that the people are still able to govern themselves, then you cannot continue the present Blue Law policy. Boys have been arrested for playing baseball on the Sabbath. The church is branding them as criminals—an awful indictment against the religious fanatics. Let us stop our methods and let us train our children to enjoy clean sports.

Be fair and prove that you are not hypocrites. Try to enforce the law against Sunday sale of gasoline. You dare not and you know it. If you attempted to prove your honesty and stopped a single gasoline station from operating on Sunday you would find at the next session of the Legislature the most powerful lobby ever assembled and there would be a bill wiping out every last vestige of the Blue Law. And yet you arrest young boys. Lay aside your local prejudice. Lay aside your bigotry. Be men and pass this amendment.

Why Mooney Is Kept in Prison

Tom Mooney insists that he is being kept in prison by the influence of California labor leaders who fear his exposures of their alliance with Big Business if he is allowed his liberty. These labor leaders know that the judge who tried him, and the jury that convicted him, are agreed that he is entirely innocent of the crime for which he is serving a life sentence. They know he went to prison on perjured testimony, and that the prosecutors connived to have perjurers brought into the state to convict him. Behind his back these labor leaders have connived to keep this innocent man in prison. H. L. Mencken, editor of the *American Mercury* says of them:

What they fear is that if he is released unconditionally he will upset their apple-cart. Things, at the moment, go well with them. They are on good terms with the Babbitts, keep the slaves they lead in order, and get their fair share of public jobs. Scores of them have their snouts in the trough. They are invited to all considerable banquets, and sit on innumerable boards and commissions. Not a few know where and how to get good tips on the stock market.

Mooney, turned loose, would spoil all that. He harbors what are called radical ideas, and does not believe that it is wise for labor leaders to be so complacent. He would try to stir up the slaves against them, and hence against the Babbitts. So they refuse to ask Governor Young to pardon him, but content themselves with asking for a parole. Out on parole, Mooney would be safely hamstrung. The moment he uttered a word against the Babbitts or against the labor leaders who play their game, he would be clapped into prison again as a Red, and there he would remain for life. Naturally enough, he protests against being paroled. What he demands is a free and unconditional pardon, as befits an innocent man.

The whole affair throws a curious light upon the present status of the whole American Labor movement. It has got so conservative that its chief dignitaries are quite as conservative as Andy Mellon himself. They are slick and shiny fellows, hobnobbing with bankers, bishops and such highly respectable fowl, and ready and eager to put down every sign of radicalism. They draw big salaries, travel incessantly and luxuriously, break up all strikes that look serious, and are first over the top when there is a banquet. A few weeks ago a group of them went to West Point, reviewed the Regiment of Cadets, and were given royal honors. Simultaneously another group delivered the poor Rayon strikers at Elizabethtown, Tenn., to the mercies of the bosses.

It goes without saying that such elegant fellows have little sympathy with Mooney. He is frankly an agitator, and if he were set at large tomorrow he would undoubtedly have something to say about their sybaritic ways, and he would even go to the length of arguing that they ought to be kicked out, to make room for men less eager to curry favor with the enemy. Down the line in the rank and file of the unions he has plenty of partisans, but the men higher up know how to keep the lid on. When resolutions are passed, they are always mild ones. There must be no Bolshevism!

It may seem incredible, but I am assured on the highest authority that it is a fact, that during the 13 years Mooney has been in prison, the *American Federationist*, the organ of the American Federation of Labor, has never so much as mentioned him. His imprisonment has been discussed elsewhere to the extent of acres of print, and even the most conservative newspapers have had to take notice of it. More, it has had repercussions all over the world, and at one time it threatened international complications. But though Mooney, without the slightest doubt, was railroaded in his character of a union man and would not have been accused at all had he not been one, the chief journal of the union movement in the United States is silent about him!

African Natives Out of Work

Formerly, in the vineyards of northern Africa, thousands of natives were employed, each carrying on his back a copper cylinder from which poisonous dust was distributed over the vines to keep down minute forms of life hostile to the growing plant and its fruit. Now the spraying of the vineyards is being done by modern mechanical means; a single truck driver can do the work of scores of men, and the poor colored men are without the employment they so much need. It is the same story all over the world. The man has been racing the machine, and now the machine has won the race and the poor man is no longer needed, except as a customer. But customers without money are poor customers; hence, in the Devil's way of looking at things, the necessity for frequent wars. It helps to get rid of surplus humans, brother men, created, originally, in the image and likeness of God.

On the Moratorium *By E. E. Cassel (Florida)*

THE last treasury report credits $7,500,000,000 in circulation, and as per demands of the federal reserve banks upon country banks this amount is increased or diminished at the option of the financial desires of New York bankers.

As a result of the deflation ordered on numerous occasions by the reserve banks, 7,000 banks were forced to close their doors. Of this number 2,500 were national banks. As fast as the national currency (paper money) reached the treasurer at Washington, it has been destroyed, thus reducing our money crop $3,000,000,000 during the past 11 years. Important in this connection is the fact that the crop of money left in the United States is apportioned as follows: Four percent of our people have 80 percent, and 96 percent of our people have 20 percent. Effective optimism, declarations nor advertising can compel either the 4 percent or the 96 percent of people to spend more than they are now spending.

This condition is the natural result of government by business executives instead of by the people. The international bankers of New York, who loaned foreign countries $17,000,000,000, it appears, caused Mr. Mellon, their representative, to get busy and have the president issue that moratorium only against further money being paid to our government for one year, seemingly and perhaps so the bankers would be sure to get theirs, regardless of the amount due the government. Many times I have related the power of business executives over congress, but in this case it was over the president, and if subsequently approved by congress it will mean a tremendous hardship for the masses to pay the present deficit plus the complete loss of the foreign loan by our government.

Had the idea of protecting or accommodating either the United States government or the German government been entertained to any extent, the moratorium would have been issued subsequent to the election of Herbert Hoover.

How the newspapers and magazines could make the mistake of commending the moratorium issued by President Hoover, which means a complete loss of our loan, at least for one year, and does not apply to the $17,000,000,000 loaned Germany by financial speculators, is for you to answer or use as facts or circumstantial evidence amounting to an indictment against this alleged wonderful executive achievement.

In lieu of the condition in which the foreign loans were negotiated and the meager possibility of collecting, the ability of our president and of congress should first be directed to our own financial situation, and either a moratorium issued or an accommodation such as granted the reserve banks amounting to the issuing of currency sufficient to meet our entire debt obligation for at least a 50-year period and without interest should be approved by congress.

The Public Health of Detroit

DETROIT is having a hard time taking care of its unemployed, but, right at a time when the poor need every dollar for the care of their families, the city was subjected to an expensive high-pressure publicity campaign in favor of toxin-antitoxin which additionally diverted more than $100,000 to the offices of private physicians.

Public funds were used to whoop up the campaign, including preparation and publication of newspaper stories, advertisements, posters, lectures, billboard advertisements, radio talks, free literature, and 251,960 visits of nurses to the homes. All this cost the city a lot of money.

When the doctors cashed in on this they were supposed to get $4 for each child, if they could contrive to get it out of the parents; otherwise they were paid $2.50 by the health department. One of the doctors who helped shove this over on Detroit is quoted in the August 8, 1931, issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* as having said:

> At no time was the question ever raised of the amount of money we were going to spend. The only question was on the results. We started out with $5,000 to pay physicians, and during the year we spent $120,000. We increased the $5,000 appropriation to $120,000. We estimate this year that the cost of payment to physicians will not be nearly so high. We have gone through the first difficulties and now it is merely a matter of taking care of children as they arrive. We have, in our budget, a definite appropriation of $45,000 to pay physicians for this work.

"A Short Tour in India" *By one of Jehovah's witnesses*

INDIA is a land of complexities; a complexity of nations, languages and religions. It is a continent rather than a country. Its population of 319,000,000 people is divided into seven distinct races, which are subdivided into numerous tribes, each speaking a language peculiar to themselves and following different religious customs and beliefs.

Statistics show that there are 222 distinct languages, besides various local dialects, whilst in their religious world the variety of creeds is legion. Hinduism, which is divided into numerous sects, claims a following of 68 percent of the population, and Christianity one percent. Their Christianity is of the same variety as in other Christian (?) lands, and would be better labeled "Churchianity".

For centuries enshrouded in superstitious ignorance, India is slowly beginning to awaken to the foolishness of some of her practices. Many are well educated, intelligent people, ranking on an equality with their Western brethren, but the masses are still held in the bondage of superstition instilled by religious fears.

Child marriage (and widowhood) still stands out as one of the most sorrowful practices. Statistics show that there are over 100,000 widows under five years of age, and 300,000 between the ages of ten and fifteen years.

Their religious laws forbid the remarrying of a widow. Thus a little girl may be married (or rather bethrothed) at the age of five, made a widow at six, and must remain so all her life. With these thoughts in mind one can realize the impotency of man to bring himself out of the terrible bondage into which he has fallen. Only Christ's kingdom can possibly cope with such a problem.

Come with me now on a tour through a small portion of this vast land and we shall see first-hand how the people live, and talk to them about their real hope of deliverance, the kingdom of God.

A Glimpse at Bombay

Our tour commences from Bombay, and a word about this wonderful city may be of interest. Bombay is a modern, westernized city of one and a quarter million population. Situated on the western coast of India and in a central position, it forms the gateway to India from the Western world. It is a business-man's city with its electric cars, automatic telephone systems and all modern conveniences. Its people are very cosmopolitan; two distinct peoples have settled there, and two distinct languages are spoken besides English.

Built on an island, its expansion is somewhat limited and in many localities there is considerable congestion, and the housing problem has been very acute. Its public buildings are palatial, as are many of the residences. On the other hand, it has a large amount of slum property where native Indians are huddled together in squalor. This, of course, is to be anticipated with such a population.

Bombay is the western terminus of two main railway systems, one serving the northern half of India, the other the central and southern areas; it is by the latter that we shall commence our journeyings. Luggage is packed, and includes a camp bed and blankets and pillow, for we shall not find these things supplied at the numerous sleeping-places encountered on the tour.

Passenger trains are divided into three services: Mail trains, Express passenger, and Local trains. The "Mails" offer the best service for those taking a long journey, and the fares are slightly more than the "Express passenger". The local trains are, as the name implies, unsuitable for anything but a local trip.

The first part of our trip is from Bombay to Madras, a distance of 800 miles and occupying thirty-three hours, including two nights. Arriving at the Victoria Terminus Station, tickets are obtained, luggage weighed and a ticket given and we proceed to find vacant lower berth sleeping accommodation in a second class compartment. This is not difficult to find, and soon we are comfortably accommodated and saying "Good-bye" to those we leave behind.

Indian Train Equipment

Being a British possession, Indian railways have been developed upon the same general lines as those found in Britain, the construction and operation being very similar except where tropical conditions have called for some modification. As is the case on all occasions where long distances have to be covered, all the carriages are fitted with sleeping accommodation.

There are four "classes" on the Indian "Mail" trains: First, Second, Inter, and Third. The third class compartments are plainly fitted and are used exclusively by the native Indian of the lower castes; the "Inter" is a little better; "Sec-

onds" are a moderately comfortable compartment with upholstered seats, electric light and fans, and lavatory accommodation, and are used by the "better class" Indian and Europeans, and they compare favorably with the English "third class" coaches. The "First" class are not much better than the "Second", but the fares make them more exclusive.

Owing to the tropical sunshine and heat there are special fittings in the window-frames to make traveling as comfortable as possible: each window is capable of being opened to the fullest extent; and besides a pane of smoked glass there is also a wooden loovred shutter which excludes the light but allows a free passage of air, and a frame fitted with a wire gauze to allow air and light through but exclude mosquitoes and other unwanted objects. Each is adjustable at the wish of the passenger.

The journey from Bombay to Madras is rather uninteresting as far as the scenery is concerned. The first 150 miles is a gradual climb until the range of mountains running parallel with the coast, the "Western Ghats", is passed. As this part of the journey is passed during the night we are unable to see much of the country. Once across this mountain range there is a clear run of some 600 miles over open, flat, scorching plains.

Dining Car Service

After a fairly good night's rest (we cannot call it sleep) the dawning light brings us to full consciousness again, the train begins to slow down, a station is just ahead. Where are we? It is Khurduwadi. There is a refreshment room here and as soon as the train has reached a standstill a man in uniform appears at the carriage window shouting "Tea, Sir" (another evidence of British ways!). "Yes, please, bring two." This is just to be going on with, for in another hour we stop at another station, a restaurant car is attached to the train and breakfast is announced.

One disadvantage of the Indian trains is the absence of corridor coaches; this means that when one wants to enjoy the privileges of a restaurant car one has to change compartments at one station, have the meal, and wait until the train stops again before returning to one's own compartment. This is not so bad as it may seem, for the train stops fairly often.

This being our first experience, we decide to investigate the facilities of the restaurant car. The smell of fried bacon is wafted along with the waiter, who brings us a plate of porridge; this is followed by a small portion of fish; then comes the 'eggs and bacon', after which one is left to fill up any vacant corners with toast, marmalade and fruit. The bill comes next, and is two rupees (3/-). That will have to last all day! Thank you very much.

Returning to our own compartment we are free to enjoy a whole day in this railway carriage. What a thought! The first consideration is the morning portion of scripture, the "manna". After this there is a new *Watch Tower* to read, and the time is interspersed with conversation with some fellow passenger and a snooze.

Madras to Travancore

At 7:30 a.m. on the following day we arrive in Madras, a town of some 500,000 people and, like Bombay, westernized to a great extent. Here we are met by a fellow pilgrim in the way to life, and are conducted to his home, where his good wife has prepared a "good old English breakfast" for us. There is not much time to spare in Madras (we shall call here on our return journey and spend a few days with the Lord's people in Kingdom service). Arrangements are made for a public meeting in two weeks' time, and after a pleasant time of fellowship we again take train for Travancore.

To reach Travancore from Madras we have to travel by train for 18 hours, and the final stage of 50 miles has to be done by motor bus. The scenery, however, is very different from that of the previous journey. The line skirts a mountain range, there is an abundance of trees, and the evidence of Indian village life is seen in various forms.

Primitive contrivances for drawing water from the numerous wells, plowing with a very primitive wooden instrument drawn by a "yoke of oxen", and other things make the journey quite interesting. The last fifty miles of the railway journey has to be made on a branch line of narrower gauge, with no fans provided, and the noonday sun is felt to an uncomfortable degree.

The end of the railway trip is Ernakulam. Here we are met by the representative of the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society in Southern India. A "Ford" motor car transformed into a bus carrying 10 persons awaits to transport us to Kottayam, a distance of 50 miles.

We are now leaving British territory, Travancore being a "native state" having its own

ruler and government but paying a good percentage to the British government for "protection". This requires our passing through the customs with our luggage; but the signing of a form declaring that we have no dutiable articles with us is sufficient to pass the local official.

Jehovah's witnesses in Kottayam

The road from Ernakulam to Kottayam is through beautiful woodland scenery, the condition of the road is good, and the driver makes "Old Henry" hop along quite well. At each village we are stopped by the local policeman to check the number of passengers for "overcrowding", and each village presents a similar picture of interest.

Usually a few shops line the road, with scattered huts and ramshackle dwellings round about. The shops are simple, square-shaped rooms open on one side, and the shopman is seen squat on the floor in front of an array of goods; he is usually chewing "betel nut", a favorite habit which discolors the mouth and tongue a vivid red. If it is a tailor's shop there is a "Singer" sewing machine with its industrious owner treadling away merrily.

We reach Kottayam at 7 p.m.; it is dark, and in the dim light of the oil street lamps we cannot see very much of the town. On arrival at the home of our host we are introduced to about ten of Jehovah's witnesses who cannot speak a word of English, are shown to our room, and proceed to enjoy a bath and general tidy up.

It is a pleasure to be in the home of one of the Lord's people. Away from modern civilization as this is, the Lord has His people serving Him with a zeal which would put many in England or America to shame.

A special cook had been engaged for our tour, one who could prepare a meal in European style. This may seem to be an extravagance. Why should not we eat the same food as the Indian? We shall have more to say about this later on. The evening meal was prepared; and after family prayer we all retire for a good night's sleep.

The morning dawns and a golden-tinted shaft of light penetrates the stately palms and banana trees out in the garden, finding its way through our open window on to the opposite wall. The voices of the rest of the household engaged in singing a morning hymn tell us that it is time to get up. A bath is prepared and we soon join the others with truly Eastern salutations.

The Ubiquitous but Useful Ford

Now our real tour has commenced. After an early breakfast luggage is packed for a two days' motor tour; this consists of cooking utensils, food, oil lamps and, if we may include him in the luggage, the cook. A local friend has kindly lent us his motor car for the trip and all is ready.

Arrangements have been made for a two days' convention for Jehovah's witnesses in the village of Talapadi, seven miles from Kottayam, the first item on the program being an address of welcome by one of the local elders. Some 80 to 90 brethren were assembled and all showed an earnestness in the worship and service of God.

Though these people are of simple upbringing, living for the most part in mud-walled huts with a roof of plaited palm leaves, and dressed only in a simple wrap of cotton cloth, yet they are well educated in the things of God and are loyally serving His kingdom interests.

Addresses were given showing the special part which the servant of God is called upon to play in these last days of the age, and the privilege he has in sowing the seeds of truth for the harvest of the next age. In the evening a public meeting was arranged in the center of the village, out in the open air. A crowd of about 100 gathered round and listened for an hour to the explanation of the purposes of God in sending Jesus into the world and of the hope of His kingdom.

Village Life at Night

Talapadi is only a small village, and there is no accommodation for travelers; so we engaged the use of an empty bungalow for the night. Sleeping out on the veranda, on a camp bed, with glowworms flying about and various other insects making weird noises in the trees, is not half a bad experience when one gets accustomed to it. To an Englishman India is an interesting country to travel in.

Amongst the interesting things seen in the village life is the native torch for use at night. It consists of a bundle of palm leaves tied together, which, when lit, smoulders with a red glow. When a light is required it is waved about and soon bursts into a flame; thus the native goes about after dark.

The next morning we are up with the sun, a bath under the trees is enjoyed, and after breakfast we prepare for a day with the Lord's people in praise and service. Four symbolize their con-

secration to the Lord by water immersion in a neighboring lake, and there are many joyful hearts.

Only one thing interferes with our whole-hearted joy, and that is to hear the Indian sing his hymns. A hymn sung in a foreign language is not very interesting; but when it is sung to a sort of native chant in a minor key using only about six different notes it becomes, to the Westerner, a trial of the flesh. However, there is a valuable lesson for us; it shows us that voice or lips, words or tune, counts for very little when the heart is in tune with the Lord, to whom the praise is offered.

These meetings were held in a privately-owned "hall", a simple rectangular building of four stone walls, with a tiled roof, situated under the shelter of the palm trees and far away from the "madding crowd" of civilization. After many hearty and long-remembered "salaams" we took our departure back to Kottayam for the night, preparatory to setting out on a fourteen days' tour farther south.

Traces of the Work of Thomas

The people of Travancore are much inclined towards Christianity, and there is a tradition that Thomas visited this part of India and introduced the teachings of Christ. Whether or not that is true, it is remarkable how many people in this locality have names of Hebrew origin. Abrahams, Jacobs, Josephs, and similar names, abound all over the state and it is supposed that they are descended from the Israelites after the dispersion from Jerusalem and Judea. In one locality there is the claim that they migrated to India at the time of the Babylonian captivity. They are known as "Syrian Christians".

Though they do not recognize the pope as their head, their organized form of "Christianity" is similar to that of the Roman church. There are as many roadside shrines of the Virgin Mary, complete with all the candle-burning idolatry, as there are Hindoo shrines in other parts of India.

The native "Christian" shaves his head bare, whilst the Hindoo shaves it bare with the exception of a round tuft varying from the size of a trouser button to about three inches in diameter, which he allows to grow long and coils up into a "bob" at the back of his head. The effect is, to say the least of it, weird.

Leaving Kottayam again, our next stopping place is the somewhat obscure village of Tiruvalla, where resides a faithful old brother whose hospitality we are to enjoy for the night. A few meet together in the afternoon for Bible study, and a few more from the neighboring dwellings call in for the evening, but this is more or less an informal gathering.

A Warm Indian Repast

By far the most interesting experience on this occasion is the insight into Indian dietetics. How would you like to try a meal in the real Indian fashion? It is dinner time (8 p.m.) and there is plenty for all, so we will accept their kind invitation.

The Indian seems to scorn the use of cutlery and crockery; his argument seems to be that hands and fingers were made long before Sheffield came into existence, so why waste money on such unnecessary things as knives and forks and spoons. As for a table, well, isn't the ground big enough?

Chairs? They only collect the dust and take up a lot of room. No, we'll do without such encumbrances. Come and sit down to dinner. Curiously reluctant, we obey. A mat of plaited palm leaves is put down on the floor and the rest of the family squat down cross-legged upon it in a circle. As this is a little awkward for us Westerners, we are honored with a stool to sit on.

The wife, our hostess, comes along with a bowl of rice and deposits it, together with three other basins of meat, vegetables and currie, in the center of the "table". Each one has a plate (it seems to be a luxury) and proceeds to help himself to a handful of rice from the central bowl, then a bit of meat and some vegetables; this process has made his hand in rather a mess and the next thing is to take the currie bowl and pour some of the mustard-pepper-soup-looking contents over his hand; this is really very economical, for it washes his hand at the same time as flavoring the rest of the dish. A handful of this mixture is taken and eaten, and so the work of feeding the inner man goes on.

If ever you want a real good hot dinner try some boiled rice with genuine Indian currie. You may like it; but when I tasted it I cried with a loud voice and said, 'Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue, for I am tormented in this flame.' Now perhaps the reader will appreciate why a special cook was engaged to take charge of the Englishman's commissariat department.

Plenty of Good Things in India

Fresh vegetables are plentiful, and the variety good. Tapioca is grown and used as a vegetable, and there are various other of earth's productions, not seen in the more northern latitudes, which are also used in this way. A long thing called "snake vegetable" is very good boiled. There is also the "lady's-finger", which is a very popular food. It is a long pod containing white seeds, and the whole thing is boiled.

Fruits are also in great abundance; bananas grow wild, and pineapples, sweet limes, popaya and pomallo are very plentiful. In the garden of our host at Kottayam there were bananas, arrowroot, tapioca, castor oil, popaya, beans, potatoes, and many other things growing.

Our next stop is Kattarakara, in central Travancore. Here we leave one member of the party behind to organize some meetings, whilst we take train for Tuticorin, a seaport town on the south coast, where we are to embark for Colombo, the capital of Ceylon. Arriving at Tuticorin at 9:30 p.m., and not knowing what accommodation there is in the town for travelers, we find refuge in the station retiring-room for the night. Meals are provided in the station refreshment-room and we make ourselves "comfy". In the morning we book a passage on the steamer leaving for Ceylon in the afternoon; then we are required to obtain a doctor's certificate of health before being allowed to enter that beautiful sunny isle.

Having a few hours to spare we distribute some literature, "A Testimony to the Rulers," to the shipping offices and general business premises of the town as a witness to the purposes of God in this our day. One such leaflet was put in the customs office. When we afterwards were on the boat we got in touch with the customs clerk and found that he had read our leaflet; and he readily purchased the whole set, saying how he longed to understand the Bible more fully.

Experiences in Ceylon

The 150 miles across to Ceylon was an experience better left undescribed. The boat rolled a good deal, and we found it convenient to lie down most of the time. We were met at Colombo by another of the Lord's saints who, being a customs clerk, quickly got us through that irksome performance of luggage examination and conducted us to the place of meeting.

Being Sunday, there was the usual afternoon service of the local company of Jehovah's witnesses being held and we joined with them in worship and praise. Special emphasis was laid upon the responsibility of the Lord's servants at this time to raise up the standard of truth before the people; to proclaim before the world that the King of kings is here to execute judgment upon the nations before the work of deliverance.

Leaving Colombo the same night, we take train to a point on the northwest coast of Ceylon, where a short steamer ferry connects with the South Indian Railway on the mainland. The night was spent in the train; and the next morning, after crossing the ferry, we journey through a stretch of desert land under a scorching sun, with sand and dust blowing in through the carriage windows in clouds. It is rather a tedious journey; breakfast is obtained on the train, after which we change on to another line where refreshment facilities are practically nil, and throughout the day we continue journeying back to Kattarakara, where our next meetings are planned.

Christ's Joint-Heirs at Kattarakara

At Kattarakara there is a Traveler's Bungalow. This is a Government-owned establishment for the use of travelers. Almost every Indian town and village of size has one. They are the only facility for casual accommodation. We rented the use of this for two days. They are clean, plainly-furnished bungalows distinguished into two classes. The "First class" provide one with bedding and food if required; the "Second class" have none of these provisions. The one we are to stay at is "Second class", and we quickly make ourselves "at home".

The three meetings held at Kattarakara were encouraging and showed one the sincerity and devotion of these primitive people whom God has been pleased to call to joint-heirship with Christ in His kingdom work. The second day we went over to a neighboring village. This was reached by a short run in the car, which we then left at the side of the road. Our path then lay through some woodland, across a rocky path and seemingly away from everywhere. Reaching a native dwelling, we heard the sound of singing and found a gathering of forty or fifty people waiting our arrival.

An address was given on the special privileges of the "Servant of Jehovah", revealing, through the Prophet Isaiah, that God has been

developing a class of people for a special work in connection with the setting up of His kingdom and now the time has come for that kingdom to be established. At night a crowd of some 150 to 200 of the general public came in from the surrounding district and listened to an address on the purposes of God.

The Devil Has Missionaries Too

Our next place to visit was another isolated village district in southern Travancore near Trivandrum, the capital of the state. Here Jehovah's witnesses have been able to bring the light of truth to a large number of people; this, of course, brings opposition from those who profess to be of the Lord's organization but who form part of the Devil's system of things.

The London Mission Society has a large institution here in the form of a school and dispensary. It employs many Hindoos as teachers in its Christian (?) schools; and one man, after serving it as a teacher for twenty-four years, read a book called *The Divine Plan of the Ages,* which gave him such a clear understanding of the Bible that he began to teach it to his scholars and friends. But the L.M.S. apparently does not want the people to understand the Bible; for on hearing of this it dismissed him from its service.

On hearing of our meetings the L.M.S. and others sent out their representatives on bicycles to warn the people not to attend; this, of course, was a good advertisement, and quite a large number turned up for the evening meeting.

The capital of the state of Travancore is Trivandrum, an Old World city still without its proper sanitary arrangements, electricity or water supplies; wells are still used, and oil is the only source of illuminant except where an enterprising individual has installed his own private plant for modern methods.

From the missionary's point of view this should be a fruitful city, for there is a good proportion of intelligent people who have some inclination to learn about the hope of life, and, judging by the numbers who came to our lecture, there is considerable desire to know more of the Bible and God's provision for salvation. Many Hindoos attended and listened intently to the message of God's judgment on hypocritical Christendom and the coming deliverance from the bondage of the "beast" and the "false prophet".

Returning home from Trivandrum we have one hundred miles of thickly wooded hills and dales, with their silvery rivers sparkling in the sun. It is a delightful corner of man's eternal home. Resting in a village en route we make a satisfying feast from earth's own natural foods.

A boy climbs a cocoanut palm and cuts down six tender cocoanuts, each yielding a pint of cool, refreshing drink; a pineapple is purchased for 3 "chuckrams" (2½d), and a dozen bananas for the same amount; with a little bread this makes our midday meal. Continuing the journey we soon reach our destination, Kottayam, followed by more public meetings and the sowing of seeds for the harvest of the incoming age of life.

Hindus Listen to a Baptism Discourse

A most interesting experience resulted from an immersion service on the following afternoon. A discourse on "Consecration and Baptism" had been given for the benefit of those who were to symbolize their consecration to the Lord, and a party of friends made their way to a riverside for the actual immersion. On reaching the place selected, a crowd of people (natives) began to gather round wondering what was to take place. A family on the opposite shore also saw us, jumped into a canoe, and paddled across. In a few minutes there was quite an audience.

Instead of proceeding with the immersion immediately, a lecture was given on the subject "Jesus Christ and Christianity". The audience was composed mainly of Hindoos, and it was pointed out to them that true Christianity is more than a code of moral laws and human philosophy: it is God's provision for giving life to a dying and dead race by the ransom sacrifice of Christ; that Hinduism is human philosophy based upon mythology, and "Orthodox Christianity" is just the same and has led the world into disbelief in God. What was intended to be merely an immersion service resulted in the proclamation of the truth of God to at least 100 "heathen" who showed more interest and appreciation than many who label themselves "Christians"; and many "Testimonies" were distributed at the conclusion of the service.

We now begin to make tracks for Bombay and home. October 17 being set apart for a world-wide witness day, a meeting is arranged in Madras on our way home. Notices are distributed at the church doors and in some of the homes of the people. Madras is a town where almost every-

one can speak English; so for once we can speak direct to the people instead of using an interpreter. What a joy! Another large and appreciative audience comes and hears the message of the Kingdom. Our hearts are cheered that the Lord has so prospered our labors for His name.

Four days are spent in calling at the homes of the people with the message which has so cheered our own hearts, and the joy of the Lord is truly our strength. Another train journey across that arid plain of central India and our tour is brought to a close, with gratitude to the Giver of all good gifts for His love and protecting care and the great privilege enjoyed in His service.

Printing Visagraph for the Blind

DISCOVERIES in television bid fair to make a complete success of Robert E. Naumburg's remarkable invention by which the blind may be quickly taught to read any book, regardless of whether or not it is printed in embossed type. The whole field of literature, in all languages, is thus thrown open to the sightless. At present they have access to about one-tenth of one per-cent, embossed in Braille, Grade One and a Half, Braille, Grade Two, New York Point or Moon Type.

The Printing Visagraph is about the size of a desk, and of two main parts, the lighthouse, which does the work of the human eye, and the printer, which raises, on light aluminum, letters, all of one height, which are of the general shape of the letters being scanned by the lighthouse.

The scanning of the printed letters of a book or magazine or newspaper is done by a beam of light from an electric lamp, broken up by television methods into six points of light which are made to operate dots and dashes corresponding to the shape of the letter. Thus the letter *T* comes out in the form of a long horizontal dash and four vertically grouped dots.

The Visagraph was demonstrated in April at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, to the World Conference on Work for the Blind. At the demonstration, a young woman, blind, adjusted the instrument without the aid of any other person and read from a book with which she was not familiar at the rate of twenty words per minute. She had learned to operate the machine and read the alphabet in less than a month.

The aluminum sheets can be preserved as a permanent record, or they can be ironed out and used over again.

We know that in God's own good time "the eyes of the blind shall be opened", but in the meantime we should think it would give an immense amount of satisfaction to Mr. Naumburg and his associates to have been instrumental in bringing out such a wonderful device for assisting the blind. We hope for a wide use and popularity of the machine. We have no information as to its cost, but would imagine that item to be considerable.

MacDonald's Day of Judgment

THE Wailing Wall riots at Jerusalem took place August 23-24, 1929, and seem to have marked the day of judgment for Ramsay MacDonald. In the investigation and settlement of that affair the Balfour covenant with the Jews was practically disowned and the Zionists were driven to a discouragement bordering on despair.

Oddly enough, it was just two years later, August 23-24, 1931, that the crisis arose in British financial affairs which has ended the political life of Ramsay MacDonald. It was on the 23rd that he saw he could no longer carry on as head of the Labor government, and on the 24th that his resignation as premier of the British Empire took place.

Aluminum Poisoning *By H. C. Temple, M.D. (Ohio)*

THERE has been considerable of discussion pro and con in regard to the effects of aluminum on food prepared in aluminum cooking utensils, some contending that it is harmless, others that the aluminum poisons the food cooked therein.

Dr. Charles T. Betts, of Toledo, Ohio, has published a work on "Aluminum Poisoning", in which he shows the injurious effects of aluminum on the human system, when taken even in very minute particles, and he contends that its poisonous effects may be, and often are, obtained from food of various kinds when prepared in aluminum cooking utensils.

Dr. G. Schmidt corroborates this testimony by showing the poisonous effects of aluminum drugs; and Dr. S. R. Love, by a series of electronic analyses fully confirms the findings of Dr. Schmidt and Dr. Betts, and establishes beyond a reasonable doubt the injurious effects of aluminum upon the human system, and the possibility of poisoning by food prepared in aluminum cooking vessels.

The tests and observations made by Dr. Love, and the lectures of Dr. Schmidt, and the articles written by Dr. Betts are especially strong and convincing. Unlike Dr. Harvey W.Wiley, Dr. A. S. Cushman, and other defenders and apologists for the aluminum trust, they do not stop at mere chemical or electronic analysis and draw conclusions therefrom, but they establish a convincing connection between this method of taking particles of aluminum or compounds thereof into the human system and the definite effect on the person thus partaking.

Dr. Wiley and Dr. Cushman merely analyzed food for aluminum, and, because they found only small quantities or mere traces of aluminum in suspected food, concluded that persons partaking of such food could not possibly become poisoned thereby; while Dr. Love and Dr. Betts each found poisoned persons and then traced the poison by means of scientific tests back to the aluminum and the aluminum-poisoned food.

I am thoroughly convinced that certain kinds of food cooked in aluminum cooking utensils are poisonous and dangerous in proportion to the weakness or diseased condition of the person partaking of it, and that even the very stronges' will be injured to some degree thereby, even though it may not be apparent for some time.

Aluminum poisoning may be regarded in very much the same manner as hay fever. People of supersensitive respiratory tract cannot go through ragweed or goldenrod patches without danger of the effect of that which they inhale of the pollen. It is as absurd, says Dr. Love, for the healthy person to say to the hay fever victim that there is no harm in inhaling the pollen because he can do so without harm, as it is for the man who can digest anything without injury to say to the person of weaker digestion that there is no harm in eating food cooked in aluminum containers.

Symptoms of aluminum poisoning are very similar to that of lead poisoning, depending much upon individual susceptibility to the effects of the mineral or its alkaloids or compounds in the system: some persons can imbibe large quantities without evil effects being manifest, while others may become poisoned by very minute quantities.

Following the prolonged absorption of small quantities of the metal or some alkaloid or compound thereof taken into the system with the daily food, slight indigestion is usually first manifest, then periodic headaches with attacks of dizziness, usually occurring a few hours after the meal; this is followed by tenderness and slight pains or cramping in the stomach and bowels, with nausea. These symptoms increase in severity as the person continues to imbibe the poison, until finally ulceration of the stomach and bowels results and the victim becomes an incurable invalid.

Two great forces are operative in fostering this evil upon the people. First: Because of the great financial interests involved, the aluminum trust is hiding from the people a knowledge of the evil effects resulting from food cooked in aluminum vessels and is making false claims for the safety and convenience of aluminum cooking utensils. And, second: Because of the beauty and convenience of aluminum cooking utensils, the majority of housewives are loth to believe in its evil effects.

In a South Carolina Mill Town *By a Colporteur*

FOR the past several years I have noticed conditions gradually growing worse and worse, and have been working among the semistarved for the past three years, but not until yesterday did I really get my eyes open to actual conditions among the mill workers. We get our mail through the post office located in the mill commissary. While in the commissary yesterday I thought it would be convenient to get a few groceries (the store is of brick, of huge dimensions, and has the appearance of a well-kept modern department store), but instead of coming out with an armful of groceries, I came out with a heartful of utter disgust. Here is what I found:

Onions (selling elsewhere for 3c a pound), 10c
Shredded Wheat (selling elsewhere for 13c a package), 20c
Kellogg's Bran (selling elsewhere for 13c a package), 25c

In other words, they wanted 55c for a 29c order.

Upon discovery of above exorbitant prices, I made inquiries and found that this is just "the beginning of sorrows". The mill hands patronized other stores until the "big wigs" notified every department in the mill that none could buy their groceries outside the commissary, that to do so might cause their dismissal from work. Hence the poor, illiterate pieces of humanity are forced to work hard and long hours for $8 to $11 a week and then turn around and pay twice, and sometimes three times, as much as the man on the outside for his eats.

As I sit here and write I can hear the grunts of an old man, seventy-nine years old, who is wearily pushing a plow all day long in order to keep away from the doors of the poorhouse.

In the rurals of Georgia, last week, I spoke to a white man who is trying to raise a family of eight little children on fifty cents a day. If this isn't a miracle, what is it?

Do we need the Kingdom? You be the judge?

This is just a sample of the sufferings of the poor, and our hearts grow heavy as we see the terrible strain under which the people have to live, but it spurs us on with this message of hope, but, sad to say, it seems too good for their weakened minds to grasp. It seems as though, when they fully realize the blessings of the Kingdom, when Satan will no longer be able to enthrall with his devilish schemes, their songs of praise must rise higher and higher and never cease, for it will be so utterly different from the browbeaten lives they must live now.

George Bernard Shaw on Russia

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, recently back from a trip to Russia, says that the Russian government is the ablest and most enlightened in the civilized world, that there is no unemployment, and that the people are healthy, care-free and full of hope. He thinks that in Russia one of our racketeers of the Al Capone type would not have as much chance of survival as a rat in a yard full of terriers. In a paragraph full of grim humor he says:

If you walk into a State bank (banking in Russia is a public function, as it should be in every sensible country) and proffer a sum of money on deposit they will pay you 8 percent interest on it. But if you do this on a scale which suggests you are obtaining more than your fair share, their income tax commissioners will look into the matter; and if they find that you have been speculating or exploiting the labor of others, your relatives will presently miss you and you will not turn up again. There are no millionaires nor ladies and gentlemen there. Priests are so scarce that unless you go into a church where they are actually officiating you will not notice their existence.

More Radio Blessings Ahead

A SUBSCRIBER in Arkansas sends us a clipping telling of a French priest offering up prayers to be saved from the perils of the radio. Our subscriber thinks the preachers in France are getting scared, and that they do not want their prisoners to know what they have been doing to them. All of this seems reasonable, and if these prayers against the efforts of Jehovah's witnesses to enlighten the people should turn to curses and anathemas, we can be sure the witness will go out over more and better stations constantly and that more and more people will be hearing the message of the Kingdom. Every blessing from these priests and preachers is a curse; every curse, a blessing. The worst thing that could happen to us would be that they should "bless" us.

Union Pacific After Business

HOW are the mighty fallen! There is so little business to be had, and trucks are taking so much of even that small amount, that so great a railroad as the Union Pacific is going out, cap in hand, and begging for business from door to door. There is nothing wrong about this; it is all right every way, but it is an unusual thing for the executives of a great railroad to send all employees of the Maintenance of Way department out to talk to the storekeepers and others, to try to get their business, and to demand the names of those talked to and whether their attitude toward the U. P. is good or adverse. It shows anxiety; and the anxiety is abundantly justified. The employees are given a hint that if they do not solicit business it won't be long before they will be out of jobs. A circular to all employees of the department says:

> I had hoped that the Superintendent's letter of March 17th was fully explanatory as to the seriousness of the situation confronting the railroads, and you should make use of every possible opportunity to talk to shippers, explaining the service we afford and the necessity of our increasing our earnings if we are to maintain present forces.

Georgia Power Company Rates

	Atlanta Rates	Jacksonville Rates
11 kwh., lighting only	$1.55	$0.77
30 kwh., lighting only	2.50	2.10
200 kwh., cooking, refrigeration, lighting	9.00	6.95
387 kwh., cooking, refrigeration, lighting	12.74	10.69
229 kwh. for lighting; 242 kwh. for power	27.53	23.29
700 kwh. for lighting; 1,300 kwh. for power	103.90	86.00
1,000 kwh. for lighting; 3,000 kwh. for power	183.83	102.50
2,000 kwh. for cooking, heating and refrigeration	61.94	52.50
22,624 kwh. for lighting; 26,220 kwh. for power	1,217.23	1,090.78
35,000 kwh., combined lighting and power	979.02	650.00
368 kwh. small industrial power	22.18	11.04
Sums of the two columns	$2,621.42	$2,036.62
Difference between the sums		$584.80

THE Georgia Power Company, when it came to the Mourner's Bench before the people of Georgia, was not as penitent as it should have been. In the effort to prove that neither they nor others like them would be faithful if placed in positions of public trust, they made the mistake of attacking the rates of the Jacksonville (Florida) municipal plant, claiming that the rates of that plant are 45.5 percent higher than the national average.

This attack seemed to the Jacksonville commissioner of public utilities so uncalled for that he made eleven comparisons of the rates of the two plants, and they showed that in every instance the Jacksonville rates were much lower than the Georgia Power Company rates.

When you come to think of it, how eager these affiliates of the National Electric Light Association are to shine as benefactors! In 1930 the twenty largest ones, gas and electric, serving the ten largest cities in the United States, gained $4,544,000 in gross income and $3,594,000 in net profits over 1929. They did not like to have temptation rest in the way of their fellow men, so they took all they could get during these hard times, so as to keep others from getting it, and being injured by it.

Tuberculin Testing of Cattle in Ohio

SINCE the farmers have learned that often their best cattle are seized under the tuberculin tests, and that the supposedly tuberculous meat is sold to the people at full price, and that there are no known instances where milk from tuberculous cattle has conveyed tuberculosis to humans, they are getting less and less enthusiastic about having their herds decimated, and getting only a portion of what the cattle condemned are really worth.

Hence we read in one of the Dayton (Ohio) papers that the sheriff is sending deputies along with the state veterinarians, to preserve order and prevent violence. It seems like a prudent thing for him to do, so says a Dayton subscriber, because "both the republican and democratic sheriffs have been caught taking several thousand dollars from the county through unfair tactics; so the people have no faith in them. They are allowed 75c a day to feed the county prisoners, but keep the largest amount of it and starve the prisoners on weak coffee and bread".

Burned 75 Acres of Oats *By George F. Gardner (Massachusetts)*

IN THE Boston *Globe* of July 30 I noticed where a farmer in Illinois harvested 5 acres of oats and when he found that he could get but 11 cents a bushel for his grain, which had cost him 40 cents to raise, he burned 75 acres so as to avoid adding 4 cents more a bushel for harvesting and threshing.

My query is this: How many packages of rolled oats could have been gleaned from this seventy-five acres? And how many hungry children would it have fed? and for how long? Interesting conjecture, isn't it?

There must be something wrong when a bountiful God will give a man ripe grain like this, and our social system forces him to destroy it; and that at a time when it is most urgently needed by the innocent unfortunates of our enlightened (?) land.

The Depression in the Far East *By Our Korean Correspondent*

BECAUSE of the world-wide financial depression, and the low value of silver, the trade between Japan and China has been very miserable for the last few years. The Japanese financial department published information that the import excess up to the end of May of this year is about $2,500,000, which is record-breaking since there was trade with China. They say that if they continue to publish the result of the trade there will be great discomfort among the people, and so they will stop publishing.

In Japan, in the year 1930 about 40,000 factories discharged 569,433 employees. Of these, 409,284 were females, discharged because the thread-making and textile business was very bad. And 160 factories closed down altogether.

The price of cocoons has fallen to a very sad mark, $1.04 for every 8.2817 pounds of cocoons. Therefore most of the farmers are broken-hearted and some of them are feeding their cocoons and mulberry leaves to their cattle instead of raising summer breeds of silk worms.

In Korea the price of barley has fallen to 30c per bushel. This is the lowest price since 1902. Barley is the summer food of Korean farmers.

The Korean governor general's estimate of income for the year 1931 is $119,000,000, made with great care, in consideration of the financial depression. But in reality the depression is worse than ever, so there will be about $10,000,000 deficit, with no way to make the deficit good. Furthermore, from the year 1932 the help from the Japanese government, $7,500,000, will be cut off and the necessary expenses of the 16th division of the army will be added. There will be no way of passing through this difficulty without levying heavier taxes upon the people. "Thy kingdom come," speedily.

Obedience the Way to Life

NO ONE will ever gain eternal life who does not get a knowledge of the only true God; give God the first place in his heart; obey God's commandments to the best of his ability; get a knowledge of Jesus Christ, God's Son; accept Jesus as the bread from heaven; hear and listen to His voice; become one of His sheep; do the work Jesus gives him to do; give earthly possessions a secondary place in his heart, and show love and mercy toward all.

Disobedience is the way to death. Obedience is the path to God's favor and hence to His gift of everlasting life.

Ever hear about Noah? Yes; of course. Well, let's think a little bit about him. "By faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an ark to the saving of his house; by the which he condemned the world, and became heir of the righteousness which is by faith."—Heb. 11:7.

Noah lived in a time when things were not going right in the earth. When Lucifer became Satan, the opposer of God, back there in Eden, about the time of the fall of our first parents, he carried with him in his insurrection some of the angels of God; we do not know how many.

In the sixth chapter of Genesis Satan's evil influence over these formerly obedient sons of God is revealed. It does not say that it was at his instigation that some of these angels "kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation" and were disobedient in the days of Noah, but we know that such was the case. The story of what happened is clear. Here is the account just as it appears in the Scriptures:

"And it came to pass, when men began to multiply on the face of the earth, and daughters were born unto them, that the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose. And the Lord said, My spirits [spirit sons, angels: the word is in the plural] shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh. . . . There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown."—Gen. 6:1-4.

We can see what this means. Satan saw that man was dying, and, ever desiring to make it appear that the Creator's word is not to be trusted, cast about for a way to create a race that would not be subject to death. Though he had lied to Eve and told her she would not surely die, Eve was now dead, and so was her husband, Adam. Together they had sinned and together they had died. "The wages of sin is death." "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Nothing was saved out of the wreck. Both souls had sinned, and both had been destroyed.

Evidently by Satan's arrangement, multitudes of the angels were induced to assume human form, and to live as men. As men they took, that is, seized, as many of the daughters of men as they chose, and made them their wives. The result was what Satan expected.

When the children of these unions were born they became giants. The greater vitality of their fathers made them so, naturally, and the records of the doings of these giants are all the basis there is for the so-called mythologies of ancient Greece and Rome and other lands. Their fame has come down to us over more than five thousand years. There are traces of their work in Egypt, Palmyra, Easter Island and elsewhere.

This mixed race was an evil race. We read further that "God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually". (Gen. 6:5) If matters had been left to go on, the original Adamic stock would have been entirely wiped out. Taking as many as they chose the disobedient ones would soon have taken all the women, the sons of Adam would have been destroyed, and there would have been nothing left in the earth but a race of hybrids obnoxious to the divine arrangement.

It is probable that at the time that God made His purposes known to Noah there were very few in the earth who maintained their integrity toward Jehovah God. There may not have been more than the four families of Noah, and the wives of his three sons, but, in any event, "Noah was a just man, and perfect in his generations." (Gen. 6:9) This does not mean he was physically perfect, but that he was perfect in his complete devotion to Jehovah; but as for the rest of humanity we have the record that "all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth".—Gen. 6:12.

Noah Did as God Commanded

Up to this time there had never been rain in the earth, but as "Noah walked with God" (Gen. 6:9) he "found grace in the eyes of Jehovah" (Gen. 6:8) and God took him into His confidence, called his attention to the fact that the earth was filled with violence, a thing Noah could not help seeing and knowing, and told him of His purpose to bring a flood that would wipe out the whole wretched arrangement of things.

Then followed the test of Noah's obedience. He was told to make an ark, a huge box of about 80,000 tons capacity, as large as the very largest liners as far as capacity goes, wherein he, his wife, his sons and his sons wives, and pairs of all the animals would be saved alive in a flood that he, Jehovah God, was about to bring upon the earth.

Preparation of that ark, namely, the building of a vessel over 500 feet long and over 90 feet wide, and three stories high, must have taxed Noah's resources, and that of his sons, and their time and strength, for many years. Divine wisdom showed him how to make his tools, and how to use them to best advantage, but even then it was a huge task.

In the absence of statements in Holy Writ to the contrary it is evident that Noah had hundreds of employees over a term of years, and though they ate at his table and shared his bounty they were unbelievers and scoffers. During all the time that the ark was in preparation Noah was, so the Scriptures declare, "a preacher of righteousness."—2 Pet. 2:5.

The preaching which Noah did by example was as convincing as the preaching which he did orally. He preached obedience to Jehovah God by placing all of his property and laying all of his powers, his time, his influence, all that he had, in God's hands.

Aren't you glad that he did it? Aren't you glad that we have the simple record, "According to all that God commanded him, so did he"? Noah is your direct personal ancestor, whoever you are. Not only did God make of one blood all nations of men that dwell on the face of the earth, and we correctly apply that to father Adam, but, additionally, at the time of the flood that blood stream narrowed down to the one man Noah, for only he and his direct lineal descendants survived.

And don't you suppose that Noah himself was glad? Think of all the years, all the effort that was put forth in dressing those great timbers, and swinging them into position, and pinning them securely, and calking the great vessel, inside and out, and conscious all the time that the great bulk of the observers, even those engaged on the boat, and those that had listened to his warnings, were scoffers.

How do you suppose Noah felt when he saw all the animals, pairs of them of every kind, come trooping into the ark which he had made? Apparently he did not have to drive them in. The angels attended to that. Noah was already in the ark. The account says: "They went in unto Noah into the ark, two and two of all flesh, wherein is the breath of life."—Gen. 7:15.

All Noah and his family had to do was to act as a reception committee and say, 'Right this way, boys and girls. Your room is two flights up, second door to the right.' Or, 'This way, Mr. and Mrs. Hippo; we have saved a nice big airy room for you on this floor, in the bow of the boat.'

The lion roared his delight, the elephant trumpeted in glee, the dogs barked joyously, the horses neighed, the rooster crowed, the parrot screeched, the tiger purred, a thousand different kinds of birds sang, and in every way they knew how the whole menagerie as they came on board showed their good will and friendliness to the one that was being used to save their lives.

And how do you suppose Noah and his family felt when the whole company was on board and all was in order and promptly the great door began to slide in its grooves and he realized that the great Jehovah God had shut him in? Wasn't he well repaid for all his obedience? He was.

And how do you suppose all the passengers felt when the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened, and the deluge came down, first a few drops, then a patter, then blinding sheets of a great storm, and then cloudburst after cloudburst, the lightning crashing and the thunder rolling, with death to all outside but life to all inside? The animals were not disturbed. They were made to know they were in the place of safety. There was no disorder. We may be sure of it.

And how do you suppose Noah and his family felt when, the waters rising higher and higher,

they finally felt the great boat gently lifted on the bosom of the rising seas? Weren't they glad then that they had taken God at His word and shaped the timbers carefully and driven home the great pins so that they would hold, and put the pitch on with care, inside and out?

And what do you suppose were their feelings when they emerged into another world, a world in which all was secure, a world in which there were no fallen angels to seize their wives or daughters, no giants to fill the earth with corruption and violence, a world that should never again be overwhelmed by a flood of waters? We know how they felt, for we have the record of it. Their first act as they emerged from the ark of safety was to worship God, Maker of heaven and earth, and to praise Him for His great deliverance.

As in the Days of Noah, So Now

We pause for a moment to make an application of this act of obedience to our own times. Today the witnesses of God are confronted with much the same kind of situation as Noah and his family faced back there more than four thousand years ago.

Today, as then, there are giants in the earth that have a power above the human. There are great financial giants that have the power to drag the millions of men and women into a slavery as complete as any that existed before the flood. These giants have the machinery in their hands, and know how to use it so as to betray peace-loving men and women into engaging in and supporting war in the most horrid forms in which it has ever been waged.

These giants have it in their power to lay hold upon all the property of the world, and to charge the people for their necessities as much as they desire, and there is no limit to their avarice. These giants have the armies of the world at their beck and call. They have the statesmen of the world kowtowing to them in abject submission. And they have the clergy of the world blessing them and telling them, in defiance of all Scripture and all common sense, that they are the salt of the earth, the kingdom of heaven, the elect of God, the heirs of all God's blessings here and hereafter.

These giants have developed an interest system which is as unscriptural as it is impossible of continuance. It is a system that is grinding the faces of the poor, wrecking the middle classes, and maintaining in idleness and uselessness millions of parasites who have never done for their fellow men one single useful act.

God is about to cause another catastrophe similar to the flood that will sweep these all away. The only ones that will be saved in that flood will be those that get into the ark of safety. That ark is the kingdom of Jehovah God, of which Christ Jesus is the great executive officer now present. It is earth's only hope. There is no other.

As Noah of old warned the people of the coming flood, so Jehovah's witnesses today sound again the warning of the deluge of God's wrath as it will be manifested in Armageddon. As there was scoffing and ridicule then, so there is scoffing and ridicule now. But as there was no other way to safety then, so there is no other way to safety now. "As it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be in the days of the Son of man."

The very fact that the warning is being given is evidence that the catastrophe is near at hand. The warning was given by Judge Rutherford in his address at Columbus, July 26, 1931. The message was broadcast on more than 500 stations, making it inconceivably the greatest radio message ever uttered.

The very fact that Jesus taught us to pray for God's kingdom implies that it is the only hope of the world, and the very fact that that kingdom is being announced as now present, and that it is being urged as earth's only hope of deliverance from racketeers financial, political and ecclesiastical, is also evidence that the flood of God's wrath will soon be upon the world.

That brings us back to the subject of Noah's obedience. If it was well for Noah and his family, and the other creatures that were saved with him in the ark, to fall in line with Jehovah's provision for them, what do you think about the present situation? Is it best to be obedient and fall into line or not? The question answers itself.

"By Faith Abraham . . . Obeyed"

And now, having taken rather more time in the consideration of one life of obedience than we had meant to do, let us consider another, and in some respects a still more prominent example, if that be possible, namely, that of Abraham, the father of the faithful. The out-

lines of Abraham's acts of obedience are presented in one connected account in Hebrews 11:8-19.

"By faith Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, *obeyed;* and he went out, not knowing whither he went." (Verse 8) Abraham was a successful business man, with 318 male servants in his establishment; but at 75 years of age he broke loose from his old connections in Ur of the Chaldees. (This is the city now being excavated by the University of Pennsylvania department of archæology.) As an act of obedience to Almighty God, Abraham went several hundred miles across a dangerous country to take up his abode in a land of which he had no previous knowledge, and in which throughout his lifetime he was a sojourner, a stranger and a pilgrim.

We continue reading from the Scripture account. "By faith he sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob, the heirs with him of the same promise: for he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." (Verses 9 and 10)

These verses tell us just why Abraham was content to tear himself away from a substantial city in which he was himself one of the most substantial citizens. It was because he had hopes of sometime seeing the kingdom of God and being a part of it.

Will his hopes be gratified? Listen to the voice of Jesus himself, addressed to His critics, the scribes and Pharisees and other hypocrites: "When once the Master of the house is risen up, and hath shut to the door, and ye begin to stand without, and to knock at the door, saying, Lord, Lord, open unto us; and he shall answer and say unto you, I know you not whence ye are: then shall ye begin to say, We have eaten and drunk in thy presence, and thou hast taught in our streets. But he shall say, I tell you, I know you not whence ye are; depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity. There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, when ye shall see Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets, in the kingdom of God, and you yourselves thrust out. And they shall come from the east, and from the west, and from the north, and from the south, and shall sit down in the kingdom of God."—Luke 13:25-29.

How do you suppose Abraham will feel then? Won't he be glad that he left Ur and went to Canaan, just as Jehovah God had told him to do? He will be "in the ark". He will be in the Kingdom. He will be safe, and he will be supremely happy. When the door is shut he will be on the inside.

And as for those that would not go into the ark, the Kingdom, and would not allow others to go in who wanted to do so, how do you suppose they will feel? Well, they will feel just like the outsiders felt back there in the days of Noah, as soon as it began to rain. The ark that they had sneered at and poohpoohed at did not look like such a bad place after all. It looked like a good place to be in. And if they could have got in out of the wet, especially if they could have run things their own way after they got in, they would have been well pleased if Almighty God would have slid open the door and invited them to make a run for shelter. But He did not do it, and they drowned. The time for kidding and joshing and sneering and ridiculing and lying had gone, and with it had gone the chance of life. Nobody has ever been or ever will be compelled to be an heir of life.

There are plenty of people in the earth today that are in the same fix as were those critics back there in the days of Noah and as the scribes and Pharisees and hypocrites of Christ's day will be when the course that they decided upon back there has come to its natural and legitimate end.

It is just as easy now to turn away permanently from the kingdom of God as it was in Noah's day to ridicule the ark which God had provided as man's and beast's only way of safety. It is just as easy now to ridicule the kingdom of God, earth's only hope, as it was for the scribes and Pharisees and hypocrites to hold out against Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of God. All they had to do was to keep close together, bound together by the cords of sectarianism and hatred of the light of advancing truth.

Jehovah Rewarded Abraham's Obedience

We continue our story in the book of Romans, for the story of Abraham's life appears in many places in the sacred Word. In the 4th chapter we are told that Abraham had been promised by Jehovah that he should be the heir of all the world, a father of many nations. His acceptance of that promise was an act of faith. The apostle says that "being not weak in faith, he

[Abraham] considered not his own body now dead, when he was about a hundred years old, neither yet the deadness of Sarah's womb: he staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to God; and being fully persuaded that, what he had promised, he was able also to perform". —Rom. 4:19-21.

Had Abraham remained in Ur of the Chaldees he would have died childless; but see how God rewarded his obedience in going forth from the land of his nativity into the land where the remainder of his life was spent. Returning to the account in the 11th chapter of Hebrews, the apostle says:

"Therefore sprang there even of one, and him as good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude, and as the sand which is by the sea shore innumerable." (Verse 12) Every Hebrew in the world today, and every Hebrew that has ever lived, including the Lord Jesus Christ himself, is a descendant of Abraham and owes his life and his lineage to Abraham's obedience in leaving Ur of the Chaldees.

Abraham's descendants extend further than to include the Jews. They also include all the Ishmaelites and the Midianites, and other descendants of Keturah. A reasonable estimate of their total number is that they would be sufficient, if now living, to populate the whole of Asia as thickly as it is now peopled.

But Abraham is the father of an infinitely greater multitude than those who have descended from him according to the flesh, and this comes about by an even greater act of obedience than that which brought him out of Ur of the Chaldees. The account in the 11th chapter of Hebrews goes on:

"By faith Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac; and he that had received the promises offered up his only begotten son, of whom it was said, That in Isaac shall thy seed be called: accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead; from whence also he received him in a figure."—Heb. 11:17-19.

Would You Do It?

Try to put yourself in Abraham's place. He had left his old home and nearly all his kindred to go into a far country in obedience to Jehovah's command. His father had died on the way. He had, after a long, long journey, arrived in the promised land. He had been assured that because of his obedience he should be the heir of the world and the father of many nations. He had waited and waited, years and years, and finally, in his old age, when he was ninety, Ishmael had been born. But he was told that this should not be his heir. He had waited yet again another ten years, and finally, when he was a hundred years of age, and Sarah was seventy-five, Isaac had been born. Here at last was the one that was to be his heir, the desire of his heart.

Under the tender, watchful eyes of aged parents, Isaac had grown into beautiful young manhood. He had blossomed out into a youth of twenty-five, not yet quite a full-grown, mature man, for the age of maturity is thirty, but he was at an age of great attractiveness, an age when a good young man is attractive to everybody, an age of strength and beauty and grace and thoughtfulness, for a man learns much by the time he is twenty-five.

And suddenly God put Abraham's love and obedience to a great test. The account is in the 22d chapter of Genesis. "Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of."—Gen. 22:2.

Can we fathom the depths of the agony of this old man, now 125 years of age, as he thought what this would mean to Isaac, to Sarah and to himself? Yet he waited not a day to show his obedience to the divine command. Early in the morning, the very next morning, the account shows, with Isaac and two servants, he started on one of the most terrible three-day journeys that any father ever took. And finally they came to the place.

And how do you suppose Abraham felt when, as he and his only son, the one whom he loved, drew near to the place of sacrifice, that son, himself well able to put up a stiff fight for his life, had he seen fit to do so, looked calmly in his father's face and asked, "My father, . . . behold the fire and the wood; but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?"

And how do you suppose Abraham felt when with aching heart he replied, "My son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering"? And what could have been his feelings as together they were building an altar, and laying the wood in order, and it finally came time for him to bind Isaac and lay him upon the wood.

The climax of his agony came when he stretched forth his hand with the knife in it. Another moment and the warm blood of the one he loved best on earth would be gushing forth to redden the altar and the earth beneath and Abraham's heart would be torn in two.

"Because Thou Hast Obeyed My Voice"

Ah! But what is this? The angel of Jehovah catches him with upraised knife and stays the whole proceeding. He is forbidden to touch the lad, and there, caught in a thicket by his horns, is the ram which God provided to take the place of the lamb of Abraham's heart.

Dear friend, you know the story. You know what it all means. You know that in that allegory Abraham represented our heavenly Father, while Isaac represented His only Son, the One whom He loved, the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. What Abraham went through only faintly pictures what the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ went through that a Savior and Redeemer for humanity might be provided, that God's name might be vindicated and His original purposes regarding mankind brought to fruition.

And now, how about it? What do you think about Abraham's reward for his obedience? Was he adequately repaid? Ah, yea! Right there, when he caught sight of that ram in the thicket, Abraham saw Christ Jesus, the Lamb of God. "Abraham rejoiced to see my day; and he saw it, and was *glad*."

Can you imagine just how glad Abraham was as he went back home? Try to picture in your mind the reversal of that three-day trip. Quite probably the return journey was made in a single day. Abraham and Isaac would want to get home as soon as they could and tell Sarah and all the rest of the family all about it.

And the story has been told and retold for centuries, and it will never grow old. It is a story of faith, yes. But it is a story of obedience too. And in the picture of what happened on Mount Moriah not only can we see the faith and obedience of Abraham, but we can see the obedience which led Christ Jesus to Calvary and would have kept Him on the tree even had deliverance been granted from any other source than the hand of God.

The way of obedience is life, and it is happiness too. And there is no other way to either.

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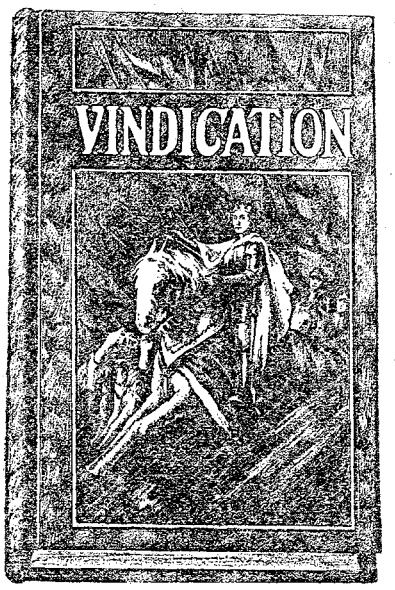

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International Trade Barriers

A LARGE part of the time of our statesmen in Washington is occupied with discussing the tariff, which affects more or less directly every citizen in the country and is therefore properly the subject for a somewhat elementary article in *The Golden Age*. We do not claim to have the wisdom to go deeply into this subject.

The levying of a tariff is confessedly purely a selfish act of national legislation. There is no pretense that one is ever levied for the benefit of anybody else. The only question at issue is as to whether, as a purely selfish act, its operation is to the advantage or disadvantage of the one who levies it.

Customs duties on goods inbound, outbound, or in transit date back thousands of years. With the Greeks the usual rate of customs duties upon both imports and exports was about 2 percent. In the Dark Ages transit duties were imposed on all goods passing through the central part of Europe. The European continent thus became covered with a network of customs lines, which lines still persist and greatly hamper trade.

Tarif himself was a Mussulman chief. In the year 709 (A. D.) he invaded Spain with a force of 500 Moors and founded the seaport city of Tarifa, which soon became the place where customs were collected; hence the word "tariff".

In the formation of the German Empire one of the great problems was to abolish the local transit customs, but it was finally accomplished. Transit duties have disappeared except in China. Export duties are of importance only in Turkey and India.

In the United States the first tariff act was passed on July 4, 1789. The average rate of duty then was low, being about 8½ percent. By the year 1918 the percentage of free goods had increased until it reached 75.51 percent. This is the nearest the United States ever came to free trade. At present it is far removed from the position occupied in 1918.

Before the imposition of the income tax, import duties made up nearly one-half of the federal receipts. They now make up about 15 percent, or about the same as those of France and Italy.

European Tariff Walls

We Americans like to talk about Europe's foolish tariff walls. In America we have forty-eight states, stretching three thousand miles from east to west and fifteen hundred miles north and south, without any intervening customs barriers. Of course, the United States Constitution forbids the separate states from doing so, but if any state in the United States were to undertake to levy an import duty, export duty or transit duty as respects any other state a roar of indignation would go up from all over the country. Europe may have all the barriers she pleases between her twenty states, but not Uncle Sam. Uncle Sam is most inconsistent in this, as all can plainly see.

Arthur Henderson, British foreign minister, declares that the tariffs which are strangling Europe are doing more to continue the existing world depression than any of the other six causes which are the major reasons for the world's economic suffering at this time. Mr. Henderson styles these conditions as a state of economic war, a policy of madness.

Mr. Henry Bell, director of Lloyd's and of the Bank of England, terms these European imposts "the machine gun, the high explosive, the poison gas of economic well being". Walter Leaf, late chairman of the Westminster Bank of London, speaking sarcastically of the same levies and the statesmen who drew them up, said: "I desire to compliment the statesmen and politicians of Europe on the success of their policy. They have endeavored to impede trade by every means in their power. They have imposed embargoes, credit restrictions, tariffs and licenses. In a word, they have done

everything in their power to interfere with the free flow of trade between country and country; and no one can doubt their success. There is, however, one fatal drawback to that achievement. It has meant the suicide of Europe."

Seeing clearly that Europe's customs duties interfere with her prosperity and that since the war these tariff walls are not only more numerous than ever before, but also higher than ever before, Mr. Briand, minister of foreign affairs of France, urged the formation of a United States of Europe, the principal object of which was to get rid of these burdensome rates; but when at almost the same instant Austria and Germany took him at his word and got together and arranged to do what he had advocated, the French were alarmed and incensed and demanded that the plan be abolished.

Proceeding along somewhat similar lines Great Britain, through her board of trade, only this year has proposed to all Europe that they reduce their customs rates on certain imports from Britain by 25 percent. None of the countries approached refused, and none of them accepted. They said in effect that they would be willing to consider the matter further if England would adhere to her free trade policy.

Meantime, besides the Austro-German customs union, six nations, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Luxemburg, have signed an agreement binding them not to raise existing rates or introduce new ones without consulting one another. The population of these countries is 28,000,000, and the annual imports and exports of the group is surpassed only by the imports and exports of the United States and Great Britain.

Meantime also, regardless of artificial barriers, there are great business cartels, such as aluminum, enamel, linen, linoleum and artificial silk, which are uniting corporations in trade unions all over Europe.

Many politicians in France act as if they thought the most important thing they can do is to hinder the economic recovery of Germany, and therefore they do not hesitate to oppose the Austro-German customs union; and even when Germany's financial collapse was imminent and moments were precious if chaos was to be averted, they stubbornly insisted that the union must be given up or they would not lend a dollar.

With rare patience and common sense the German statesmen ask, If the doing away with tariff barriers is desirable for the continent generally, as is contended by most economists, is it not commendable for two nations to make a beginning of the good work as Germany and Austria have done?

The legality of the Austro-German customs union was referred to the Hague Court for an advisory opinion (and was condemned by it), but this would certainly not have been except for the hue and cry which France made. Germany is Austria's best customer, and it is almost essential to the welfare of both countries that the duties between them should be abolished.

In Favor of Free Trade

We do not attempt to give all the arguments that are advanced in favor of free trade, but we give some of them. The free trader sees the ultimate consumer bearing a very much heavier load than he is aware of, which load is due to the fact that there is no way to control the prices which he must pay.

The free trader likens the American workman to the small boy on a hunting trip who is occasionally allowed to hold the gun. The time when the workingman holds the gun is for the few minutes in which he is permitted to play with his pay envelope, but as soon as he begins to use the contents of it, he loses from 40 percent to 60 percent. Because it serves the purpose of giving the great concerns undue power to fix prices, the protective tariff has been called the mother of Socialism.

The natural operation of high duties in every country is to confine the economic life of the country strictly to its own borders and, carried to an extreme, it would mean that there would be no imports and no exports.

It is conceded that there was a time when Europe had to have the foodstuffs and raw materials produced in America, but this necessity no longer exists. Nobody now has to buy anything from Uncle Sam. Since the war American business has been so organized as to demand a foreign outlet for a part of its products. The foreign markets provide the extra volume of sales needed for a profit. When these foreign markets are eliminated the profits are eliminated.

A few big financiers, like Mr. Ford and Mr. Mellon, can afford to build factories abroad, but the small American manufacturer cannot

do this, and the American workingman also has to stay at home. The natural result is a sluggish home market, a greatly restricted foreign export market, and high prices on articles consumed.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has recently urged the lowering of American customs duties and the admission of a larger quantity of foreign competitive goods, believing that trade the world over would be advantaged thereby. *The Nation* believes that the American rates are the partisan wheels of the protective and privileged interests and that the American imposts must be lowered in order to save Europe, to save the United States and "to restore to it not only the opportunity of economic well-being and progress at home but the good will of the world". It also says bitingly, "As a creator of ill will against the United States our tariff legislation is unsurpassed."

In the United States the making of customs laws has always been largely a matter of politics, and since the first protective tariff was passed, in 1816, the tendency of the rates has ever been upward. Up to 1922 the imposition of customs on foreign goods was undertaken on the basis of protecting American infant industries, but as these industries now dominate the world this excuse no longer holds good and the rates are built on the idea of equalizing the costs of production.

When the 1922 law was passed, Congress was in a panic for fear of German dumping. The idea of helping Germany to build up some business, so that she would have some way of paying debts, seems not to have been entertained.

The Present American Tariff Law

The present American customs law is a book of 366 pages. It required thirteen months of congressional debating, and cost in congressional salaries no less than $2,000,000.

Peter Fletcher, president of the National Council of American Importers and Traders, Inc., declares that the United States in its customs acts of 1922 and 1930 is responsible for having brought about the greatest world-wide war of duties in history. He says, "If you will consider what has happened since we passed that iniquitous law and examine the tariffs of other countries, you will find that, with one exception, every important commercial country has built, in retaliation to our tariff of 1922, high tariff walls of its own, mainly aimed against us."

The law of 1930 put in operation the highest rates in the 141 years of American protective duty history. The general level of rates of the 1930 law is 41 percent of the value of all dutiable imports. This is 20 percent above the law of 1922, 100 percent above the law of 1913, 500 percent above the law of 1789, and 2,000 percent above the rates commonly fixed in ancient Greece and Rome.

Sir George Paish, of London, one of the world's best-known economists, in an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, made the statement that the last increase in American customs tolled around the world like a death knell, causing consternation to millions of people who wanted and needed American trade.

The enactment of the present American law was accompanied by more acts of shamelessness on the part of big business than any other tariff ever enacted in American history. The result that would follow the passage of this bill was so manifest that 1,028 economists and professors of economics sent a joint warning to President Hoover on the ill effects upon America which would follow the passage of the bill, and which have followed it.

It is said of the present bill that it was debated longer and reviled more than any other measure of its kind ever passed. When first started on its way through Congress it was supposed to be for the benefit of agriculture and the stimulation of industry, but confessedly has helped neither, but has operated to the disadvantage of both.

Specific Instances of Dissatisfaction

Inasmuch as any customs legislation is purely selfish on the part of the government that enacts it, it is easy to find in any such legislation cases where injustices are done, and this becomes particularly easy in the case of the law now in force in the United States.

The Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association declares that wool growers and manufacturers have so fixed the duties that some rates are now as high as 387 percent, although because of the complexity of the schedules the public does not suspect this.

The American Manufacturers of Toilet Arti-

cles, always heretofore supporters of the high rate policy, at their annual convention this last spring reported that the huge American tariff walls have made Americans and their products unpopular the world over and that today it is a disadvantage to be an American with goods to sell in other countries.

The rates of the new law are so high that in one year 87 American companies opened branch factories in Canada, which they were forced to do because Canada retaliated against the United States by herself imposing high tariffs where formerly she was content with low ones. All together, 600 American companies have now established branches in Canada in order to avoid the consequences of the Canadian law.

In a book entitled *Onward Industry,* written by James D. Mooney, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, and Allan C. Reiley, former advertising manager of the Remington Typewriter Company, the claim is boldly made that America's old traditional policy of protection has ceased to protect and has begun to destroy.

The rate on lace was made so high that 3,000 women in Vienna, left in reduced circumstances by the World War, lost their market when the duty on this form of needlework art was raised to 95 percent. The industry was completely killed until the treasury department rated this form of lace, petit point, as a work of art and reduced the tariff to 40 percent.

When the lace schedules were originally made the laceworkers at Calais, France, faced ruin. They prevailed upon the French government to threaten a prohibitive tariff on American autos and parts. The threat worked, and the rates were made less unreasonable than had been originally proposed.

For some reason that nobody can now explain, the Jewish people require black granite for grave markers. There are a few producers of this particular kind of granite in eastern Pennsylvania, and to please them the rates were so hugely increased that now some of the poor Jewish people are obliged to use inferior substitutes.

As an illustration of how an exclusive tariff leads peace-loving people to retaliate, it is related that American ship manufacturers tried to get the millionaire yacht building business away from Hamburg by having the existing tax increased 500 percent. Immediately the yacht makers went to the legislative body at Hamburg and proposed that licenses be refused on all American autos in the province. There were about 5,000 cars in the district which would have been banished, and the doors would have been closed to further importations. Thereupon American auto makers got busy with the Senate, with the result that the yacht builders were left without any protection at all.

The Tariff Commission

After thirteen months of log-rolling unequaled in American legislation, Congress finally turned the result of its work over to the president. Having reason to feel none too sure of the wisdom and justice of some of the imposts levied, the president was given a measure of control of the situation through a commission which makes jobs for a number of politicians and gives opportunity for the modification of rates which are proven to be too burdensome or for other reasons unworkable. The president has the right, after investigation, to change rates within a margin of 50 percent set by Congress.

There are said to be 3,300 duties involved which affect no less than 21,000 items. After a little more than a year 110 investigations were completed and the results of twenty-two of these investigations were reported to the press. Critics have figured out that if the commission works as industriously for the next seventy years as it has for the past one, it will just about be able to make one complete investigation of the bill. Perhaps by that time America will need fresh legislation on this subject.

Declines in Foreign Trade

Something has hit American trade all over the world, and critics of the American tariff policy feel sure that they know what is the trouble. Almost all the nations of the world following the American policy are moving their rates upward, with the object of protecting home industries, and with the result of strangling trade in every direction.

Harold Fields, chairman of the executive committee of the foreign affairs forum, says that since the adoption of the present law American foreign trade has fallen off 33 percent and motor exports have fallen to half their former value, and that tariff reprisals have either been put into effect or are contemplated in thirty nations.

Everywhere one turns there are heavy declines in America's foreign trade. Exports to Japan, China, Australia, Philippine Islands, Cuba, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and France have fallen off sharply. Among the countries that have either revised their customs tariffs upward or are planning to do so are Spain, Mexico, Cuba, Italy, Chile, Austria and Switzerland.

As Respects Canada

The Canadians have become convinced that the United States does not properly value the $900,000,000 worth of goods which Canada has annually imported from this country. Within a year after the new law went into effect there was a decline which indicated that about one-third of this business was cut off, and tariff barriers were erected which it is expected will ultimately cut off another one-third. Thus Uncle Sam disposes of his best customer, the one that has hitherto provided a market for one-quarter of his exports.

If one visits Canada while tariff legislation is under way in the United States he immediately becomes aware of the great interest and concern which is felt. The Canadians have come to believe that high American duties are a menace to Canada's economic independence. In consequence they have boosted their own rates, making 200 changes, which mostly affect the United States.

The new rates are intended to exclude from Canada millions of dollars' worth of imports, canned goods, steel and coal. In the effort to square herself with Uncle Sam, Canada has herself hit countries that are retaliating in turn against Canada for what they regard as her now unreasonably high rates.

As to France

No doubt largely moved by America's example, France has swung around into the list of countries that are following a protectionist policy. She watches American tariffs closely, retaliates plenty, and can hardly be blamed for so doing.

Since the Smoot-Hawley law went into effect she has made her rate on motor cars so high that it is extremely difficult for American cars to compete; and she has practically closed her market to American canned salmon. This latter was accomplished by the simple device of requiring American canned goods entering France to carry an indication in French of the country of origin, in raised or sunken letters.

As to Argentina

Our principal market in South America has been Argentina; but with the inauguration of the new law the South American countries made tariff reprisals on a large scale. Certain foods which previously entered the country duty-free now carry a duty of 32 percent. The market was closed to American eggs by a new regulation requiring the individual stamping of every egg. Tractors formerly free must now pay a duty of 32 percent. Woolen and cotton yarns have been increased from 5 percent to 32 percent.

These and other huge increases in the Argentinian tariff, brought on by Uncle Sam's example, have led to much indignation in other South American countries, namely, Brazil and Paraguay, which are retaliating against Argentina as the latter retaliates against the United States.

The probable general effect as far as Argentina's trade is concerned is that much of it that has been coming to the United States since the World War will now gradually return to Great Britain. Of course, Uncle Sam will put up a fight for it, and has just bought a palatial home for his ambassador in Buenos Aires and purchased land for the erection of an eight-story office building near by.

As to Britain and the Colonies

While the influence of America's high tariff has spread all around the world and has resulted in greatly increased rates in Australia and New Zealand, the same as it has done in Canada, yet Britain herself still stands for free trade, though there has been for some years a determined effort to swing her over into the protectionist group. Most British statesmen still remain convinced that free trade is the best policy for Britain. David Lloyd George says, "If Britain abandons free trade now she will have abandoned a great trust. She will have bartered away a great inheritance for a mess of pottage; and what a mess!" He is fond of citing the United States as a horrible example of what protection can do to a country where from his point of view it results in temporarily distended pocketbooks and permanently extended breadlines.

The London *Morning Post* calls on all men of British blood wherever they may live to unite against the peril of high tariffs as they united against the German peril in 1914.

As to Russia

Canada is Uncle Sam's best customer; the United Kingdom is the second best; and Russia is the third best. Last year Russia placed in America the largest order for farm machinery ever given for export at one time. In the past year the sales exceeded $20,000,000 a month. What Russia bought from America amounts to forty-six times as much as what America has bought from Russia.

It would seem that this is a pretty good kind of customer, but American big business (with which there is no similar aggregation of pig-headed short-sightedness to be compared) has done everything possible to discourage this business, which is now being gradually turned over to Germany. It is plainly evident that Russia resents American attempts to embargo and discriminate against the few products she sells us. She would be more or less than human if she did not at least give other nations a chance to get the business which America might otherwise have had.

Senator Wheeler declares that the total amount of wheat imported into the United States from Russia during the year 1928 was only 29 bushels, and in 1929 it was only 12 bushels. He thinks the American people should know that whatever else the Russians are doing with their wheat they are not sending it to America. Incidentally we remark that the total Soviet wheat exported in 1930 was 40,000,000 bushels; while the wheat exported from the United States in the same year was 182,000,000 bushels.

Possibly influenced by American big business the Canadian government has shut out all imports of Russian coal, wood pulp, lumber, timber of all descriptions, furs and asbestos. S. R. B. Bennett, the prime minister of Canada, gives as his reason for this embargo that "the government is convinced that there is forced labor in the cutting and transport of timber and in the mining of coal, that political prisoners are exploited, that the standard of living is below any level conceived of in Canada, and that, broadly speaking, all employment is in control of the Communist government, which regulates all conditions of work and seeks to impose its will on the whole world. This is communism, its creed and its fruits, which we, as a country oppose and must refuse to support by interchange of trade."

The nearer a country is to Russia, the less it seems to be frightened as respects dealing with her. Germany does not seem to be afraid, and Italy has signed a renewal and expansion of commercial interchanges which is expected to result in about double the previous trade. Also, the British government is determined on maintaining its trade relations with the Soviet.

The import duties of Russia are probably the highest in the world, the intent manifestly being to compel the Russian people to produce within the borders of their own country everything they require.

The Protectionist Arguments

The argument of the protectionist is that a high tariff enables a manufacturer to concentrate on the production and marketing of goods without any danger of having to meet cheap foreign competition. It will hardly be denied that under a protectionist policy America has become the workshop of the world and a place in which wages have been at an immensely higher level than elsewhere.

There seems to be no doubt that the textile industry was benefited by the rates of the Smoot-Hawley tariff law.

The protectionists claim that most civilized countries have protective tariff rates, many of them higher than most of the rates provided by the American law, and they ask the question, If we greatly lower our tariff laws while they steadfastly maintain theirs, how are the American people to be benefited? This is selfish reasoning, and it is this kind of reasoning that has filled the world with armaments, but it cannot be denied that there is some truth to it.

The protectionist also points out that while American capitalists have invested $17,500,000,000 abroad upon which they would naturally like to make large profits, and upon which they surely would make large profits if America were suddenly to go on a free trade basis, yet the money which they have invested abroad is only 5 percent of America's wealth, and it is more important that the 95 percent should not be sacrificed than it is that the 5 percent should be especially cared for.

The protectionist points out that, unless a

group of commodities is absolutely excluded by a customs law, the rates soon come to be taken as a matter of course and all quarrels are forgotten until a new bill is in the making. The protectionist also points out that lowering the American duties and admitting larger quantities of foreign goods would not lower a foreign tariff or create a market for a dollar's worth of American goods in foreign lands.

The protectionist further claims that per capita the consuming power of Europe is one-quarter that of the United States, while the consuming power of Asia is one-tenth that of the United States, and that therefore the United States market is inconceivably the best market in the world, and a market which should be protected at all hazards, regardless of what happens to foreign trade.

The shoe manufacturers claim that the protection which they now receive of 40c per pair is not enough, as the labor cost of a pair of shoes in America is 90c to $1.10; while in Czechoslovakia the labor cost of a pair of shoes is only 28c and the Czechoslovakian shoes can be brought in here and sold for less money than the American shoes on account of this great difference in labor cost.

Quite likely, also, when the rates go up again there will be higher duties on copper, to protect the copper interests of Arizona; and there will be higher rates on oil to protect the oil interests. It is hard to see how the United States is ever going to be brought down to a free trade basis.

Getting by the Customs Officer

Once a customs law has been passed and the customs officer is at his post, he straightway becomes a most unpopular man. Not infrequently the traveler whose baggage is to be examined looks upon him as almost a personal enemy. Importers are always trying to figure some way to get around the regulations.

The scheme which the sugar importers use is to start from Cuba with a boatload of sugar. On arrival at the United States, just outside the three-mile limit, they add water until the contents of the vessel, instead of being sugar, become a watery syrup testing less than 50 percent sucrose and calling for a duty of only one-fifth that of sugar. As soon as the ship has passed the customs it is rushed to the refinery, where its cargo is reconverted into sugar before fermentation can start.

Most returning Americans pay 75 percent to 100 percent more duty on the goods they bring back from Europe than they need to pay, because they are entitled to bring in these goods at the wholesale foreign value instead of the retail. As but a few of them know the wholesale price, and the customs officials do not tell them the difference, the United States government receives some $2,000,000 a year in customs duties to which it is not properly entitled. Some do not know that families have the right to travel as units and all dependents over twenty-one years of age may group their individual exemptions of $100 each.

The Italian government now examines baggage in fifteen cities and it leaves the country under seal, thus saving the trouble of having trunks examined at frontiers. Atlantic voyagers are now favored by arrangements for examining their baggage during the voyage up the St. Lawrence. No doubt the time will some time come when for most vessels there will be a regular customs service on board for the whole Atlantic.

The customs inspectors are under rigid rules, very severe rules it sometimes seems, too. For instance, the American people may not hear the orchestras which play on the French or German steamers, at least not on their own instruments (except over microphones rigged up in the ships on which they play). In other words, the customs regulations forbid the temporary removal of musical instruments from the ships because they are not manifested.

An aviator who came into New York with his aviation compass filled with four ounces of pure alcohol was forbidden to land the compass until the alcohol had been removed. However, when enough officials had been seen and it had been explained to each that to drain the alcohol from the compass would completely upset the calibration of the instrument he was finally permitted to take it away.

A New York girl engaged to an Italian nobleman was not allowed to bring in her engagement ring for the month in which she then expected to remain upon American soil. She had to leave her ring with the customs official until she took her steamer back to Italy.

At the border land between Germany and Austria a young woman was asked to pay 35c for a handful of flowers which she was carrying with her. Annoyed, she flung the flowers

out of the bus window; but as they landed on German ground she was compelled to climb out of the bus and throw them back into Austria before permitted to pass untaxed.

A college boy in Montreal sent back to his home in Chicago an overcoat four years old which had originally cost $24. The coat was sent back to be given to the poor. On arrival his mother was required to pay a customs tax of $7.55, and, when she protested, was told that the tax must be paid on old clothes the same as on new ones.

At the port of Brest, France, in the height of a storm, a tug, which had already saved a number of vessels but had broken all its tow ropes, put into port for new ones. For not attending to the customs formalities properly and for hurrying out to the rescue of another ship in trouble, the captain of the tug boat was fined $20 for violations of the rules of port.

Last fall, making up baskets for needy families, friends of the poor at Niagara Falls bought 75 pounds of turkeys across the border and were surprised on the return trip to find that they could not bring the turkeys in without having to pay $6 in duty charges. They finally persuaded the customs men to contribute the necessary $6 and the turkeys were admitted.

Seamen may not bring souvenirs into their home port if they are omitted from the ship's manifest. Airships engaged in foreign commerce may not land except at designated ports of entry. When the Graf Zeppelin landed in America everything of a plant and vegetable nature aboard was confiscated and destroyed.

A 100-percent penalty is imposed by customs inspectors on undeclared articles in the baggage. Customs agents in America may not take tips. If they do, they lose their jobs. The job of customs officer has many disagreeable features connected with it; especially is this true of customs officers serving the United States, on account of the high tariff wall that surrounds the country and the great number of people that enter.

The Customs Bureau figures show that 646,480 passengers arrived at the one port of New York by boat during the year ending June 30, 1930. The baggage of every one of these passengers had to be examined and passed by customs officers.

Smugglers of Diamonds and Jewelry

It is estimated that diamonds valued at from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000 are annually smuggled into the United States. At Antwerp, the center of the industry, the organized, legitimate diamond dealers united in testifying to the tariff commission that one diamond was smuggled into America for every one that went through the customs. The syndicate engaged in the smuggling was so firmly entrenched and so sure of results that it furnished security for safe delivery equal to the value of the diamonds.

Because the smuggling of diamonds has such a powerful effect upon honest dealers, and because the government is virtually powerless to stop it, the American Jewelers Protective Association asked Congress, rather oddly, to give it less protection rather than more. They requested a return to the old rates of 10 percent for cut stones and free entry for uncut stones, which request was granted.

In the year ending October 1, 1930, fourteen illicit diamond merchants and carriers were caught by the customs service. A single carrier has been known to deliver $500,000 worth of diamonds on one trip. One sailor who brought in $25,000 worth of diamonds in a can of smoking tobacco received only $5 for the service which he rendered, and, when informed that most smugglers' accomplices are better paid, he helped the authorities to trap his employers.

In 1929 a packet of cut diamonds valued at $10,000 was found in the mouth of an assistant pantry steward. The same year a nervous woman was caught with a diamond bracelet sewed in the fur collar of her coat. She kept putting her hand back to see if the bracelet was still there, and put it back once too often.

In the year 1931 uncut diamonds to the value of $7,000 were seized because they had not been declared. Under the new laws, these diamonds were not dutiable, but the penalty for failure to declare them was not only the loss of the diamonds but an additional penalty equal to their value.

On one occasion the shoe of an employee aboard ship was used to bring in $12,000 worth of unset gems.

Every year the diamond squad has made the national treasury richer by about $700,000.

In the year 1930, two United States customs appraisers confessed to receiving more than $7,000 in bribes for allowing more than $1,000,-

000 worth of Swiss watches and watch movements to enter the country duty-free. These two men were on the payroll of a large smuggling ring and received $500 each for every shipment of contraband they allowed to enter.

Tobacco and Other Smugglers

In Belgium the cost of tobacco is 20c a pound; in France the price is $1.20. As a consequence, a widespread smuggling traffic has been built up. The smuggling is done by dogs that are carefully trained for the purpose. The smuggler's dog carries ten pounds of tobacco. If the dog gets through the lines, the smuggler is $10 ahead; but often the dog is killed, because the government employs powerful canines for just that purpose.

The smuggler's dogs are always hungry when they start for home. They are fed well at home and not at all in Belgium. The French customs men have caught many of these by bending over a young sapling and hanging a loop of rope from it. A piece of meat suspended inside the rope serves as bait and releases the trap when it is touched. If a dog is poorly trained and stops to nibble at the meat he suddenly finds himself caught and jerked into the air.

The customs men get a bounty of 12c for the left hind foot of every tobacco-smuggling dog killed.

Another type of tobacco smuggler carries forty or fifty pounds of tobacco on his own back and depends on his own animal to pull him along at double the pace of his pursuers if he is detected.

The British have a tax on tobacco, and so it is smuggled into Cornwall as are cigarettes and other goods into Canada in exchange for the liquor smuggled into the United States. At Gibraltar, the British rock at the edge of Spain, one man at one time ran two tobacco factories and almost the entire output of both factories was smuggled into Spain.

Foreign piece goods, cotton yarns, metal wares and other foreign imported goods are being smuggled into South China in vast quantities. As Hongkong is a free port, and as the police searches along the Hongkong seacoast are confined to illicit opium, arms and ammunition, the smugglers are able to load their goods from one boat into another without the least difficulty. There is considerable smuggling of silks and laces in all parts of the world.

Some years ago a party of nuns bound from Montreal to Providence were discovered with several thousand dollars' worth of lace sewed beneath their Mother Hubbard gowns. Their lawyer explained that they were leading such a holy life that they didn't understand what they were doing; and they got away with it on that basis.

A Mr. Bernstein, who seemed a little bit overstout, was stopped by a customs guard in New York who discovered that he had sixty new silk neckties hung on little hooks inside his garments, and a search of his good lady disclosed a similar number of ties; also some silk handkerchiefs and articles of jewelry.

In 1930, the president of the Harriet Hubbard Ayer Corporation, a cosmetics concern, turned over to the United States customs a certified check for $213,286, representing penalties, forfeiture values and duties on undeclared and undervalued goods brought in on the French liner Ile de France. This penalty is the largest smuggler's penalty in the history of the port of New York.

What Reverend Wyandt Missed

ACCORDING to reports which reach us, on August 27, 1931, Reverend Herbert L. Wyandt, 211 North West Third St., Richmond, Indiana, pastor of the Second Lutheran church of that city, punched R. B. Lathrop, of the same community, when the latter tried to bring to his attention the booklet *The Kingdom, the Hope of the World*. Lathrop was amused, and only smiled and went on. And only now, and by this means, are we telling Reverend Wyandt how nearly he missed something. The man that he smacked was light-weight champion boxer of the United States navy during the World War. Just suppose now that he had not been, as he is, one of Jehovah's witnesses. Somebody's tail feathers would surely have been eradicated and his black night shirt laid low in the dust. He might even have got a black eye. But it would have given him something to talk about, and that would have been worth something, maybe another quarter or so in the tin cup. And his audience might have been bigger, too.

Baby Girls Slain in India

BECAUSE in years past the natives of Northern India have been in the habit of slaying their baby girls, because the boys are prospectively of more value, the maharajah of Kashmir has offered an acre of land to every father of a baby girl.

Southampton to Have Largest Dock

SOUTHAMPTON, within the next four years, will have the largest drydock in the world, the largest caryard in the world, and the largest port in the world. The $40,000,000 job now under way will employ three thousand men and involves the shifting of 20,000,000 tons of sand.

Moslems in India May Rebel

THE Moslems, of whom there are 70,000,000 in India, are alarmed and exasperated by the possibilities of peace between the followers of Mahatma Ghandi and the British government over the conduct of Indian affairs. They threaten that if they are left to the mercy of the Hindus there will be civil war all over India.

Insanity Increases Among War Veterans

FIFTEEN years hence, at the present rate of increase, the number of American veterans of the World War who will be ill with nervous and mental diseases will approximate 42,000 cases. The increase in insanity among ex-service men accelerates with age. War destroys men, body and mind.

Norwich Municipal Plant

THE Norwich (Connecticut) municipal light and power plant is a money-maker, annually showing profits for the city of about a quarter of a million dollars. Power Trust men have been in the city recently trying to bluff the mayor into selling the plant to them. They can make good use of these profits.

Contest on Between Missouri and Kansas

THE contest is on between Missouri and Kansas, to see which will have the more automobile wrecks. For two hours on August 23 the Rev. Martin J. Foley of Kansas City, spent his time blessing automobiles. The city is on the edge of the two states, Kansas and Missouri. Whichever state had the most autos in the procession will have the biggest bill for wrecks.

As a Result of High Electric Rates

AS A RESULT of high electric rates 30 per-cent of the population of the United States still live in unwired homes and the average home that is wired for electricity is compelled to keep its requirements down to about one-tenth what it would like. Ninety percent of the farms are yet without electricity.

Dover Municipal Light Plant

AT THE Dover (Ohio) municipal light and power plant, on a domestic rate of 6c per kilowatt hour they have made so much profit that $60,000 was used for paving the streets and the balance in the plant's fund has increased to $78,000. Now they must make a further cut in the domestic rate. Isn't that too bad?

General Smuts on the Financial Situation

GENERAL JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS, of South Africa, discussing the world financial situation, said recently: "Of the gravity of the situation, there is no doubt, and in some ways it is as dangerous as the World War itself, and may in the end call for the same spirit of national and personal sacrifice."

Penology in Russia

NEW features in the treatment of criminals in Russia are that there is a radio in every cell, and every prisoner is given two weeks' vacation a year, in which he may go where he likes and do what he pleases. Every prisoner is trained for a job, so that when he comes out he will be fitted for something.

Germany's Population Shrinking

OF THE recent marriages in Berlin 60 per-cent are childless, and the average number of children per family is less than two, whereas a few years ago it was about four. It is estimated that in another thirty years the population of Germany will be down to about 45,000,000.

No Tax on English Vacant Land

AMERICANS learn with surprise that in England a man may hold thousands of acres idle for fox hunting, "shootings" and the like and never pay a cent of taxes on it. The owner merely pays taxes on the income he receives from the land, and not on the land itself. In America all land, idle or not, is taxed.

Electric Rates in Canada and U. S.

THE average rate for domestic electric light and power purposes is 6.5 cents per kilowatt hour. This results in American householders' paying more than three times as much for house current as the householders of Ontario pay. In Canada 87.7 percent of the current sold to householders for lighting and cooking was at 1.9 cents or less per kilowatt hour.

The Power Trust in Canada

THE Power Trust has made its appearance in Canada, in the effort to grab the flow of the St. Lawrence for power purposes. Before a spadeful of earth was turned it expended twenty million dollars in graft, in the effort to get as many political leaders as possible on its side. And then some honest Canadian squawked, and now the whole country is fighting mad.

The Teeth of Mexican Indians

THE Indians of Mexico never brush their teeth, but sometimes wash them with water, using the forefinger. As they live on fruits and vegetables, their teeth are perfect and beautiful, and able to crack almost all kinds of nuts. The fruit juices, especially of grapefruit, are natural tooth cleansers. There is no evidence that tooth pastes are of any value in the care of teeth.

The Low Electric Rates in Seattle

AT SEATTLE, Washington, in 1930, the average rate per kilowatt hour of the municipal electric light and power company was 1.784 cents; yet, despite these low rates, after all expenses had been paid there was a net balance of $1,124,548. As a result of the low rates Seattle housewives use more electric ranges than any other city in the world, irrespective of population.

The Passing Financial Show

THE present financial show is passing, or seems to be, if one may judge from the figures. In the year 1928, in America there were 491 bank failures, involving deposits of $139,000,000. In the year 1929 there were 642 bank failures, involving deposits of $235,000,000; and in the year 1930 there were 1,345 bank failures, involving deposits of $865,000,000. In August, in the city of Toledo, the four largest banks in the city closed their doors at the same time.

Social Feeding in Russia

APPROXIMATELY 12,000,000 workers and their families are now fed in Russia in public dining halls, where meals are obtained at rates of from 13c to 40c. Within the next three years 300 new factory kitchens and 4,000 dining halls will be built, to further provide social feeding of 25,000,000 people.

Where the Radio Listeners Are

THERE are 10½ million radio sets in the United States, 3½ million each in Britain and Germany, 2 million in France, 1 million in Russia, and ½ million each in Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Argentina and Japan. Denmark has the largest number in proportion to her population.

Would Remonetize Silver

THE Foreign Policy Association, Washington, surprised everybody by expressing the fear that very probably the demonetization of silver was a mistake after all, and that, now that the world is all upset financially, perhaps one thing that might help it is to remonetize the white metal.

Paying Taxes with Bread and Milk

IN POMERANIA, Germany, farmers may pay a portion of their taxes in bread and milk, which are delivered to the unemployed at slightly less than the market prices. On account of elimination of the middleman the farmer receives better prices for the milk so marketed than for that which is sold through the usual channels.

Conditions in South Africa

IN SOUTH AFRICA 1,500,000 whites of British and Dutch ancestry live in close contact with 5,000,000 blacks. The whites have laws which bar the blacks from many occupations and services. The whites are paid $5 a day; the blacks, $5 a week. All the hardest work is done by the blacks, and the wages paid are in most cases insufficient for food and the barest necessities of life. Jobs in the railway and postal service formerly held by blacks are being made exclusively white jobs. Segregation is everywhere. It is illegal for a black man to ride in a motor car in which a European is riding. Seems as if the job of a missionary among the natives of South Africa would be a hard one.

Getting Rid of God's Mercies

AT LOS ANGELES recently several shiploads of bananas were dumped into the sea, to improve the market. Off the coast of Brazil 530,000 sacks of coffee have been thrown into the ocean, to improve the market. Hundreds of carloads of lemons have been destroyed, to improve the market. Meantime millions are without the necessities of life. What a crazy house!

Patriarch of Jerusalem Dies

THE patriarch of Jerusalem is dead, leaving behind him a fortune of $20,000,000 made up of gifts brought by travelers. He once startled religionists by saying black people have no souls and therefore missionary work among them is wasted. The patriarch had no soul, either, and that is a joke on him. No man *has* a soul, but every man *is* a soul, be he black, white, red, blue, green or speckled.

Piling the Burdens on the Weak

IN THE city of Dayton, Ohio, James M. Cox, once democratic candidate for president, has a home costing $507,850. It is assessed at $101,570, which is just 20 percent of its cost. In the same city, so the People's League of that city declares, nine other homes, costing collectively $110,249, were assessed at $88,200, or 80 percent of what it cost to build them. Now won't somebody please show us all just why a rich man should have his property taxed at 20 percent of its value while an ordinary man has to pay taxes on 80 percent?

Gold Standard Overboard

AS WAS to be expected, practically all the nations of earth have thrown the gold standard overboard and gone in for cheaper money. Following the lead of Great Britain, four nations went over in a single day, and at this writing only the United States, France and two other nations are holding the bag, and one of the remaining nations is expecting to follow the majority. Meantime, Uncle Sam has half the gold of the world in his storerooms. It will be nice to look at after all the rest of the nations of the world have thrown their gold into the streets. It is admitted among financiers that the straw which broke the back of the British financial camel was the mutiny in the British fleet when their wages were cut.

How the World's Gold Is Shipped

THE world's gold is shipped mostly in kegs of $50,000 each. The contents of the keg as it leaves New York are seven bars or slabs each of about $7,000, each slab enclosed in a linen bag. Foreign coins when received are all melted and converted into bullion. Gold from abroad usually comes to America packed in boxes, but it goes out in oak kegs that cost $3 apiece.

A Head of Lettuce a Day

DR. ST. LOUIS ESTES, famous dietitian, recommends the eating of a head of lettuce a day. In it is found all the essential vitamins, together with calcium, phosphorus, iron, iodine and other minerals. Its heavy content of alkaline ash makes it a splendid food for counteracting acidosis. Lettuce is on the Bethel table once or twice a day, the year around, and eaten freely.

Plenty of Money at 1-1/8 Percent

THE first of September the government offered $300,000,000 in debt certificates bearing 1-1/8 percent interest. The offering was oversubscribed four times, which again shows that there is an abundance of capital, and that the people that have it are extremely nervous for fear they will lose it, and are willing to take minimum earnings on it, only so that it remains as safe as possible.

Digging at the Foundations

HENRY NEWTON, evidently a policeman, writing in the Houston *Press*, says: "No one in Texas or the United States denies that the working men and women are the foundation of our government, and furnish our food, but capital and public sentiment are busy day and night destroying this foundation and have set up a system of slavery that has long since put to shame anything that ever existed in any so-called civilized country. There ought to be a law to compel every man and woman to serve three months each year at night twelve to fourteen hours on police duty before they would be allowed to preach, practice law or medicine or run for governor or president. We are heading straight into the bloodiest civil revolution in our history, brought on by the greed of our wealthy citizens without one protest from the so-called Christian ministers."

What the Former Russian Priests Are Doing

JACK HOWARD, newspaper correspondent, says of the former Russian priests: "They are working in factories along with the rest of the proletariat or doing other work that fits into Communist plans. Those who clung tenaciously to their church are not doing so well. Many of them have become beggars. Others are peddling papers or souvenirs on the Moscow streets."

French Encourage Wine Drinking

NOT unmindful of the fact that seven million of her citizens make a living in the wine business, and trade not being as good as it might be, with America, the French government, through its school inspectors, is making special efforts to impress upon the younger generation the importance and wisdom of drinking wine regularly. The claim is made that thus the temptation is removed of imbibing drinks of stronger alcoholic content.

Einstein's Cry for Peace

IN A LETTER to the Conference of the War Resisters' International, held at Lyons, France, Professor Albert Einstein said:

All the nations of the world are talking about disarmament. You must lead them to do more than talk. The people must take this matter out of the hands of statesmen and diplomats. They must grip it in their own hands. Those who think that the danger of war is past are living in a fool's paradise. We have to face today a militarism far more powerful and destructive than the militarism which brought the disaster of the Great War.

How the Dole Works in Practice

H. A. L. FISHER, well known publicist, says of England, "There has never been any time in the history of this country in which the population has been better fed, better clothed, better housed, better amused or better educated than at present." Pointing in the same direction Rev. J. Ernest James, of Kensington Chapel, London, in a sermon at the Riverside Drive Church, New York, explained to his wealthy auditors that 'job insurance was adopted before the World War and long before Great Britain had a Labor government; that it is here to stay, and that other countries must follow where Britain has led the way; it is a plain duty which men owe to each other to banish the fear of unemployment'.

Taunton Rock Inscriptions Deciphered

THE Taunton rock inscriptions have been deciphered and disclose that they were placed there in the year 1511 by a Portuguese navigator, Capt. Miguel Corte Real. They consist of the Latin words "Voluntate dei hic dux indorum" which, roughly translated, means: "By the will of God I became here the chief of the Indians." The Portuguese were thus in New England more than a hundred years before the Pilgrim fathers.

Restoring Calmness in the Congo

IN A LARGE district of the Belgian Congo the natives, since the depression, were given but three-fourths the amount they had previously received for oil nuts. Being worshipers of Satan, they cut up one European and dried the pieces to make charms. Soldiers were sent for, and in a few days 982 natives were killed. Now the natives are back at work and calmness is restored. All the natives that were slain are still dead.

Ten Cents a Day for Food and Clothing

DR. RUTH FOX recently made a study of conditions in the mining communities of Ward and Gallagher, West Virginia. She found Ward families to consist of nine persons; Gallagher, seven. When the miners are working there is left in Ward a budget of 77 cents a week for food and clothing. That is a total of eleven cents a day apiece. In Gallagher the conditions are not so good; there the total for food and clothing is only 71 cents a week, or about ten cents a day. "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing."

Jews Expect Fulfilment of Ezekiel

A DISPATCH from Jerusalem, under date of September 2, says significantly:

The coming of a Kingly Messiah to restore the Biblical kingdom of David is imminent, in the belief of thousands of Jews in the Holy Land. Burdened by many obstacles in trying to create a national home for their race and still involved in their bitter quarrel with Moslems there, the Jews believe the day is at hand for the fulfilment of the Old Testament prophecy of Ezekiel. Daily prayers are said among the 50,000 orthodox Jews for the coming of their leader. Recent threats of conflict with Arabs have served to intensify the belief of both worshipers and priests that the prayers will be answered, despite the many historical instances of false Messiahs.

Wilson Planned World War Entry

IN HIS new book Frederic J. Stimson, American ambassador to Argentina from 1916 to 1921, discloses that Woodrow Wilson decided early in 1916 to throw the United States into the World War on the side of the Allies, and yet, nearly a year afterward, allowed himself to be blazoned on the bill boards with the slogan, "He kept us out of war." If Wilson and Harding are in heaven they must be in some part of it where the Ten Commandments are not enforced.

Air Freight Service to Kansas City

ON AUGUST 1, 1931, the Transcontinental and Western Air, Incorporated, inaugurated an experimental air freight service for merchandise traffic, New York to Kansas City. The rate to Kansas City is approximately $11 per 100 pounds, being based on a rate of 1c per 100 pounds per mile. The service is typically freight; it is overnight, and the planes depart when loaded. They carry only air-freight merchandise and are distinct and separate from the planes carrying mail, passengers and express.

Wall Street Feels the Pinch

SOME of the Wall Street firms must themselves be now feeling the pinch. Heretofore they have been quite liberal with their help, but one large Wall Street corporation recently asked Hunter College, New York, to send them a girl with a knowledge of chemistry, physics, two foreign languages, stenography and typewriting, and offered to pay in return the magnificent sum of $25 a week. Many college graduates in New York city now are glad to get salaries of $18 to $20 a week.

Shifting the Load

THE International Bankers are having a hard time shifting the burden of war reparations from German shoulders to American ones, but will finally accomplish their purpose, no doubt. They are all now well loaded up with German securities, which are more likely to be paid, principal and interest, if America cancels all war debts. Therefore, the international bankers are for cancellation, and will expect the American workingmen to go on paying for the World War till kingdom come. The American bonds will be paid, and it is the American wage earner that will pay them.

Where France Hoards Her Gold

FRANCE hoards her gold 90 feet beneath the street. The shaft for the descent has walls fifteen feet thick. Over the vault runs an underground creek of mud and sand. Before it is reached ten doors must be passed, some of which weigh fifteen tons. Secret pipes carry gas and steam. There are trapdoors in the ceiling through which water, mud and sand can be poured in until the vaults are filled. In event of war 2,000 guards could retire into the vaults and remain there six months.

Liberia Still Has Slavery

THE Philadelphia *Public Ledger* sent a colored reporter to Liberia to find out if slavery had really been abandoned. He found conditions as bad as ever. The officials are as corrupt as in New York or Philadelphia. The same crowd are in power now as previously. They have their own slaves. They levy and collect taxes three or four times a year. Bribery is rampant. Forced labor is common. Huge supplies of food are sequestrated. The natives in the interior are visited with reprisals if they dare divulge the facts of oppression.

"Hospitals Belong to People"

THE Oklahoma University Hospital is maintained by the state of Oklahoma. Mrs. W. O. Burgett lay in the hospital critically ill and her husband desired the services of a chiropractor. The medical doctor superintendent of the hospital refused the request, although chiropractors are licensed in Oklahoma and are among the taxpayers of the state. Then the governor of the state, W. H. Murray, issued an executive order directing that the husband and friends of Mrs. Burgett might have the service of any chiropractor they chose. Thereupon the dean of the medical school served notice that the hospital would be abandoned by the medical profession unless the governor rescinded his order. He threatened to resign, and all the doctors with him, and then Governor Murray is reported to have cussed some and said he thought that would be a good thing, and added that "the hospital does not belong to the doctors. It belongs to the people. The hospital is a public institution and should admit all physicians, surgeons and other persons having remedies recognized and licensed by law."

Events in Canada *By Our Canadian Correspondent*

INCIDENTAL to the ushering in of God's kingdom there would be, according to the Bible, distress among the nations. This distress is now everywhere, and Canada is no exception, as evidenced by the press reports.

Recently the Canadian Press reported as follows:

In Saskatchewan there is an area of 15,000 square miles without grain or grass. In his review of the unemployment situation, following a trip to the Pacific coast, Hon. G. D. Robertson, minister of labor, tonight told the senate that in that province alone there are 150,000 people who must be clothed and fed.

Conditions throughout western Canada were generally anything but optimistic, Senator Robertson said. In British Columbia there were 10,000 fewer at work than in normal times. Freight trains in that province each were carrying an average of 50 transients seeking employment.

In Alberta crops were fair in most districts, but the cities of Edmonton and Calgary had many transients.

The city of Winnipeg was filled with drifters, the minister said, half of whom were of foreign birth. In eastern Manitoba crops were fair, but in the western part of the province there was a crop failure.

In Fort William and Port Arthur there were 8,000 unemployed, nearly all of foreign birth.

Almost the only one bright spot in Senator Robertson's survey was the Maritimes. With the exception of Cape Breton, conditions were fairly good. Rebuilding of the docks at Saint John, N. B., recently destroyed by fire, would provide work for a large number of men.

Good crops in Ontario and Quebec were a matter for satisfaction. However, depression in the pulpwood industry and consequent closing down of mills had entailed hardship and privation.

Registration of Unemployed

The Canadian government has called upon the unemployed to register, and the following is the official statement:

Canada's unemployed exceed 530,000, according to Hon. G. D. Robertson, minister of labor.

The minister today issued figures compiled by provincial governments as follows: British Columbia, 38,880; Alberta, 15,450; Saskatchewan, cities and towns, 26,804, drought areas, 150,000; Manitoba, 41,489; Ontario, 130,000; Prince Edward Island, 1,500; Quebec, 100,000; Nova Scotia, 18,000; New Brunswick, 8,000.

Speaking further regarding the same distressing condition the minister is reported by the *Evening Telegram* as follows:

Throughout western Canada large numbers of people are in distress as the result of repeated crop failures, and although they are not included in a registration of unemployed they probably total 200,000, Hon. G. D. Robertson, minister of labor, said today.

Surplus Wheat Elsewhere

Growing less wheat is not the way to wealth for the farmer, according to the Edmonton *Bulletin*, which editorially says:

Figures compiled at Washington show that the world's wheat crop this year will likely be from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels below that of last year. But, due to the unusual crop of last year, there will be 100,000,000 bushels more carry-over into the new year than there were a year ago.

A shrinkage of 150,000,000 bushels in the probable yield in Canada accounts for the greater part of the prospective drop in the world total for this year. People in this country are therefore better able than those elsewhere to judge what measure of virtue there is in the argument that the way for wheat growers to bring back prosperity for themselves is to grow less wheat.

The Canadian crop has surely been reduced, even more drastically than the smaller-acreage champions were calling for last winter. But there are no signs that the wheat grower is better off because he will have less wheat to sell. The present silence in the crop reductionist camp is eloquent on that score. It appears to be unanimous now that the Canadian grower cannot make himself rich simply by growing less wheat.

State Employment of Unemployed

Under the caption "State Industry" the Saskatoon *Star-Phœnix* editorially suggests that that method might be the way out of the present perplexing conditions. We quote:

The suggestion that two of the plans for meeting the problem created by unemployment constitute an invasion of the fields hitherto held exclusively by private enterprise may, in their application, be not far wide of the mark. The proposal to establish the single unemployed in camps for construction work is described by J. W. Buckley, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council at Toronto, as being a step towards state industry. The work to be done by the men in these camps will be such as is ordinarily accomplished by contract. Under the plan outlined by Premier Henry the contractor is eliminated and the government would have direct charge of the job. The plan announced by Premier Bennett to buy 2,000,000 bushels of wheat and make it into flour for relief purposes is even more noticeably a step towards government invasion of business. Wholesaler and re-

tailer will be eliminated from the transaction, together with their profits. This, of course, brings to those needing relief flour at a minimum cost, and that is wholly desirable. Merchants are the losers by this method.

To this extent the relief plans constitute state industry. However, the circumstances are abnormal and serious, and call for unusual methods. If the present conditions should continue for a prolonged period no doubt the same methods would be continued and there might even be set up permanent machinery for the carrying on of work undertaken by the state. But with the termination of the emergency the special methods devised to meet it will, no doubt, be dropped and the business be returned to private hands. Canada has made notable strides in state enterprise and ownership and there are few in the dominion who regret this movement. The relief plans may be considered as a temporary extension of that movement.

No official announcement has been made by the federal government as to the nature of the camps. The plan, as outlined by Premier Henry of Ontario, called for the establishment of semi-military units under military discipline, an army of single men commanded by officers, and working presumably at army pay or thereabouts. It is not surprising that the delegates to the Labor convention at Winnipeg recorded strong disapproval of such a proposal, or more particularly of the military aspect of it. These representatives of labor no doubt view the plan as being unfair to the unfortunate men in that it takes advantage of their necessity to do, at a minimum expenditure on labor, public works which normally would come under the fair wage provision. Furthermore, they probably understand what the reaction of the men, reduced to destitution through no fault of their own, will be to the imposition of military discipline. And if the proposal to refuse relief to those who decline to enter the camps is adhered to, the army would be a conscript one rather than a volunteer force. The handling of such an organization offers serious problems.

The idea of a semi-military organization, military in everything except that it carries no arms, arises naturally out of Canada's experiences during the war. If Canada could raise an army at that time, its advocates say, why not apply the same method now. That sounds reasonable, but the situation is somewhat different. Canada's wartime force was, excepting in the final months, a volunteer army. There was an inspiring and unifying objective. Patriotism and idealism caused men to submit cheerfully to a discipline which to them as individuals was, in most cases, extremely repugnant. The army of the single jobless would have no such inspiration. It would be an army of dissatisfied and resentful men, conscripted by necessity, held together by fear, disciplined by external force, subject to the drudgery of continual hard labor at what most of its members would consider inadequate pay, and on demobilization there would be no stirring welcome home, no heroes, and no gratuities. Under these conditions it would afford an ideal opportunity for propagandists of all kinds. It would be a potent breeding ground for Communism and revolt, and, as is usually the case in such organizations, grievances which actually are of small importance assume serious proportions. That is the adverse view of the proposal. On the other side there is the fact that it would afford the easiest and least expensive method of caring for the homeless and hungry. By it the country could carry the burden with the least financial strain. Public works of permanent value would be achieved. It would reduce the charity aspect of the problem to a minimum and it would keep the men from the cities and so enable them to save a maximum of their meager pay. The question of discipline, keeping the men reasonably satisfied and preventing propaganda, would be a matter of management.

Organized Christianity All at Sea

In any event the great nominal Christian church admits it knows no way out of the dilemma and has no message for the people. The *Star-Phœnix* in this connection contains the following news item:

Despite the many burning problems which confront the world today, the church is silent because it does not know what to say, according to Dr. A. G. Sinclair, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Dr. Sinclair was addressing some 70 delegates to the Regina College Ministerial Conference which opened officially today and which will conclude on Friday.

"There was never before a time in history," declared Dr. Sinclair, "when the church has been so hesitant in answering the burning questions which confront our civilization today. There are many injustices in our present-day civilization, but the church has not sounded a single note.

"It is not because the church is afraid. It is because the church does not know."

Gulls and Grasshoppers

The following news item appeared in the Toronto *Evening Telegram:*

Gull and grasshopper met on Manitoba soil recently in a greatly one-sided contest. Armies of Franklin gulls swept in over the north-end recently, swooped to earth, and commenced to eradicate the grasshopper faster than any scheme yet put forward by science.

As residents of the districts watched, the gulls went to work, quickly, systematically and fatally. The 'hoppers never had a chance with their inveterate enemies of the air. They were quickly pulled down into feathered throats that never seemed to tire.

Among the Usurers

WE HAVE before us an announcement of the Provident Loan Society of New York. It is nicely gotten up on good paper. The printing is in two colors. The main office is on Fourth Avenue, New York, just off Madison Square. There are seventeen branch offices in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn.

The trustees of the Society are seemingly the very elect of New York's financial district, George F. Baker, Jr., Mortimer N. Buckner, George S. Brewster, William Sloane Coffin, Henry L. de Forest, Frederick H. Ecker, Percy H. Jennings, Russell C. Leffingwell, Jeremiah Milbank, Morgan J. O'Brien, Percy A. Rockefeller, James Speyer, Harold T. White.

We have seen these names before. Surely, at last, the big fellows are really planning to do something for the common man. There is a letter of enclosure from Arthur H. Ham. The name does not reassure us, because sad experience has taught us that nearly all these big financiers ought to have the name Ham, or Bacon, or something like that. But we read it.

It tells us about the Society and says, "It was founded by public-spirited citizens to provide needed small loans to people and to help them avoid usurious interest rates." The Jewish people have a custom of loaning money to reputable young men of their own faith without charging them any interest at all, and they never lose any money by it. Surely these "Christians" will give the Jews something to think about. And they do.

We read on and learn that "loans are made upon pledge of diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware and other personal property". If the loan is not repaid this material may be sold at public auction so that these public-spirited citizens may get their money back. But hold! What is this? Let us have it just as it reads:

"INTEREST. Interest is charged at the rate of 12 percent per annum for the exact number of days. A minimum charge of ½ percent is made on loans repaid within 15 days. Interest is not deducted in advance."

There it is. Now those Jews that were willing to help their fellow men can get a good glimpse of us high-minded, public-spirited gentiles in action in the act of helping ourselves, and they will know why Ham is such a good name for the vice-president and would be such a good name for the whole board.

We glance farther to see what are the generous motives that have actuated our public-spirited benefactors and we find it in a banker's journal, *The Index*. *The Index* can tell us just why these prominent men are desirous of providing "needed small loans to people and to help them avoid usurious interest rates". *The Index* says:

> The magnitude of the demand for small personal loans, seldom exceeding $500 each and often running as low as $50, is attracting increasing attention among important financial institutions. The establishment of personal small loan departments by a growing number of banks gives recognition to the legitimacy of these credit requirements on the part of the individual.

There you have it. Now you know all about it. These big men are in this small business and are charging these usurious rates because they smell the swill and want it all, every bit they can get down their necks. You can hear the owners of the Hams grunting with satisfaction a mile away.

They can't keep still about it. With Hams aloft and chops submerged to their eyes these Poland China financiers inscribe their generosity on the circumambient air with the tails that are just as useless to mankind as they are themselves. The record goes on:

"The experience of most small loan dealers indicates that the credit of small borrowers, on the whole, is satisfactory. The record of losses has been consistently below one percent of all the debts outstanding."

Aha! Why, sure! The business is perfectly safe. The poor sinner of a clerk has to have the money. Probably he can't pay the doctor if he doesn't get it. And so in desperation he mortgages the future of his little home for a year to come, and he and his wife and the new baby all suffer together to pay the blood money. But he will surely pay. And that makes the business a good business. Do you know the reason why he will pay? It is because he is a poor man. Men who are not honest do not stay poor. They become "public-spirited citizens" and the clatter of their hoofs as they rush for the trough resounds in every corner of the earth.

All they have to do as they grab for the pile is to have the statement that they are "public-spirited citizens" printed often enough, and the public, the poor suckers, will believe that it is

the gospel truth and get mad at you if you try to tell them differently.

Don't ever imagine for a minute that your representative at Albany or anywhere else will ever do anything to the loan sharks. Certainly it won't happen while there is a place here where $7,000,000,000 a year can be loaned at 12 percent and up. The only reason why any effort whatever is made along these lines is that the Berkshires are jealous of the Poland Chinas, and both in turn are jealous of the Chester Whites. Pork is pork from snout to tail.

But maybe you are in doubt about it after all, and maybe these big fellows are really saving the poor man from something worse, and they will prove to you that they are. In half the states of the United States the poor man may have to pay as high as 3½ percent per month, and that is 42 percent a year; in other states there is no limit.

Usury is one of the things that has put the world where it is. In England conditions are even worse than in America. Clergymen and married women who want to cut a social splurge, and have not the incomes to justify it, are ready victims, and so are schoolboys and university students. The loan sharks eventually get their money from relatives and friends.

In England also there is considerable loaning of money for gambling debts. In instances it is known that only 65 percent of the money specified on the promissory loan is ever actually given. Five percent of the money borrowed not infrequently goes to a tout who makes a business of bringing sharks and victims into touch with each other.

The usury business is the Devil's own business, from start to finish, and all interest is usury. It gets people in jail, too. In London last year 2,419 persons were imprisoned for debt in Brixton jail. Forty-two days is the utmost limit of imprisonment that can now be imposed on a debtor in England. In bygone years debtors often died in prison, both in England and America, because unable to meet the demands of the loan sharks that put them there. If you need money, keep away from the loan shark. If you must have it, go to your boss and talk it all over with him. He may do something to help you; he often does; and usually charges a very reasonable interest, if any.

Child Labor Benefits No One

By Miriam Keeler (New York)

CUTTING short children's schooling for work benefits no one. It not only limits their education, but may impair their health. The competition of children in industry, moreover, tends to depress wage rates, lower standards of living, and aggravate unemployment. Even in the year 1930-31, with millions of adults unable to find work, in 23 states and some additional cities reporting to the United States Children's Bureau, permits were issued to 103,000 children 14 and 15 years of age to enter industry.

If all states and all non-agricultural occupations were included, as well as renewals of permits to children under 16 who had been working over a year, the total number for the country would probably be 200,000 or more, with another 400,000 in agricultural employment.

Moreover, young workers are excessively liable to industrial accidents. A recent state report (New York State Department of Labor Special Bulletin No. 168) tells, for instance, of Lorenzo, 14 years of age, who was operating a leather-cutting foot press in a shoe factory, when he stepped on the wrong lever, caught both hands in the machine and fractured the middle and ring fingers of his right hand; of Elbert, also 14 years of age, and working for the summer in a small town meat market, who was pushing meat into an electrically driven meat grinder, when the fork caught and his left hand was drawn after it and so injured that it was necessary to amputate the first, second and third fingers, his thumb to the first joint, and his little finger to the second joint; of Grace, who at the age of 14 secured a job as a foot-press operator in a tin-can factory and after ten minutes of work caught her hands in the machine, losing both index fingers.

Most children under 16 are so immature and reckless, so easily fatigued, and have such poor muscular coordination, that no industrial employment, no work in the vicinity of machines, even when they do not themselves operate them, no employment in transportation, is free from hazard. Thousands of 14- and 15-year-old children are injured in industry every year, some of them being killed or maimed for life. The

only effective safeguard is to prohibit all industrial employment under 16 years.

Even for the boy or girl of 16 and 17 years, such occupations as oiling or cleaning machinery in motion, running elevators, and operating dangerous or unguarded machinery, are too hazardous. More than 2,000 minors under 18 years receive industrial injuries each year in New York alone; another 2,000 in Massachusetts, and no less than 5,000 in Pennsylvania.

To prevent this costly toll of industrial accidents, burdensome to industry as well as to the injured children, laws must be enacted with the support of public opinion which will keep all children under 16 years of age in school, and which will prohibit the employment of minors between 16 and 18 years of age in dangerous occupations. Such a course would serve the triple purpose of assuring to our young people a fully-rounded education, safeguarding them against industrial injury, and relieving the pressure of child competition in the employment market.

To Drive the Government (the People) Out of Business (Out of Everything)

By Carl D. Thompson (Illinois)

THE great American power trust is evidently planning to change front.

According to press reports, given prominence first by the Chicago *Tribune,* a new organization is being formed, made up of the representatives of all the leading big businesses that can be enlisted, and having for its avowed purpose "to drive the government out of business".

Having driven 7,000,000 workers out of work; having driven 4,400,000 farmers off their farms; having driven 6,500 banks out of the banking business; having driven hundreds of investment companies out of the investment business, these big utility corporations, reinforced by such other big business interests as they can enlist, now propose to drive the government out of business.

That this is another move on the part of the power corporations is evidenced by the fact that among the groups represented in the initial movement, according to press reports, are the representatives of the utility interests. Moreover, this is one of the usual methods pursued by the power companies whenever they undertake to put over one of their big deals. The fact that the matter is given wide publicity through the Chicago *Tribune* and that it is followed up almost immediately by the now famous Scrutator in his special column in that paper is further evidence that this is one of the latest moves on the part of the power interests.

Those who have read or are reading the findings of the Federal Trade Commission will recognize at once the strategy of the utility concerns in this latest move. This new organization is to be frankly political, Scrutator tells us. However, it is not to undertake the organization of a new party, but to work through existing political forces. It proposes to "force the government out of the business and industry which it has invaded".

This cannot mean anything other than that the 7,000 municipalities that now own and operate their water works are to be "driven out of the business". And certainly the 2,000 or more municipalities that own their light and power plants are, of course, to be "driven out of business". And the government, which now owns and operates Muscle Shoals and is now already at work constructing a great power project at Boulder Canyon, is to be "driven out of the business".

How far this "driving out" is to be carried out, it would be interesting to inquire. For example, is the government to be driven out of the postal service? Of the parcel post? Of the savings bank? And is the government to be driven out of the public school system? Is the government to be driven out of the business of building and maintaining a great system of roads, bridges, and highways?

Then too, it is important to inquire whether this organization proposes to fight against the necessity of government action, municipal, state, and federal, in the effort to relieve the millions of unemployed and find a way for the general public out of the present depression. Obviously, there is no other way out but some form of "government in business". But this new organization will "denounce" such government action "as subversive of the liberty and welfare of its people". Therefore, its slogan, "Get the government out of private business."

Status Lymphaticus—Bunkus Tyrannicus Medicus *By Wm. Plampin (Texas)*

LITTLE Eva Bernal, 225 Refugio St., San Antonio, Texas, died at 3:30 p. m., August 18, 1931. She was only 18 months old at the time of her death, or shall we say, at the time she was murdered.

On July 6, little Eva received her first inoculation of toxin-antitoxin to immunize her against diphtheria. She received her second inoculation on July 27. At 3:30 p. m. August 17 she received the third inoculation, and twenty-four hours later she was forever protected from the dread diphtheria by the immunizing potency of death.

Immediately upon receipt of the third inoculation the little child became peevish and irritable. By evening she had a high fever, and was restless, feverish, and delirious, even unconscious part of the time, all night. By 10 a. m. next day her face, neck, chest, and back were covered with black spots and "blue blushes". At 12 noon she was very low, and her father carried her to the Board of Health, where she had received the death-dealing serum. A doctor at the Board of Health stated that the child would be all right and that the mother should not be alarmed. He advised that they take the child to a doctor, and recommended a certain physician. This physician refused to see the child, since he sees patients only by appointment.

The father then took the child to a prominent doctor in the city and he immediately pronounced the case hopeless. "The child is going; the end is near. She will be dead in five minutes," he said. The doctor at the Board of Health, or Board of Hell(th), had said that there was nothing to be done about the child's condition, it was *just* the reaction from the serum. The second doctor said the same thing, and said the end was only five minutes off. This was at 3:25 p. m.

The father called up a child specialist and arranged to see her, with the child, despite the lack of a previous appointment. By the time he reached her office in the Medical Arts Building the child was dead.

An autopsy was performed. The news account says: "The autopsy revealed that an enlargement of the thymus gland, a dominant in the lymphatic system, caused death. The coroner's report puts status lymphaticus as the cause of death."

One month before little Eva died she weighed 31 pounds. She was not sick, and had not been sick at the time she was inoculated. She was bright and happy and, as her father expresses it, was the "clown of the house" and as "playful as a kitten". She was in the very best of health before she received the serum. Photographs of her, which we have seen, show that she was of normal development. Had she not been inoculated she would still be living and smiling and amusing her doting parents and her sisters and brothers by her childish antics.

[No more will you hear or see the familiar words that toxin-antitoxin is perfectly safe, though it never was, and a sure preventive against diphtheria, which it never was. The reason is not that the murder of so many innocents is regretted, but because a brand new serum, called toxoid, is now for sale instead of the toxin-antitoxin. One is as 'safe' as the other, and as useless.—Ed.]

Good Board at 75c a Week *By Mary L. Deans (Indiana)*

I THOUGHT perhaps you would be interested in having my testimony with reference to the use of whole wheat as a perfectly adequate life-sustainer. I use very little else. It keeps the body in perfect condition, and I believe it to be the most nearly perfect food produced from imperfect soil. Some years ago the Memorial number of *The Watchtower* truly stated that it supplied all the nourishment for the various organs and tissues of the human body in their right proportions. Furthermore, in view of the fact that we are facing the worst winter in history and wheat is plentiful and dirt-cheap, I thought my little item might be helpful to the friends, especially the colporteurs, of which I am one. It is also interesting to note that the Lord calls the church the "wheat" class, and that they are fed upon "the finest of the wheat".

Not being a dainty food appealing to the eye and palate, it is much best for the inner man, as was the pulse for Daniel and his three com-

panions; fearless men they were. Its continued use is a sure cure for nervousness. I can work nine hours a day in the service and then not be so very tired. It is the Lord's strength, and He in answer to prayer showed me what to eat when at the point of death, suffering from indigestion caused by dislocated vertabræ.

I use the small mill you mentioned in *The Golden Age,* grind wheat medium coarse, use it for cereal at morning meal, with the addition of a little salt, butter and brown sugar, and eat bread and butter the rest of the day. My board bill amounts to not more than 75c a week. I am nearly 66, mother of ten children, and can keep fit, thank God, all the time.

Bread and vegetables are an improper combination. If anything is added it should be a little fish or an egg; but remember, it's a perfect food. I use yeast, shortening (not lard) and brown sugar in bread, and manage to make it in the colporteur service and when I get a decent oven, which I sometimes find difficult. I have a healthy appetite and enjoy it, three times a day. Ground medium coarse it is a perfect alimentary tract cleanser. I've used it for fifteen years and can fully recommend it to Jehovah's witnesses in these times of stress.

[All the mail order houses sell hand mills which can be used for grinding wheat at home. This article, though short, may be very important to many of our readers at this time. Don't be afraid of plain, inexpensive foods. Most people who are sick physically, spiritually and financially still worship the god beneath the waistcoat, between shoulders and hips; his name rhymes with Kelly.—*Ed.*]

The Aluminum Poisoning at White Plains

OCCASIONALLY some of our subscribers point out to us, and sometimes with some heat, that almost all the doctors recommend that food should be cooked in aluminum utensils (and so they do) and that the aluminum utensil people claim that their utensils are used in almost all the hospitals (and so they are) and they think that ought to settle it. *But it doesn't.* And that is just the trouble.

The doctors don't know their business, and don't want to know it, and the hospitals, which are under their management, are in the same category. Now for a little more evidence, of which we have already published ample.

A few weeks ago, at the hospital at White Plains, N. Y., there was food consisting of cake, tea, milk, butter, bread and vegetable salad, and, in the regular and orthodox manner, everything that was prepared was cooked in aluminum utensils, and, as was to be expected, sixty-five persons became desperately ill.

Of course, there was the usual investigation by the "health authorities", and, of course, they found out nothing, as they always do, and as they ever will as long as they are afraid of Andrew Mellon and the whole Devil's crowd of which Andrew is such a good representative.

If you wish to die of cancer, go right ahead and cook your food in aluminum; and if your progress toward the cemetery is not fast enough and you want to hurry it somewhat, spend a little time at some hospital where they use nothing but aluminum utensils, and where, maybe, for a consideration, somebody will be willing to cut you up into slices in a "successful" operation and thus finish the job.

Chemical Poisons Generated by Aluminum Cooking *By G. Donaldson, Ph.C., M.P.S.*

[Reprinted from *The Healthy Life,* London]

ALUMINUM is acted on by acids with which it forms salts and also by solutions of certain salts, notably common salt, i. e., sodium chloride, with which it forms a double chloride.

There is always a certain amount of oxide on the surface of aluminum no matter how highly polished. This can easily be proved by rubbing a piece of aluminum with a clean white rag.

It may be argued that fruit acids are in too weak a concentration to act on the metal, but, on the other hand, they are never too weak a concentration to form salts with the oxide. It is well known that boiling fruit in an aluminum

saucepan will make the pan look bright and clean; and since the bulk of our fruits contain either citric, tartaric or malic acids, we should get either citrates, tartrates or malates of aluminum in our stewed or baked fruits.

Should a solution of an ALKALINE carbonate stand, even for a short time, in an aluminum vessel it will turn the inside of the vessel blackish, due to the formation of aluminum hydroxide or oxide. The soluble chlorides in our food, particularly the sodium chloride, would form double chlorides with this hydroxide or oxide, and the soluble sulphates would form double sulphates or alums. (Common alum is the double sulphate of either aluminum or potassium and aluminum.) Further, the sodium chloride attacks the metal itself without the intervention of an alkaline carbonate to form oxide.

In my apprenticeship days, I well remember how aluminum bicycle wheels used to become corroded and pitted at the seaside.

Since our vegetable foodstuffs contain alkaline salts and chlorides, it will be evident that aluminum utensils are not suitable for the cooking of vegetables and potatoes. In my opinion aluminum ware is suitable only for boiling water, heating milk (which should be done quickly) and for frying. It may be said that the amount of aluminum salts consumed per day through food cooked in aluminum ware must be very small, but when multiplied by 365, it will be quite a respectable quantity at the end of the year. Aluminum salts precipitate albumen; their effects are therefore likely to be cumulative.

Some people are more susceptible to aluminum poisoning than others, and these susceptibles would naturally be the people to suffer most. Symptoms would at first be mild and indefinite, but would gradually increase and the cause would very likely be overlooked.

A Thousand Miles up the Amazon

By A. W. Sparrow, A. B. R. I., Assoc. I. R. E. (England)

THE Amazon, credited with 20,000 miles of waterways, is navigated by ocean steamships as far as Iquitos, Peru, 2,200 miles from the sea. It is, however, more usual for liners to make Manaos, Brazil, their terminus; this journey, with which this sketch is particularly concerned, taking the traveler 900 miles into the heart of the South American continent.

Skirting the southern shores of Marajo island for 100 miles, from the pleasant commercial metropolis of Para, the ship enters a narrow channel, where for some twelve hours close contact is obtained on either hand, mile after mile, of trees dense and creeper-festooned, undergrowth impenetrable and sinister, with an occasional native hut, a primitive canoe, and a still more occasional lumber clearing to intensify the utter loneliness of the great forests.

And this is merely typical of hundreds of miles, north, south, and west. One authority estimates an area comparable to that of Europe to be virgin to civilized feet. Here lurk the python and the boa-constrictor; but from the safety of the deck the eye of the naturalist is refreshed with glimpses of the snowy egret, the scarlet ibis, the toucan, and the parrot, not to mention gorgeous butterflies.

This channel has its terminus in the estuary of the Amazon proper. The river is very wide in this region, with a monotonous line of flat forest on either side, relieved after about 50 miles by a curious series of hills. Each hill has a table top, and apparently common height, as if formed by human design.

Four hundred miles from the sea, and the first settlement worthy of the name, Santarem, the site of Mr. Henry Ford's rubber concession, appears. The hinterland is reputed to be the haunt of savages.

Some of the many native tribes of Amazonia remain hostile to the white man, and use the curare-poisoned dart; and certain of them decapitate their victims, shrinking the gruesome trophy to a miniature, retaining intact every feature.

Emerging from swamp to firmer ground, the forest is occasionally broken by ranches, with fine cattle. Passing Obidos, a small town, another 150 miles brings the vessel to Serpa. In appearance a mean village, Serpa is of considerable local importance, and has 5,000 inhabitants.

Civilization increasingly asserts itself the remaining 100 miles to Manaos, with plantations

of banana, cocoa, and rubber, until the muddy yellow waters of the Solimoes meet the clear black of the Negro, the twain from thence forming the true River Amazon. The line of demarcation at the junction of these two rivers is most distinct.

A piece of white paper held a little distance below the surface of the Rio Negro appears dark amber; nevertheless this water is as efficient as the clearest for ablutive and laundry uses. It is said that the discoloration is due to drainage through peat beds, and the clarity to the rocky bottom.

Words cannot describe the vastness of the Amazon; experience alone affords realization, and amazement. A single confluent, the Rio Negro is at Manaos, more than 800 miles from the sea, three miles wide and 180 feet deep!

A modern city in the heart of the greatest unexplored region of earth, Manaos, with its elegant buildings and clean wide streets, stands an oasis of some 50,000 souls amid primeval forests. Its crown of surpassing beauty, the great Theatre Amazonas, struggles against decay ere complete, awaiting an opening performance that never comes. Erstwhile prosperity, due to a rubber boom, has deserted Manaos, which, belying its seeming opulence, is wrestling with poverty.

Curious fish, including the Pirarucu, six to ten feet long, and a large turtle inhabit the waters. Another Amazon denizen is the Pirana. This fish, small in size but exceedingly voracious, hunts in savage hordes, tearing to pieces any victims, including humans, within reach. Among manifold fruits, the abacates, known in some countries as the avocado, or alligator pear, holds supremacy, not so much as dessert as for the virtues of its leaves in the relief of rheumatism.

Amazonian commerce is at a standstill. Desultory shipments of Brazil nuts, rubber, cocoa, and timber are made to Europe and the United States. Like other nations, Brazil awaits the establishment of a Kingdom, under which the vast and fertile land of Amazonia will yield a mighty increase for the benefit of all nations, as well as for healthy and prosperous citizens within its own borders.

News Items from Korea *By Our Korean Correspondent*

THE Chinese government has received a report that the Soviet Russian government has 100,000 troops and everything useful for war distributed among the important places in Manchuria, Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. It is not known whether this is done in view of a future war or with the object of influencing China to go red.

All Asiatic populations are increasing. The Japanese census of 1930, with 64,450,005, shows an increase of 4,713,183 in five years. The Korean census of the same date, with 21,058,305, shows an increase of 1,535,360 in six years. The Chinese census of 474,418,000 shows an increase of 100,004,000 in twenty-one years.

Russian merchants of northern Manchuria have been dumping Russian goods there and greatly influencing the merchandise of other nations there. Russian citizens there are compelled to buy exclusively Russian goods, under penalty of being reported as antirevolutionists.

The Chinese government plans to have 1,000 airplanes for military use, and is training 400 airmen under German advisers. They will have a factory which will turn out more than 100 machines a year, and meantime have ordered from Germany twenty new-type bombers at $25,000, gold, each.

A big tortoise, four feet long and weighing 191 lbs., was recently found in a Korean fishing field. The owner of the field landed him and exhibited him for three days. He then gave him all the wine he could drink and returned him to the sea. White Christians had difficulty in understanding this, but the explanation is simple. The tortoise is one of the eight longest-living things in the universe, and as the Korean people love long life, and count it as the first one of the five blessings, they feel like bestowing upon their inferior neighbors the gift they themselves so much appreciate.

On July 2 the Chinese government announced new moral standards all over China. These are loyalty to the governor, dutifulness to parents, kindness to all, love to all, faithfulness to all, personal righteousness and peaceableness. They ordered the people to make posters with these standards written on them and to

hang them up by the roadsides and in public meeting places. They hope thus to change the thoughts of the young, who are becoming antagonistic and treading down the age-old moralities of China.

Our Japanese masters, who once thought of the garlic-eating Koreans as savages, having eaten garlic when they were hard pressed with dysentery, and discovered its value, now plant much garlic every year. The smell of garlic will quiet a hysterical woman and will induce sound sleep in the sleepless.

Last year more than 60 percent of the prisoners in a Korean prison were found innocent. Two of these men were arrested in April, 1930, and tortured by the police by every known method. One was sentenced for life, and another for fifteen years, for the murder of a man. The one who was supposed to have been murdered was found alive last August, and it took ten to twelve months to release the innocent prisoners from the prisons where they were confined.

On July 28 an agreement was signed between the representatives of China and France for the cancellation of the French extra-territoriality in China, and the French settlement in Shanghai was put under Chinese jurisdiction.

The climate in Korea this past summer has been unusually cold. There were hailstorms in several places, and in one district, in July, young sparrows are said to have been frozen, having found the extreme cold air currents too strong for them to endure.

Pioneering in Central America *By Freda Johnson (San Salvador)*

YOU should see how some of the people live down here: pigs, chickens, geese, turkeys, dogs, cats, parrots, etc., all in the same room. The huts have usually only one room, with a kitchen outside, and only a mud floor. The children crawl around on the floor with the pigs, etc., without any clothes on, and are just as dirty as are the pigs. Of course, many of the huts are clean, as also are the people. They are very artistic when it comes to dress, but do not apply this in their homes. One would hardly believe that there was anyone on earth living in this condition. Most of them are miserably poor.

El Salvador is worse than Honduras, hardly civilized. The better class have nice homes and are clean. These people are not so friendly as are those of Honduras. It is much harder to do the work down here. I can well see the great issue which is to be settled here; namely, the vindication of God's word and name.

These people, many of them, shrug their shoulders and stick up their noses when we mention the Bible. They sit in all their squalor and misery; and when we tell them of the relief from these conditions that is near, they just laugh.

The priests are absolutely wicked. They do all they can to keep the people in ignorance of God; and in their ignorance they are easy tools of Satan. They have pictures of the Virgin Mary sitting on a throne with a crown on her head, and the others away below her. They exalt her away above God. They drag dirty images of the virgin and of the saints and of poor Jesus on the cross, begging for them. The people bow down and kiss these images, and give their hard-earned pennies.

Here one is face to face with the hard, cold facts also. When a well-to-do person dies, the priests are there with all their paraphernalia; but when a poor person dies, if he does not have the money, they carry the corpse to the cemetery, minus the priests, candles, flowers or other such trappings or ceremonies, regardless of how good Catholic he was or how many pennies he gave to the images. We have witnessed many such funerals.

Judge Rutherford has worked hard to help God's people to understand that the cause of greatest importance is the vindication of God's word and name. And when all the world has reverence for God and His word, and there is no more ignorance or superstition, it will indeed be a happy time; and we hope and believe that this time is very near.

Blocks to Mankind's Prosperity

AT THE present time there is much palaver about peace, and now that it is popular to advocate peace many men who during the World War ranted and raved in favor of bloodshed now cover up their war record by trying to appear as saints of peace.

Dr. Newell D. Hillis, of Brooklyn, former pastor of the Plymouth church, was one of the most vehement advocates of America's entering the war. When the nation did enter the war, the American Bankers' Association sent forth Hillis as its missionary to preach war. He prepared the sermons which hundreds of thousands of other pastors delivered, urging young men into the trenches. When the war ended and millions were in sorrow because of what had happened, Dr. Hillis, instead of visiting widows and orphans as the Scriptures (Jas. 1:27) command that a Christian shall do, still continued to express his vindictiveness and venom against the helpless people of Germany who had been driven into the war by their war machine. Hillis said:

> Society has organized itself against the rattlesnake and the yellow fever. . . . The boards of health are planning to wipe out typhoid, cholera, and the black plague. Not otherwise, lovers of their fellow man have finally become perfectly hopeless with reference to the German people. They have no more relation to the civilization of 1918 than an orang-outang, a gorilla, a Judas, a hyena, a thumbscrew, or a scalping knife in the hands of a savage. These brutes must be cast out of society. . . . There will shortly be held a meeting of surgeons in this country. A copy of the preliminary call lies before me. . . . These surgeons are preparing to advocate the calling of a world conference to consider the sterilization of ten million German soldiers and the segregation of their women, that when this generation of Germans goes, civilized cities, states and races may be rid of this awful cancer that must be cut clean out of the body of society.

No general, no man in the army, nor any warlord ever gave utterance to such diabolical and wicked words as those written by Hillis. These clergymen are the ones who, with pious faces and sanctimonious words, tell the peoples that their organized system of oppression and murder represents Christ on earth and therefore constitutes "organized Christianity", or "Christendom".

Reverend George Atwater directly linked the so-called Christian church with the war. When the war was at its height he said:

> The complete representative of the American Church in France is the United States Army overseas. Yes, an army, with its cannon and rifles and machine guns, and its instruments of destruction. The Church militant, sent, morally equipped, strengthened and encouraged, approved and blessed, by the Church at home. The army today is the Church in action, transforming the will of the Church into deeds, expressing the moral judgment of the Church in smashing blows. Its worship has its vigil in the trenches, and its fasts and feasts; its prayers are in acts, and its choir is the crash of cannon and the thrilling ripple of machine guns.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, in January, 1918, the Reverend Billy Sunday was invited to deliver the morning prayer. He would make it appear that the Lord is as bloodthirsty as some of the clergymen. He said: "Thou knowest, O Lord, that no nation so infamous, vile, greedy, sensuous, bloodthirsty, ever disgraced the pages of history. Make bare Thy mighty arm, O Lord, and smite the hungry, wolfish Hun, whose fangs drip with blood, and we will forever raise our voices in Thy praise." The newspapers recorded that when Sunday finished his harangue, for the first time in its history the House applauded a prayer.

It is not surprising, then, that Admiral Fiske, of the United States Navy, said: "The Christian religion is at this moment being made to exert a powerful influence, not towards peace, but towards war."

As a true evidence that the political powers appreciated their allies the preachers, Secretary Lane said that "the war could not have been won without the churches".

The point here is that if the preachers wish to advocate war they should cease claiming to be Christians preaching the gospel of peace and good will toward men. If they want to follow the Lord Jesus, they ought to be honest and tell the people what He taught, and cease being hypocrites. The clergymen in Germany and in Austria took a position identical with that taken by the clergymen in England and America in urging the people to engage in killing their fellow men. All these preachers claim to worship the same God. In fact, they do worship the same god, the god of this world, the Devil.

It is not our purpose to fight corporations. It would be useless for a man or even a number of men to fight these great giants. Our purpose and business as Christians is to call attention to the truth, that the people may see

what is hypocrisy and may learn how real prosperity will come to them; also to show the people that the clergymen do not represent God and Christ, as they claim, but represent the great enemy Satan. For this reason it is necessary to look at some of their associates with whom the clergy are working.

A corporation is created and organized by the law. It is organized that it may continue perpetually. Those who organize and control a corporation are usually selfish men who, like other men, sicken and die. A corporation, however, continues because men succeed each other in office in the corporation. A corporation, being an inanimate body, is of itself guilty of no wrong. It is used, however, by selfish men to commit wrong. The corporation itself produces no wealth. As a rule, the men who manage it produce nothing. A corporation holds together that which selfish men by scheming bring into its coffers. Corporations could be used for much good if controlled and operated by men who are moved with an unselfish desire to help their fellow creature. Most of the men who control great corporations are lovers of money. "The love of money is the root of all evil." It increases man's selfishness and causes him to be harsh, cruel and oppressive. The corporation, once receiving its franchise, feels no obligation to the people and renders the people no favor without being highly paid therefor. It is true that the people receive some benefit from the operation of corporations; but if these mighty organizations were operated justly and unselfishly, being satisfied with a reasonable profit, the people would be greatly benefited. If they were not used to influence and control the politics of the country, the people would be saved from many burdens. The rule is that the men who organize and carry on great corporations are moved entirely by a selfish desire to acquire wealth and power.

The farmers and laborers produce the food and raiment of mankind. This must be put into the hands of the consumer. Men establish stores where the produce may be sold and where the consumer may purchase. For some time the merchant or storekeeper made a modest profit for his labor; the producer got a reasonable price for his product; while the consumer bought at a reasonable price. The strong corporations came into the field. They have established what are called chain stores; which means they have a large number of stores throughout the land. They compel the producer to sell at a low price. How? you ask. They say to the producers: "You may sell to the small buyer if you want to; but if you do, we will buy none of your products. We must have all or none." For a time the corporations pay a reasonable price to the producer, even more than the small merchant. For a time they sell at a loss to the consumer and until such time that the small merchant is forced to close his doors. Then the corporations reduce the price to the producer, and raise the price charged to the consumer; and therefore the corporations, which own the chain stores, fix the prices of both the producer and the consumer, and force the small man out of business. These chain stores are operating throughout America and England. The purpose is to control the food supply of the earth while the selfish themselves grow wealthy. In this connection we are reminded of what the Lord God through His witness (Jas. 5:1-6) had to say regarding the rich men who hold back the hire of the laborers by fraud and who heap together treasure for the last days.

The people get some good from the banks, of course; but they pay for what they get, and then some. The small banks are gradually passing out. The wealth of the country is increasing. It should be expected that there would be more banks for the accommodation of the people. The facts show that in 1931 there were several hundred fewer banks in the United States than in 1921. The big corporations are swallowing up the small banks. When the big banks control all the business of the country, then the people will have less consideration shown them, because there will be no competition, and selfishness will entirely control. The banks, being fewer in number and great in power, can more easily control the business and the politics of the land.

Great and powerful banks pool their interests and loan money to nations or governments upon bonds issued which the taxes of the people must pay. That scheme enables a few men to directly control the policy of the government. They make enormous profits in the transaction, but not because they have produced anything. The people produce the wealth, and a few selfish men wax rich by manipulating schemes to obtain and control it.

Almost all big corporations issue stocks and

bonds, and put them on the stock exchange for sale. There are two classes of men that always operate on the stock exchange, called "bulls" and "bears". They usually work together. The bulls manipulate the stocks and force them on a high market; and when they reach a high point they sell out to the gullible public, some of whom think they can make a fortune by gambling in stocks. Then the bears come to the fore, and they force the price of the stocks down. The gullible public become frightened and sell their stocks; and the big corporations buy them in at a low price. They constantly work this game at regular intervals; and, as the old colored man said about his coon traps, "They ketch 'em, cummin' and gwine."

Ten great corporations in the United States have been in existence for an average of thirty-six years. The average annual dividends that they pay on watered stock are forty million dollars.

The financial record in the United States Treasury's office discloses that in one year (1919) seventeen woolen mills made a clear profit of one hundred percent on their capital stock; that corporations operating canning factories that can the fruit and vegetables produced by the hard labor of others in one year made a profit of two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two percent; that clothing stores made a profit in one year of nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-six percent; that the aluminum trust, with a capital of only twenty thousand dollars, in one year (1923) made a profit of one thousand percent.

Five big corporations in the United States have increased their assets fifty-five percent within five years.

Public service corporations make fabulous profits. That name sounds attractive: "Service to the public." One of these big corporations is the Consolidated Gas & Electric Company. Its operations extend throughout many states in America. A portion of its securities are sold to its employees and to the public. These securities pay six percent. This, like other big corporations, desires to get some of its securities into the hands of the public. There is a reason for this. You occasionally hear some small stockholder boasting and saying: "I hold some of the bonds of that corporation." Another says, who is drawing a small salary as a servant: "I have a big corporation back of me." The corporation, as the facts show, charges an exorbitant price for services rendered to the public. It uses the common people, who hold a small amount of the stock, to influence legislation in favor of themselves. A prominent financial journal is responsible for this statement: "A large utility corporation has estimated that if ten percent of the citizens of a community own some of its securities that corporation is immune to adverse legislation." That is the reason why the public service corporations offer their securities for sale to the small investors. It is not because they need the money, but because they want to close the mouths of the common people to adverse criticism while they reach deep into the pockets of the people and extract an exorbitant amount for the service rendered. It is easy to be seen that one of the schemes is to cause the public to remain quiet while they are fleeced.

Mankind cannot remove these and similar blocks to true human prosperity in peace and eternal life. Only God's kingdom can and will do so.

It Seems So to Us

AN OHIO subscriber wishes to know if it is not an injustice to our Lord to send out Christmas greeting cards, and if it is not, in effect, the same as having a Christmas tree and giving presents to others, and we reply that in our judgment it seems so.

The inquirer goes on to say that a consecrated "Bible Student" was in the neighborhood selling Christmas cards, but neglected to say to what the "Bible Student" was consecrated, so we are left in doubt as to the meaning. The words "consecrated" and "consecration" seem to us to have largely lost their meaning to many. Let us use the word "obey" and "obedience" and some of these questions will become more clear. Obedience comes first.

"Blessed Are the Peacemakers"

THE Kansas City Council of Churches, all the officers of which were for war when the country was at war, is out with a proclamation that "Ever since the governments of the world united in signing the Paris Peace Pact, peacemakers are patriotic". Now, that is interesting. And just what were they before that?

Demonism in Rangoon

A SUBSCRIBER in India sends us an advertisement, clipped from a Rangoon paper, in which a Hindu witch doctor claims to be able to do almost everything except raise the dead, and gives some idea of the power of demonism in a land where almost everybody has surrendered to it, that is, to the Devil. The advertisement reads:

Having had 36 years' experience at Rangoon (established 1893) begs to notify the public that he can cure the following diseases:—Memory brain, heart trouble, madness, piles, sorethroat, whooping cough, asthma, stomachache, paralysis, blindness, eye diseases, diabetes, rheumatism, baby convulsions, children's ailments, back pains, muscles dislocated. Persons affected with evil spirits or charms can be released within 12 hours.

The Pope a Disappointed Man

THE pope is a badly disappointed man as a result of his contentions with Mussolini as to who is to have the custody of Italian youth. He having made the assertion that certain aspects of Fascism are irreconcilable with Catholic doctrine, the Fascisti took him at his word and declared that all Fascists must either give up Fascism or their memberships in Catholic Action. In other words, Mussolini has practically told the Italian people that they must be Fascists and that if they are Fascists about the only Catholic thing they can do is to go to church once in a while. If they try to do anything else they are in danger of incurring his displeasure. Mussolini's backers have gone so far as to declare that one of the pope's statements is a lie. All this is just so much gravel in Mr. Ratti's spinach. The pope lost prestige all over the world when he sent a messenger from Rome to Paris to publish at the latter place what he did not have the courage to publish at the former, and also by his statement that Catholics in Italy who take the Fascist oath should do it with mental reservations.

Baltimore's Jackass Evangelist

BALTIMORE has an evangelist who is a jackass, as most of them are, but this one especially so. "Preaching" out in the open, he grouped fifty nervous children around a casket, hammered it with a Bible and shouted at them, "Some time you will be in one of these." He should be put in a sanitarium for two weeks on a light diet of, say prunes.

Governor Tejeda Stands by His Law

GOVERNOR TEJEDA, of Vera Cruz, stands by his law, which allows but one priest for every 100,000 of population. He declares that money is being constantly sought by the priests to build unnecessary new churches, and pilgrimages are being organized which not only take money from the laborers, but cause them to leave their work when they cannot afford to do so.

A Pressing Engagement

A COMICAL incident happened in New Haven the other Sunday. A faker, announcing himself as a member of some Jewish reform organization, arose in one of the meetings of the little company of Jehovah's witnesses there and announced that he was converted to Jesus and that he would shake hands with all present and that each should leave in his palm a coin which would thereafter be used to buy New Testaments for Hebrews.

At that point J. Bogard, of the Bethel family, of Brooklyn, the speaker for the occasion, arose. Bogard is physically a big man, a former boxer and sparrer in the Canadian contingent in France. Because the day was hot, and for no other reason, Bogard took off his coat, and as he did so chanced to mention that he had been sent there to do the talking on that occasion, and that there would be no collections taken by anybody.

Pressed by a guilty conscience, repressed by Bogard's forcefulness, impressed by his size and apparent pugnacity, and depressed by loss of the collection, the visitor hastily expressed the opinion that he was in the wrong place, that he had a pressing engagement elsewhere, and fled from the suppressed laughter of his hosts, out into the press of pedestrians upon the street; at least that is the way the story came to us just as we went to press.

Why, Grandma!

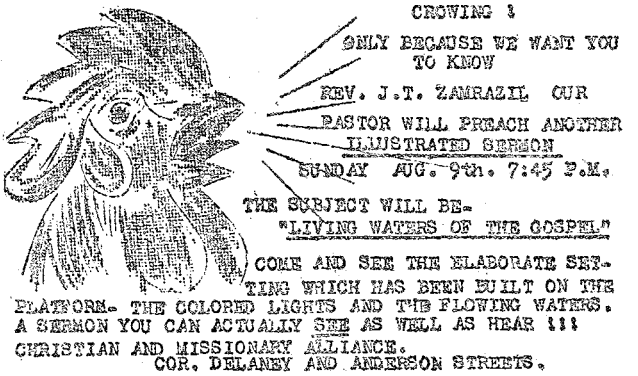
IN KANSAS a truck captured with a load of alcohol carried a sign "Grandma's Breakfast Food". It has always been a problem to bring up the boys properly, and now it is getting hard to bring up the girls.

Evangelist Business Getting Hard

AT JONESBORO, Arkansas, Rev. Joe Jeffers, evangelist, accompanied by 500 persons, invaded a court room where one of his converts was being tried for socking a fellow saint of the Baptist persuasion, and offered to pray for a miunte. He went ahead full-steam for three minutes, during which time he tried to encourage his god to strike the mayor of the city dead with a bolt of lightning. Then the mayor ordered him and his fellow saints to get out of the court room, whereat one of his followers grabbed the mayor by the leg and tipped him over, and even wanted to lick the chief of police. All signs indicate that the evangelist business is getting hard and it may not be long now before Joe will have to go to work at some honest line of business.

Admit They Are Roosters

IN HIS addresses Judge Rutherford occasionally refers to the pulpit orators as roosters. Not a bad idea. A rooster has a mighty loud voice; he is lazy; he steps high, wide and handsome; he carries his head loftily; he dresses much as the ladies do, and is fond of showing off before them; and outside of that he isn't of much use in the world. With this introduction we present the accompanying cut of contents of a card sent out from Orlando, Fla., which speaks for itself.



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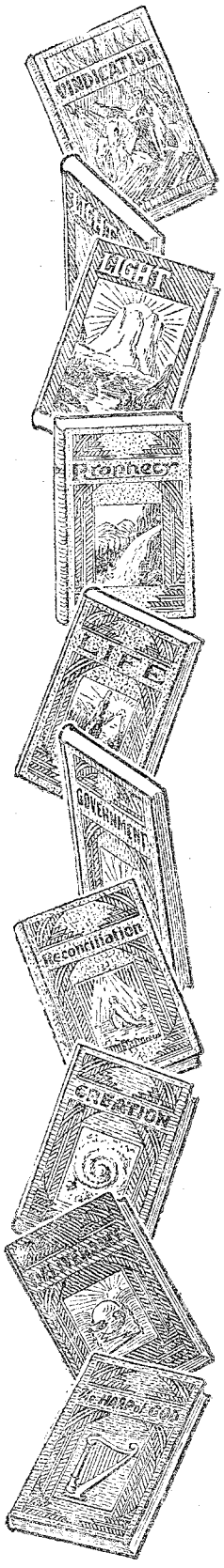

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The Golden Age

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A Study of Man as a Gregarious Animal

GREGARIOUS animals are those that habitually live or move in flocks or herds. Man is such an animal. It is not natural for men to live habitually solitary or alone. The life of a hermit does not appeal to most people. We involuntarily think there is something wrong with a hermit that he should wish to cut himself off from association with his fellows:

In the times in which we live, men and women seem as never before bent on banding themselves together for every conceivable object under the sun. The old-style saloon was a sort of club of those who were especially fond of libation; but the modern night club, brought into being by the prohibition act, is all of that, and very much more.

It is said that the night clubs of New York offer the only picture in history of bejeweled society women and girls, thugs, blackmailers, demimondaines, college boys and visiting business men on a spree, reveling night after night under the same roof.

The night clubs of New York are really associations of criminals or the criminally minded. These night clubs are regular resorts of criminals who watch for women with jewelry or men with money and follow them when they leave and rob them or else blackmail them. As a matter of course, the managers of these night clubs are mostly men who have criminal records.

The high prices, music, dancing and eating and drinking carried on under the camouflage of exclusiveness are intended to draw into the clubs, and do draw into them in large numbers, those who come to New York "to see New York" and leave their morals behind them when they leave the old home town for the big city.

Some, and perhaps all, of these night clubs have on their payrolls men whose business it is to beat into insensibility anyone who makes the mistake of visiting the club and fails to bring along enough money to pay the outrageous cover charges and assessments for refreshments. The New York papers often contain stories of men who have visited these night clubs and have received such treatment.

Thus a young Harvard student visited one of these places with his brother and wanted to leave at 2:30 in the morning. The two young men found that their total cash was but $16.00, whereas the check they were expected to pay was for $25.55. Offers were made to make up the difference by a check, leaving jewelry as security, but to no avail.

The custom which is usually followed in such cases was followed in this. The soft-spoken manager approached the table and suggested that the young men step into another room so that the matter might be quietly adjusted. Once out of sight of the crowd, the two were so badly beaten by three men, who later disappeared, that one of them could not come into court the next day; but though one of these men did appear in court with his face badly bruised, the court dismissed the charge against the manager of the night club when it was admitted that he had taken no part in the assault.

In Brooklyn, two night clubs were refused certificates of incorporation by the supreme court on the ground that their names, "Wild Cats Social and Athletic Club" and "Midnight Steppers Social Club", were not suitable names for membership corporations.

Law and Order Clubs

There are not as many clubs of those who have banded together to promote law and order as there are of those who are banded together to flout the law. Nevertheless there are those who are interested in seeing that something is done toward upholding the law. At Washington, the Thirty-Two Club, composed of senators, congressmen and other public officials, meets thirty-two times a year for breakfast and a game of golf. Meanwhile its members confer informally on important public questions.

Since 1904 New York city has had a committee of fourteen which has devoted its efforts toward the suppression of commercialized prostitution. This committee finds that the night clubs and speak-easies furnish an overwhelming majority of such cases.

Enfield, Conn., has an association for the detection of thieves and robbers. The Society has been in existence 105 years. When it was organized each member was required to keep a fast horse to give chase to thieves and robbers, and because that was the way thieves were caught a hundred years ago, the by-laws of the society remain the same as they were when it was founded. But now this society is, of course, merely a social institution, not greatly interested in the subject for which it was founded.

Missouri and other states in bygone years have had anti-horse-thief associations. At one time one of these associations had 45,000 members; but it no longer amounts to anything because, in the first place, nobody has horses to steal; in the second place, nobody would steal them if they had; and in the third place, they would not know what to do with the horses after they stole them, the principal value of horses today being for "dried beef".

Paris has an illegal association for the supposed rectification of legal sentences which appear to its members to be lax. In 1924, a certain Marquis Clement planned to ambush a Paris jeweler and shut him in a room into which chloroform was to have been pumped. The so-called "Knights of Themus", who resented this and other robberies and swindles, buried this man Clement alive and placed a quantity of chocolate in the coffin in order to prolong his agonies. It seems incredible that men could do such a devilish thing.

There are thousands of leagues and clubs of those who are interested in preventing crime at its source, that is, in keeping the boys from going bad. Everybody has heard of the Boy Scouts and other boys' clubs.

It is said that it costs $2,000 to arrest, try and incarcerate a criminal, and after he is incarcerated, it costs $400 a year in taxes to keep him in a jail or reformatory; while a boys' club, which may keep many youngsters out of trouble, takes care of its members for $15 a year each.

In a district in New York surrounding a boys' club building at 301 East 52d Street, it was found that in thirteen years the boy delinquency ratio in this district became the second lowest of fifteen areas studied. It is said that of 154 men serving life sentences as habitual criminals, more than half were under twenty-one when caught and none had ever been members of boys' clubs.

In the borough of Manhattan, New York, within a five-year period, one-half of all the boys between the ages of ten and fifteen years will be registered on police blotters for some offense against law and order.

Boston has a boys' club composed exclusively of newsboys. The club was founded by a lawyer, once a newsboy, who desired to help newsboys bridge the great gap that exists between the street life of the newsboy and the future responsibilities of a useful man.

Detroit has noticed a marked decrease in delinquency cases since it organized a boys' club, in which attention is given to their teeth and they are provided with recreation and every sort of game that boys like. Boys will travel together; and if they do not travel under good leadership they will travel under bad, and eventually get into trouble. Detroit, some years ago, led all the cities of the country in juvenile delinquency, but is now making good progress in the right direction.

Clubs for Mutual Improvement

Girls in Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo and other places have organized "slow" clubs as a protest against the speed and recklessness of the jazz age. The girls in these clubs will be careful when and where and how often they bestow their kisses. It would be good for all the girls in the country to remember this and live up to the rules.

There are nearly a thousand women's clubs in the country that own their own homes, the value of their holdings being nearly, if not quite, $20,000,000.

Liverpool has a husbands' club, the 500 members of which have banded together for the right to stay away from home until 11:00 o'clock in the evening. Jersey City has an Alimony Club, which in the last fifteen years has paid in more than $166,000 in fees. These fees, as prescribed by the court, are turned over to the wives of the members. New York has a similar alimony club.

There is an association of American university women formed for the purpose of promot-

ing the welfare and advancement of college women. The Illinois Women's Athletic Club has a baby check room in which youngsters are cared for while their mothers find rest in athletics and such other things as women do in athletic clubs.

The Garden Club of America, said to have several hundred thousand members of beauty-loving women, is crusading against the billboards that will spoil and are spoiling our scenery.

There is a national association for middle-aged employees, the object of which is to wipe out the rule against hiring men over forty.

The Kingsley Club of New York and Philadelphia is composed of stammerers. The purpose of the club is to correct stammering. At a recent meeting of the New York club, thirty members made speeches.

Paris has an Association of Kickers, the object being that members should put up a vigorous complaint when prices appear to be too high.

The Sanzovay is a club, not of deaf people, but of people who are not deaf, who are interested in helping the deaf.

There is a club in Brooklyn, the Ship Model Makers Club, which boasts a membership of more than 1,000 engaged in that pursuit in many parts of the world.

Canada has an Amputation Club. This is an organization of men who lost arms and legs in the World War and seek to prevent the world from forgetting them.

It is said that in the United States alone there are 450,000 persons who have joined Jack London clubs to protest against the cruelties connected with animal training. There are also Jack London clubs in Canada, England, Holland, Switzerland and France.

White Bear, Minn., has the Sons of Wild Jackasses Club, with a charter membership of 200, with the avowed purpose of "braying for the fair treatment of farmers". The name of this club refers to a speech by Senator Moses of New Hampshire, in which farmers of the Northwest were called by this unusual title.

London has a crime club to which lawyers and detectives belong. There is a Buttons Club, made up of bellhops. The Sick and Sorry Club is for those who do not feel well and want to tell somebody about it. There is also in London a Sighing Club, which lovers join and in which they can talk as much as they like about the objects of their affection. London also has a Split Farthing Club, which, in fact, is an association of misers.

Health Clubs, etc.

Germany has a walking club of 85,000 members that has in connection with it 2,300 tourists' homes where lodging and breakfast can be had for a few cents. Germany also has, in Berlin, a Turnverein, or exercise club, exclusively for babies less than a year old. Here the youngest exercisers in the world range from five months to a year, are laid out on flannel-covered tables and put through setting up exercises with a view to correcting defects of the spine, which have been discovered in about one-fourth of the school children in Germany.

London has a Grandfathers' Club of fifteen members who spend their annual two weeks' vacation together. In the last party the oldest was eighty-four and the youngest seventy.

Montgomery County, Penna., has a club of 6,000 people, membership in which is limited to those persons who have dwelt for fifty years or more in that one county.

Coney Island, New York city, has a Polar Bear Club, consisting of robust citizens who bathe in the open in the Atlantic, the year round. Like the Germans of Cæsar's day, the Polar Bears take their morning swims even when they have to break the ice in order to get into the water.

The Cloud Club of New York is an organization of business men who procure their luncheons on the 66th, 67th and 68th floors of the Chrysler Building.

London has a Beefsteak Club, and there are many epicure clubs in all parts of the world. In the South, the colored people have watermelon clubs. The star performer in one of these watermelon clubs is said to have eaten three full-grown melons in six minutes.

There have been some well authenticated cases of suicide clubs of people who have tried to get well and have given up the fight.

Travel Clubs

We do not know what percentage of the owners of the 27,000,000 autos in the country are members of the American Automobile Association, but it would not surprise us if there were several millions. The National Geographic So-

ciety is really one great association of travelers. We have in New York city the Explorers Club, with a clubhouse on Cathedral Parkway worth $500,000.

The Early Birds is an association of aviators limited to those who participated in flights prior to 1916. The Caterpillar Club consists of more than 800 men who have jumped from airplanes in an emergency. This number is constantly growing. Another club of parachute jumpers is the Rip Cord Club.

The Pedestrians Association of London, with a membership in excess of 3,000, aims to reduce the motor risks of pedestrians by sponsoring bills for driving tests, speed limits, etc. The Stay Alive Club of America aims to lessen deaths and injuries by promoting safe and careful driving and walking on public streets and highways.

The Seven O'Clockers Club is composed of 200 Philadelphians who work in New York city. These men cover 180 miles a day. One of them has been making the trip from Philadelphia to New York daily for twenty-two years.

The Travelers Aid Societies are travel clubs, which last year looked after 5,374 youthful runaways in the United States.

Clubs and More Clubs

The Army and Navy Club, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Rotarians, the Lions, Kiwanis and Elks are only a start. It is estimated that the number of members in American fraternal orders exceeds 23,000,000. Among the orders are those of Bears, Beavers, Blue Geese, Buffalo, Bucks, Camels, Cooties, Deer, Eagles (Red and Golden), Fleas, Goats, Larks, Monkeys, Moose, Mules, Orioles, Owls, Red Roosters, Reindeer, Serpents, Stags, Shrimps, White Rabbits, and White Rats.

The Blizzard men of 1888 have a club. These commemorate, once a year, the great storm of March 12 that completely tied up the business in New York city for three days.

There is a club in Hawaii of those who have driven a golf ball into the pit of Kilauea. Brooklyn has a Matrimonial Club; Bronx a Cartoonists Club. Harlem has the Civitas, which provides for the advancement of the colored people.

New York has an exclusive club of the "Old Nineteen Waiters". There are clubs named after nearly all the great men living and dead, writers' clubs, chess clubs and music clubs.

Evanston, Ill., has a First Club. To be eligible, one must have been first in something or be descended from somebody who was first in something. The number of country clubs, athletic clubs, political and social service clubs is beyond computation. All the churches are "Go to Heaven" clubs. All the financial institutions are financial clubs. All the governments are government clubs, and all the schools and colleges are educational clubs.

Perhaps the most exclusive club in the world is the Carlton Club of London. One who was otherwise eligible sometimes had to wait twenty years before he could obtain membership. However, the club is not as exclusive as it used to be. All these are finding it much harder to keep up their expenses than was formerly the case.

The biggest club of all, and one in which everybody will be required to take out a life membership if he is going to have the blessing of everlasting life, is God's Kingdom, and then the full operation of that kingdom will take the place of all or nearly all these other aggregations of humanity. In order to gain membership in that club, one not only must covenant to give all that he has, but must give it, and in return he will get everything that is worth having.

Don't Beat Me! Don't Beat Me!

"DON'T beat me! Don't beat me!" a prisoner in a jail at Washington, D. C., heard a fellow prisoner scream out as so-called "officers of the law" came to his cell and took him out for the third degree. The prisoner was gone an hour and a half. When he left he was sound in body. While he was gone thumping sounds were heard which were accompanied by screams. When he was brought back his left eye was practically closed and there was blood all over the front of his shirt. This was at the capital of the country, and one of many cases where prisoners have been beaten there, in the effort to force confessions. All this is entirely illegal.

25,000,000 Workless This Winter

IT IS estimated that the world total of unemployed will reach 25,000,000 during this coming winter. Of this number, 10,000,000 will be in the United States and 7,000,000 in Germany.

Carrying a Bull in Tennessee

MR. H. E. MAN, of Tennessee, every day carries one hundred feet a bull calf which is now one year old. He began carrying the calf the day it was born, and has never missed a day since. The calf now weighs 800 pounds.

Some Facts About China

IN PEKING, in 1929, 91,000 women out of 518,000 had their feet bound. Children work in Chinese silk factories at the age of five. With a quarter of the world's population, there are still only 7,000 miles of railway in China.

Milk as Food for Soldiers

SWITZERLAND has been trying out milk as a food for soldiers, and with the best of results. It was found that those who drank it were not ill, as was often the case when lemonade, beer or water were drunk.

404 Miles an Hour

IN THE recent Schneider Trophy race Lieutenant G. H. Stainforth attained a speed of 404 miles an hour. This is about 600 feet a second, and is only about 200 feet a second short of the speed of a .45-calibre bullet fired from a Colt automatic pistol.

New Way to Ship Fruit

ITALIAN engineers have found a new way to ship ripe fruit. The cars, instead of being iced, are hermetically sealed and sprayed with a special carbon gas. It is claimed that this gas keeps the fruit fresh and preserves the perfume of costly flowers during long-distance shipment.

Pennsylvania One-Fourth Idle

THE Pennsylvania Planning Commission estimates that one-fourth of the workers of Pennsylvania are without jobs, that there are 900,000 unemployed in the state, and that almost half of the 67 counties in the state are in distress. Many school districts have empty treasuries.

Hungary Near Bankruptcy

R. H. PORTERS, formerly of the Bank of England, after an examination of Hungary's finances, declares that the only way out is for Budapest to declare a complete moratorium, which is merely another name for bankruptcy.

Trans-Canada Highway

THE trans-Canada highway will endeavor to absorb a large number of Canada's unemployed. The workers will be housed in camps. They will be paid 30c an hour for an eight-hour day, from which will be deducted 80c a day for board and 50c a month for medical service.

Air Mail Service Twenty Years Old

IT SEEMS hard to believe that the first air mail service in the United States occurred twenty years ago; yet it is true that the first sack of mail was carried on September 23, 1911. It was only a five-mile ride, too. The mail was dropped from a plane instead of being brought down and deposited.

Air Transport Forging Ahead

IT IS noted in Europe that while the railway and passenger steamship business is seriously depressed, air transport is forging ahead. There is a growing confidence in the safety, comfort and convenience of air travel. Practically every convert to flying becomes a permanent user of the air lines.

Air Service Between Milwaukee and Detroit

A FINE illustration of what air service can accomplish is in the schedule of the Kohler line, which connects Milwaukee and Detroit in the flying time of 2 hours 40 minutes, whereas the fastest trains require 10 hours 40 minutes to make the trip, even when they have immediate connections at Chicago.

Coal in East Greenland

COAL has been discovered in East Greenland. It is in the territory recently occupied by the Norwegians, but was discovered by a Dane. It is said to be of good quality. It is one more of the many proofs that prior to the Flood the entire earth was in a hothouse condition. For a full explanation of this see Judge Rutherford's book *Creation*.

Human Baby as a Bear's Cub

PARENTS in Thrace, near Istanbul, have just had restored to them a baby boy that for the past four years has been the captive of a mother bear. The baby was kidnaped by the bear while the mother was gathering firewood in a forest. When found, it was quite savage; but it is now back in its home.

Fast Railway Time in Britain

THE Great Western Railway recently drew a train of six coaches, weighing 200 tons loaded, from Swindon to London, 77¼ miles, in 59½ minutes, or at an average speed of nearly 78 miles an hour. The regular running time of this train from Swindon to London is 67 minutes, or 69.3 miles an hour.

What a Few Men Could Do

IN THE year 1929 there were 504 individuals with incomes equal to the combined values of the nation's entire wheat and cotton crops, and today there are four or five men any one of whom could buy every farm in the state of Wisconsin. In Washington's day there was not a millionaire in the country.

Nearly a Million Idle in New York City

ARGUING that the United States Census Bureau figures of unemployment in New York city are far beneath the facts, Edward C. Rybicki, director of the City Free Employment Agency, has made a statement over the radio that the number is nearer a million, and how multitudes of these families exist at all is a mystery.

Papa Taylor Scolds Chattanooga

PAPA TAYLOR and Charlie Taylor are in the evangelist business and have been putting on a show at Chattanooga. It must have been a bad show, or else the times are hard, or something, because they had expected to mop up about $1,000 a week and the people came across with only $100. Papa scolded something dreadful. He predicted that some of his audience would be in the bread line this winter and would find out what real suffering is; and then he added that if they would prosper and do well, they should give to the Lord and his work, meaning himself and Charlie, and they would be blessed tenfold.

Paris Gives Up Street Cars

AFTER much discussion and agitation Paris has finally decided to give up its street cars and depend for civic transportation entirely upon buses. Of the city's nearly two hundred car lines thirty-four have been condemned, and the tracks of eleven are being removed and the streets repaved. The street car's inability to dodge has made it no longer able to compete.

Canada's Pay to the Jobless

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S rate of pay for the jobless is $2 a day, plus 85 cents a day for board, plus 80 cents a day for every man who has a family. Slightly higher allowances are paid to skilled workers and foremen. These allowances are not considered as wages, but as subsistence allowances to carry the unemployed through the emergency.

Estopping Gambling at Washington

THE courts made an effort to stop gambling at Washington. While they were engaged in this praiseworthy enterprise a church carnival was in full swing, with wheels of chance and lotteries going and police on the ground to guarantee protection. Thou seest, brother, the uses of the police in religion. Theirs is to do the dirty work while the saints pocket the money.

Costs of Worship at Garden Grove

THE Santa Ana (Calif.) *Register* has an advertisement of the "Church of the Foursquare Big Opening" at the new church home. It invites the public to come and hear a lady evangelist, and adds thoughtfully, "Sunday School, 9.45; morning worship, $10.45; Dedication Service, 7.30." Just why the morning worship is so expensive as compared with the other services is not stated.

Half-Hour Phonograph Disks

THE RCA-Victor Company has brought out a new phonograph disk which plays for half an hour, requiring manual attention only at the fifteen-minute mark. The speed of the turntable is slowed down from seventy-eight to thirty-three and one-third revolutions per minute and the number of grooves on the playing surface of the disk is almost doubled. It is anticipated that this new invention will give the phonograph business a new lease of life.

Tropical Valley in Canadian Northwest

THE oft-reported tropical valley of the Canadian Northwest has been definitely located, near the junction of the Racing and Toad rivers, about 400 miles northwest of Fort St. John. The valley is three quarters of a mile in length and is honeycombed with hot springs. The ground is so heated that during a temperature of 50° below zero water does not freeze in the valley.

Radio Stations in the Canadian Arctic

THE Canadian Arctic is becoming dotted with radio stations. A string of them reaches all the way from Winnipeg to the head of Great Slave Lake, and another string all the way from Ottawa to Resolution Island at the Atlantic entrance to the Hudson Straits. In British Columbia all the principal canning, lumbering and mining industries have radio communication with their offices in Vancouver.

Four Miles a Minute

MAJOR JAMES H. DOOLITTLE, in a specially built plane, crossed the United States from coast to coast in 11 hours 16 minutes 10 seconds, and then returned from Newark to Cleveland in one hour and forty-six minutes. He left Burbank, California, at 5:35 a.m. and, after his trip across the continent, was back again in Cleveland at 7:35 p.m. In his flight across the continent he clipped 1 hour 8 minutes 53 seconds from the cross-continent record.

The Needs of National Defense

M'CREADY SYKES, in *Commerce and Finance*, says: "For national defense the United States needs an army and navy about as much as a householder in the suburbs needs an armored car. As a matter of fact, the private citizen in New York or Chicago is in far greater danger of physical violence at the hands of an aggressor than is the United States. For more than a century we have lived securely with three thousand miles of undefended frontier between us and one of the dominions of one of the richest and most powerful empires in the world, between which and ourselves there have as a sober fact of history been more differences and conflicts of view than with any other country. Yet no one but a moron has lost any sleep because of the danger from our unguarded frontier."

Causes of the Floods

THE great floods which have occurred this year in China, India, the Philippines and throughout Africa are laid to unusual accumulations of ice in the Antarctic, which ice is now breaking up and driving the warmer waters before it. The waters off California this year are five degrees warmer than ever before known. It is anticipated that these conditions will bring about a great drought in Russia next year.

673 Persons Run League of Nations

THE personnel of the League of Nations is 673, all but 310 of whom are employed in the International Labor Office. There is a publicity department with 54 employees and a combined salary of $235,000. About $800,000 a year is expended for pamphlets, reports and other printing. The expenses of the forthcoming disarmament conference are estimated at $1,000,000.

New York's $20,000,000 Relief Bill

NEW YORK state has boosted personal income taxes 50 percent and put through a $20,000,000 relief bill. Half of this amount is set aside for home relief and will be used entirely for food, shelter and clothing for the unemployed. Governor Roosevelt estimates from reports that have reached him that the number that will require help this coming winter will be about double the number of last winter.

Georgia Minister Made $2,500 on Side

A GEORGIA minister made $2,500 on the side and now he is in trouble. It seems that he had a son, a sailor, whose life was insured in his favor. For once he had a brilliant idea. He obtained a leave of absence for the boy on the ground that his sister was dangerously ill, but she wasn't. Then the boy was found slain with bullets which fit into the Reverend's gun, and the dominie collected the $2,500. And now the police want to know why it is that the automobile tracks near the lad's body are similar to tracks left by the minister's automobile. The Reverend was just on the way to preach a sermon when he was arrested. The dominie business is certainly getting to be a hard business, and when one of them does make a few extra dollars there are so many curious people wanting to know all about how he got it.

The Silkworm Must Go

THE E. I. duPont de Nemours Company, of Wilmington, announce that after much experimentation they have discovered a way to produce fibers that can be woven into goods, which fibers, they claim, have every quality that makes silk precious. Most important of all, this new process is wholly synthetic. Just now it is in the experimental stage, but if the claims made for it are true it marks the finish of the silkworm, and the end of the silk trade with the Orient. The silkworm must go; the chemist has made it impossible for him to live.

Smoke Screens Not Harmless

SEPTEMBER 30, in plain view of the office of *The Golden Age,* an airplane in the employ of a motion picture concern laid a smoke screen around the U. S. Navy dirigible Los Angeles. It was a beautiful sight to behold. The plane's driver was told to keep far enough away from the dirigible that none of the particles of hydrochloric acid would drip on it. Somebody miscalculated what the acid would do farther down, as scores of automobile tops and hundreds of suits and dresses were ruined, holes being cut through them as with a knife.

Railroads Fighting Hard for Life

THE following is an extract from a filled-in form letter sent out June 16 over the signature of the president of the Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, P. J. Murphy. We do not blame Mr. Murphy a bit for this letter; every word that he says is true; but it is interesting also as showing how hard pressed the railroads are in their efforts to keep open the arteries of travel on which most of us at times depend.

We are advised by check made, that car [automobile] bearing Pennsylvania license *584U1* picked up *2* prospective passengers waiting at our River Street station, Wilkes-Barre at *11:00 PM* on *June 14, 1931.* This is a rather bad practice; it is injurious to the company and to the people who patronize the road, because if other automobilists do the same thing there would be a decrease in revenue to such an extent that service might be discontinued; then the public who are compelled to use the railroad at times when automobiles are not around would be injured very materially. Furthermore, automobile drivers who pick up people become liable for any accident that might occur while people are traveling with them. In all, the practice is very bad and should be discontinued.

Uncle Sam's Divorced Wife

EX-SENATOR HEFLIN of Alabama went to speak in Fresno, California, but the Catholic and Protestant voodoo men of the city, terrorized at the possibility that somebody might learn something, prevailed upon the authorities to bar him from the high school auditorium. Heflin had to go over into the Japanese section of the city to get a hearing, and now somebody in Fresno, some mean man with a sense of humor, writes to us and wants to know if the Statue of Liberty is Uncle Sam's divorced wife. How should we know? Why pick on us?

Barter Between Sweden and Persia

THE breakdown of the gold standard is disclosed not only by its being deserted by nation after nation, but by the cases of barter on a large scale that are coming up. Not only has America bartered with Brazil, exchanging wheat for coffee on a colossal scale, but Sweden has now entered into barter with Persia. Swedish engineers and Swedish rolling mills will build the Persian railway from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, and Sweden will take its pay in Persian goods, mostly staples, but with some rugs and pearls and silver included, no doubt.

Conducting "Elections" in Hungary

IN THE United States one may freely vote for either of the two capitalistic parties, but in Hungary there is but one such party. It is the government party itself, and if you do not vote for it you are out of luck. Those voting against the government must vote in blocks of twenty. Those who have received government assistance within the year may not vote at all. While on the march from their meeting place to the voting place the police may arrest one or many of the marchers. That breaks up the voting block and the rest must return to their meeting place until they have another block of twenty. Arrived at the place of voting the opposition voters are shouted at like so many cattle. Whenever they feel like it the government officials close the polls, and they generally close them after the government vote is all in, and while the opposition parties are still trying to get together their blocks of twenty. At every polling place the government forces always win. If there is no other way to win, the figures are "adjusted" until they suit. These items are taken from a current article in *The Nation.*

What the Dole Is

A BRITISH worker, when employed, must contribute 14c a week to the unemployment fund, his employer must put in 16c, and the state puts in 15c. The worker, when unemployed, receives $4.25 per week for himself, $2.25 for his wife, and 50c for each child. The dole is the only thing that stands between 2,714,359 English men and women and starvation, and one British statesman said of it last winter that "if it were not for the dole, half the financiers in the 'city' would have been hanging from the lamp posts before this."

Electromagnetic Preservation of Food

ROBERT PAPE, of Soest, Holland, has discovered that within a radius of 20 meters from an apparatus which generates short waves in the region of 25 centimeters to one meter an electromagnetic field is set up within which food does not decay in any atmosphere or temperature. New potatoes, eggs, milk, pears and shrimps a year old are perfectly preserved. This food-preserving field of 30,000 cubic meters uses up only as much electricity as an ordinary 200-candle-power electric bulb. The invention will completely transform the cold storage business. The preserving action penetrates everything, stone walls, iron, wood, glass, indoors and out, within a 20-meter radius of the machine.

American Legion Surprises the Smug

ROBERT WHITAKER, in *The American Guardian,* says: "It is a time of economic twilight now, and the chickens which were hatched out in the incubators of the war hysteria are coming home to roost. Big Business stands aghast that the war veterans are not content with compliments, but want jobs, and want bonus payments, and are organized on a big enough scale to get what they want, even though Big Business holds up holy hands of horror that the fine patriotism which carried the boys into the trenches, and left a lot of them there, will not feed and clothe and house those that have returned and the relatives and dependents of those who made the supreme sacrifice. And the preachers and church peoples who have joined the legionnaires in the anti-radical hysterias promoted by the predatory interests throughout the post-war period, with the assistance of these professionally pious ones, are scandalized that the legionnaires are fighting prohibition."

Noncombatants in the Next War

DR. CADMAN, Rabbi Wise and forty-six other prominent churchmen who are too old to be drafted have sent word to our Quaker president, and to the United States Congress, that they will not perform any kind of combatant service in the next war. In the first place, they would not be asked to do it, because they are all too old to be of any good as soldiers; and, in the second place, there will be plenty of less dangerous work similar to what they did before, such as recruiting, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. base duty, etc., into which jobs they will fit as easily as a duck's foot fits in the mud.

Why Truth on Aluminum Makes Slow Headway

SOME have wondered why the truth about aluminum cooking utensils, as it has been repeatedly published in our columns, seems to make such relatively slow progress in convincing the rest of the world. Here is an item that helps to clear it up. It is reprinted from the *Prairie Press Farmer:*

THE ALUMINUM GRAFT

Some time ago a "news release" was sent out from the North Dakota Agricultural College, stating that aluminum cooking utensils were perfectly safe and that there was no danger of poison. This release was published in the small-town weeklies throughout the state.

Investigation has shown that the big trusts are deluging the press with "news releases" and "canned editorials" and boasts of the amount of free space for the trusts. One of their agents declared that country editors are "God's fools".

Every week there comes to our desk one of these "news releases" from a news distributing service, run by E. M. Hofer & Sons, Portland, Oregon, and, as usual, boosting the big power trusts and knocking public ownership.

In the Federal Trade Commission's investigation it was found that the power corporations had been secretly giving $84,000 a year to the above-mentioned E. M. Hofer & Sons.

The Hofer service, distributed free to 14,000 newspapers throughout the country, is a disgraceful fraud and cheat perpetrated upon the editors and newspaper readers of the country, and the recent case of the North Dakota Agricultural College, denying that aluminum cooking utensils are poisonous, shows that they are not without dirty hands; but what does a life mean to some college professors as long as they can fill their coffers?

More Depression Relief Cooperation *By Dr. B. H. Jones (Pennsylvania)*

WILL some mathematician explain just what is the difference in principle between the utilities company's service charges against the small users of gas, water, and electric current, and the $1 monthly service charge of the National Bankers Association against the small depositor whose monthly balance is less than $100?

To be sure, "infant industries" always had to be favored, and now that banks and railroads are in the infant business class they should be protected against departmental loss even if the man with less than $100 must donate 12 percent to 24 percent of his all to those who have nine-tenths of the nation's cash outside of government vaults.

Government, municipal, state, national, and other full-grown enterprises transfer funds from one department to another to provide and care for just such deficiencies. However, doubtless the banks need the few extra dollars of the small depositor, to stack up in their already over-filled vaults, to save the crumbling banking and financial system of the country from total collapse.

Senator Couzens' suggestion, that "capitalism ought to clean its house", is well supplemented in "The Soliloquy of a Wyoming Banker", as we read in *The Golden Age* of June 24. And these two bring to mind and fairly clinch what Henry Ford wrote, for the *Forum* magazine, about two years ago. In substance, he said: "Anything not on a sound basis must fall." And, in the same paragraph, but several sentences after, "Our financial system is not on a sound foundation." Will the White House Engineer succeed in clearing the way for rebuilding? Will he lead the way, forgive and forget, by rescinding, and cause the rescinding of all war debts, and lay a sound foundation for all countries?

Misinstruction of School Children

IT IS too bad that taxpayers have to pay for the printing of textbooks that teach things that are not true, and then have to pay teachers to teach the untrue things the books contain, and, on top of that, have to pay for the vaccines advertised, and pay for the rest of their lives in the lessened vitality of their children.

Everyday Problems in Science, written by Pieper and Beauchamp, and published by Scott, Foresman & Co., of New York and Chicago, is a school textbook used in the first year of high school. On page 222 this textbook contains the following misinformation:

> You should realize, also, the value of depending on the doctor and the dentist even when you are well. By regular examinations these trained experts may save you days of suffering. How the doctor determines what help the body needs in case of sickness, and what medicine, if any, should be given, is too difficult for us to understand at this time. Immunity is aided by vaccines and antitoxins. Rest, good air, exercise, proper diet and medicines are not the only means of helping the body fight disease germs. There are two other important ways which may be used to assist the white corpuscles and the chemical substances within the body in their fight against germs. Thus, certain vaccines and antitoxic sera may be injected into the body to strengthen or reinforce the army of disease fighters and to make the body immune. The use of vaccines and their value may be illustrated in connection with smallpox. Dr. Edward Jenner, an English physician, in 1799 found that persons who were vaccinated did not take smallpox.

The Taxpayers and Voters League of Chicago has made an attempt to bring the Chicago Board of Education to its senses, and to prevent the American Medical Association in its headlong course of forcing its stuff into the heads and into the bodies of all the young regardless of whether or not there is a particle of truth in their claims or a particle of justice in their methods.

On the very same page in which this ill-concealed fake advertising for the doctors appears is a sample advertisement of a quack doctor, and beneath it comes up for air the statement, "A reputable doctor does not advertise in this way; his reputation spreads through his service to mankind!"

Dr. Werner, chiropractor, of Brooklyn, who broadcasts regularly over WBBR when he is not in jail, is just out after six months' free board for allegedly practicing medicine without a license. It is these high-minded men who do not advertise that locked up this useful man because he tells the truth and because he really helps ailing people to get well.

The Breakdown of Law *By Dr. Edward M. Perdue (Missouri)*

[Reprinted from *Journal of the American Association for Medico-Physical Research*]

OUR nation is facing a serious crisis. Great numbers of our best people do not seem to realize this. Many others, men of conservative thought and well-balanced insight, speak of it with bated breath. They say that the time of revolution will not be postponed long. Never in the history of our country has there been such a surfeit of politicians and such a dearth of statesmen.

The physicians of our country have the confidence of their people. The practice of medicine is hard hit by conditions. The great mass of our profession pay very little attention to politics and submit with fortitude and patience to economic stress. But we have a responsibility. Our people are out of work. There is poverty and want in the midst of plenty. Business is stagnant. Capital dares not engage in business. The millions stored in banks cannot be used. Why?

Organized graft and racketeering, legalized graft and racketeering, graft enforced by forms of law, the cooperation of the officials of government with the grafters and racketeers, have made the overhead so great that business is paralyzed. Our oppressed people are cowed and humiliated. Every attempt at relief through constituted authority is crushed by rebuff and added burden. Among the most arrogant and grinding in this oppression is a national organization within our own profession.

Unless there is relief, and that speedily, our country will be swept by revolution. Let us hope and pray that this revolution be only political. But such are the conditions that a powerful leader can sweep this country with fire and sword, with shot and shell. Deliver us from such a cataclysm.

Fifty years ago we were taught in high school and college that the Government of the United States was a republic founded upon the principles of democracy. Instructors, lawyers and judges spoke with respect and reverence of the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States. The addresses of Patrick Henry, of Daniel Webster and of Abraham Lincoln were printed in our school readers. The opinions of John Marshall were quoted as fundamental law. We were taught respect for law. We grew up patriotic and loved our country.

In those now almost forgotten days the citizen of the United States was entitled to the equal protection of the law. Freedom of speech and of the press were guaranteed. No man could be arrested without a warrant. No home or place of business could be invaded by police or sheriff without a search warrant under bond. The citizen could not be deprived of life, liberty or property without "due process of law". This meant trial by jury before a court of competent jurisdiction, with power to summon witnesses, to compel their testimony, and to punish for contempt.

Today all these matters are obsolete. Our government has deteriorated into an administrative despotism, the most despotic, criminal and corrupt of all the governments of the so-called civilized world. Our governments both state and national are administered strictly upon the principles of graft. The individual or the business which does not or cannot "pay off" loses in any proceeding. The "Bill of Rights" is a joke. The Constitution of the United States is a "scrap of paper".

In order to facilitate the collection of graft and to give it a legal status, the Congress of the United States has passed laws creating various boards, commissions and bureaus, granting them great powers with no legal restraint or accountability and with no trial by jury. Among these laws are the Pure Food and Drugs Act, the Volstead Act, the creation of the Federal Trade Commission, the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Radio Commission, the Farm Board, and many others. The state legislatures have created highway commissions, school commissions, health boards, employees' compensation commissions, public utilities commissions, and many others. All these commissions have been created for the purpose of facilitating the collection of graft and avoiding trial by jury. Appeals from their decisions are by *certiorari* and do not grant a trial *de novo*.

These various boards and commissions are in close affiliation with certain private or extra-governmental organizations which cooperate with them in the collection of graft. These organizations enjoy the favor of the public press and through the press conduct that other menace to American law and liberty, that is, government by propaganda and not by law. Two conspicuous extra-governmental organizations in our

country, organized, conducted and financed by graft, are the Better Business bureaus and the American Medical Association.

The National Better Business Bureau has its headquarters in New York city, with branches in all the larger cities of the United States. Its graft has become so burdensome that the business houses of New York have organized a protective association to counteract its racketeering.

The American Medical Association has its headquarters in Chicago, with subsidiaries in every state and in a vast majority of the counties in the United States. It is credited with being the best organized and most powerful extra-governmental grafting organization in the United States. In its graft it is directly affiliated with the national government. It controls the United States Public Health Service, the health departments of the army and navy, the narcotic division, the bureau of chemistry, and the fraud order office of the Post Office Department. In the states it controls medical education, medical licensure, school inspection, and all public hospitals. In large measure it is affiliated with the Federal Radio Commission in the exacting of graft.

The very sources of justice have been corrupted. Did you ever visit a district court of the United States? To persons accustomed to the decencies and amenities of life, a visit to the district court of the United States will be a shock. But if he will visit the Moulin Rouge, Le Chat Noir, and the haunts of the Apaches in Paris, and then go with Kipling to Suez, Port Said, Aden and Singapore, then come back and attend the night court in the Lower East Side in New York, make a tour of Chinatown in San Francisco and of the West Side in Chicago, he will be prepared in a measure for the further descent into the District Court of the United States. *Facilis descensus Averno.*

The officials, including the judge, the frequenters and the audience, smoke cigarettes until the atmosphere of the court room is a cloudy haze. The court room, halls and corridors are filled with bootleggers, racketeers, hijackers, deputy marshals, come-on men, snoopers, procurers, under-cover men, inspectors, assistant district attorneys, stool pigeons, perjurers, decoys, demimondaines, and all that ruck of the underworld that are supposed to add dignity to our federal courts. In this court the most serious offense is to be a law-abiding citizen of the United States.

Three of these great grafting institutions keep a special watch upon the business of the country, the Better Business bureau, the American Medical Association and the Federal Trade Commission. When a business seems to be successful and prosperous and able to pay off, it is approached by the Better Business bureau. If it refuses to pay off, the Better Business bureau issues a printed pamphlet denouncing the business as a fraud and sends this pamphlet to affiliated Better Business bureaus in all the large cities of the United States and to the press. Letters are sent to the newspapers and magazines warning them not to accept the advertising of the proscribed business. Often libelous pretended biographies of the officers and representatives of these business concerns are added to the propaganda. If this pressure does not succeed in compelling the proscribed business to pay off to the Better Business bureau, the matter is turned over to the Federal Trade Commission.

The Federal Trade Commission issues a citation to the business organization to come to Washington to show cause why an order to "cease and desist" business should not be issued by the Commission. This is merely a suggestion to pay off. The Commission suggests that the matter can be arranged "by stipulation". They may even send a copy of their last annual report, calling attention to the hundreds of cases settled by "stipulation". But they never state how much, or how they divided the swag, or how much, if any, they turned into the treasury of the United States.

If the prospective victim decides to settle "by stipulation" and sends in $25,000, a very satisfactory stipulation can be written. There are five commissioners. If one or two hundred cases are settled "by stipulation" in a year, this nets quite a tidy sum. The racketeering practices of the Better Business bureau are enforced by a form of law.

If the business cited is refractory and insists on a hearing, there is no amount of evidence that will avail anything. The most complete and sweeping proof that a business is honest, fair and wholly lawful amounts to nothing before the Commission in default of the "pay off". The record is useful only on appeal to the court above. Property is confiscated and the business

ruined without a trial by jury and without compensation.

If a pharmaceutical manufacturer, a great drug firm, an organization of physicians, a hospital, or any other organization having a medical tendency or purpose, fails to get permission to operate from the American Medical Association, that is, does not "pay off" to North Dearborn Street, Chicago, the matter is turned over to the Federal Trade Commission. The same procedure follows. Citation, pay off, or trial with the inevitable adverse decision.

The above statements are mild. For real vigorous language in the statement of the case, we quote the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, No. 5429, filed June 28, 1930, entitled "The Marmola Case".

The record here shows, without dispute or by implication which would hardly be denied, that the American Medical Association is engaged in a campaign against those proprietary remedies which it believes ought to be used by the public either not at all or only under supervision. It has a bureau for that and other purposes, and the bureau employs a director. When it is thought that a particular advertisement should be stopped, this director takes the matter up with the Commission and with the association of "Better Business Bureaus" which are scattered over the country. Thereupon, the Commission, if it approves, files a complaint and eventually, if it is convinced of the truth of its complaint, makes the order to desist and refrain. The Better Business bureaus explain to their local newspapers and to the general periodicals, that it would be wise to refuse this advertising. The chairman of the Commission, in public addresses, and in correspondence, advises the newspapers that they will be subject to prosecution by the Commission as defendants, to be joined with the advertisers, if they do not desist from such publications; and the newspapers may suspect that if they do not comply with the advice of the Better Business bureaus, their general advertising patronage from the membership of these bureaus will fall off. It appears that these methods of influence, carried on in this case before this cross suit for enforcement was commenced and while it has been pending, have destroyed a large part of petitioner's business through refusal to accept this advertisement, and only the injunction of this court is needed to make the elimination complete.

It will be noted that this most nefarious, most vicious and far-reaching combination is against the practices of medicine and pharmacy. We, as physicians, are vitally concerned and largely responsible, for we have permitted this octopus to grow in our midst until it threatens to strangle our very life. It is up to us to clean house in our own profession. The condition has become so rotten and so vile that the house-cleaning devolves upon us. The rest of the world has abandoned us to our fate and turned to other sources of relief. Heaven revolts at the corruption. We must do the work. Our prayers are not answered, for the gates of Heaven are closed to keep out the stench of Fishbrine.

It is much easier and safer to frame some inoffensive, unoffending, law-abiding citizen than it is to apprehend and prosecute a gang armed with machine guns. So when business is dull and publicity is lacking, and it seems necessary to get on the front page, the United States district attorney calls in two assistants, a half dozen inspectors and a gang of stool pigeons, procurers, decoys and perjurers and proceeds to frame some law-abiding citizen. The higher the standing and character of the accused, the greater the publicity. Pictures in the papers, long accounts of the trial and sensational but false accusations furnish the necessary thrill. A law-abiding citizen of the United States is convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary to the scandal of the community, while gangsters run wild, bootleggers and racketeers flourish and murder and rapine go unpunished.

The last few years furnish many concrete examples of the utter break-down of law in our country. Of late we read much about the Fall case. Several years ago Fall and Doheny were indicted about a $100,000 bribe. Doheny was accused of giving the bribe, and Fall of accepting it. On trial Doheny was acquitted by a jury. Now the acceptance of a bribe is dependent upon a bribe's being given. If a bribe is not given, it cannot be accepted. To any judge or lawyer with any judicial acumen and with sufficient horse sense to come in out of the rain, the acquittal of Doheny should have worked an automatic dismissal of the charge against Fall. Yet Fall was tried by politics rather than by law, was convicted of receiving a bribe that was not given, and has been sent to the penitentiary. Is it any wonder that our boasted United States is the joke of the civilized world?

For ten years Al Capone and his organization have been shipping alcohol and other intoxicating liquors by the carload throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Federal agents have ridden these trains, followed this

liquor to its destination, supervised its distribution and collected their divide of the profits. Recently it was decided that Capone was to be prosecuted. Popular clamor was so great that it had to be done. With all this information, he was only sued for his income tax! Recent reports indicate that the Federal authorities are unable to locate the Capone millions and cannot collect the income tax. While Capone was supposed to be in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, he and one hundred of his friends, the gentlemen in Tuxedos and the ladies in evening gowns, invaded the banquet hall in a hotel in Benton Harbor, Michigan, where some sorority was holding a banquet, took possession of the hall, crowded out the sorority and forced them to seek smaller quarters.

A few days later Capone appeared with counsel before the judge of the district court of the United States in Chicago. His counsel had bought the attorney general of the United States and the district attorney in Chicago. They presented an agreement that Capone should plead guilty to some of the minor charges and receive a short-time sentence and a light fine. But they had overlooked an important matter. They had not "seen" the judge who had the last word. When the agreement was presented to him, his indignation was something wonderful to behold. With gavel, judicial dignity and official denunciation, he humbled counsel and Capone and his counsel and made them doubly conscious of their oversight and lack of consideration of the dignity of his court. They withdrew the plea and took a continuance of a month or two. This will give them ample time to "see" the judge. $25,000 to $50,000 will be a wonderful prop to judicial dignity.

Last year while the Federal Radio Commission was indulging its orgy of corruption and its attempted graft in Kansas, affairs were very quiet in the federal district court at Kansas City, Kansas. It was decided to secure some publicity, so a quiet officer in the medical service of the United States Army, a certain Major Shepherd, was selected as the victim. He was framed out of whole cloth. After weeks of trial, front page stuff, crowded court rooms, pictures in the papers, scandal and salacious stuff sufficient to satiate the crowds of ladies who attended the trial, he was convicted of murdering his wife and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The Government did not even prove the *corpus delicti*. The two facts proven beyond question were that the Government of the United States maintained at Fort Riley a Post bootlegger and a Post gold digger.

A vast system of Government graft which has extended over a number of years is just reaching its consummation. The scheme covers three major operations, the development of Florida lands, the development of the Rio Grande valley and the building of the Bagnell dam. All were undertaken by private enterprise with private capital. They were risky; the outcome was problematical. In each case the business arrived at an impasse. There was question of success. This juncture in each case was being anticipated by the office of the attorney general of the United States and by his assistant district attorneys. Other private capital was associated with the attorney general in the scheme. At this juncture in each case, federal investigations and prosecutions were instituted for the purpose of shaking public confidence, causing a panic of shareholders, the depreciation of the values of securities, and driving the concerns into bankruptcy and receiverships. When conditions were at their worst in each case, the other financial concerns which were "in on" the scheme came in and bought up the depreciated stocks and bonds, got control of the lands and improvements already made for a fraction of their original cost, added their own capital and brought them to completion. Millions were lost to the original promoters and their investors. In each case the steal was gigantic. It was all accomplished by the forms of law. It could not have been done without the cooperation of the Department of Justice of the Government of the United States. The divide or rake-off of the Department of Justice has never been determined. The last of these schemes to be consummated is the Bagnell dam in Missouri. This was accomplished by the district attorney in Kansas City, in engineering the wrecking of the Land Bank at Kansas City.

During the past year the Federal Radio Commission has indulged in an orgy of legalized graft. By law it is granted the unconstitutional power of refusing the use of the air. Intoxicated with this power, it inaugurated and prosecuted a regime of confiscation and oppression unparalleled in the history of this country and without precedent in the civilized world. Independent radio broadcasting stations not belonging to the "radio trust" were cited to show cause

why they should not be denied a renewal of their license. Besides numerous minor cases, there have been two very conspicuous cases, and a third is now pending. The two conspicuous cases are notable from the fact that they were partly owned by physicians or were associated with large and important hospitals not affiliated with the American Medical Association. These two hospitals were progressive and successful and supplied a great and popular need. But they would not pay off, first, to the American Medical Association and, second, to the Federal Radio Commission.

The first of these broadcasting stations to be cited was the station at Milford, Geary county, Kansas. It was owned, controlled and operated by a company in which Dr. John R. Brinkley was prominent. Dr. Brinkley is a surgeon of splendid education and of superior ability. He incurred the enmity of the American Medical Association. His station was of 5,000 watts power, and was the most popular in the United States. Its programs were educational, refined, chaste and religious. A station owned and operated by the Kansas City *Star* at Kansas City, Mo., had 1000 watts power. The *Star* determined to put the Milford station out of business. The *Star* and the American Medical Association procured the Federal Radio Commission to issue a citation against the Milford station. It would not pay off, and went to trial. The affidavits offered before the Federal Radio Commission in Washington in May, 1930, went into the record as prepared and offered by the Kansas City *Star*. They were proven false. The defense was overwhelming in character and in numbers of witnesses and affidavits. But the necessary $25,000 was not forthcoming. The station was denied its license. Then the Radio Commission decided to punish the state of Kansas for its defense of Dr. Brinkley and of the favorite radio station of the state, by denying the signature and wave length of the Milford station to Kansas. The legislature of Kansas arose in open, unanimous revolt and instructed the governor to use the utmost power of the state to keep the station in Kansas. So the governor sent the entire congressional representation of Kansas, the senators and the vice-president to President Hoover demanding that their favorite radio station be left in their state. At the direction of one of the Kansas congressmen, thousands of letters were sent to President Hoover. The writer sent one of these letters and has the copy and the reply on file. The Federal Radio Commission was compelled to leave the Milford station in Kansas, but deprived Dr. Brinkley of its use. The people of Kansas arose in political revolt. At the November election Senator Henry J. Allen, who did not support Dr. Brinkley, was defeated. Dr. Brinkley was elected governor of Kansas by a large plurality but was counted out by the constituted authorities sworn to enforce the law. The suffrage of the citizen is one of the most sacred rights. The people of Kansas are impatient of oppression and are still in open political revolt.

The second hospital radio station to come under the ban is KTNT, of Muscatine, Iowa. It was a very popular station, and was denied its license because of the opposition of the American Medical Association. The hospital is one of the largest and most successful in the treatment of cancer. The radio station was very popular, next to the Milford station the most popular in the middle west. But it did not belong to the radio trust and would not pay off to the American Medical Association or to the Federal Radio Commission.

The station at Shreveport, Louisiana, is now under the threats of the Federal Radio Commission. Thus far it has not paid off. It is a very popular station and is operated in the interest of the public. It has been very independent, and would have been put off the air long ago if it had not had the solid support of the congressional representation from Louisiana.

Radio stations costing $100,000 to $150,000 have been confiscated without trial by court or jury, without any process of condemnation or compensation. A radio station can be used for only one purpose. Deprived of the right to use the air, the finest radio station is a pile of junk. Yet these outrages and corrupt practices have become commonplace. The action of the Federal Radio Commission amounts to confiscation of the radio receiving sets in our homes. There are still some homes of education, refinement and culture. Some of these homes have children and young people whose minds should not be debauched by the vile stuff now sent over the radio with the approval of the Radio Commission. They say, "You don't have to listen; shut off your radio." We do shut it off, but would like at times to listen to something beautiful, chaste and refined. As it is, most of the time is taken up with the advertising of corn salve,

tooth paste, cigarettes and home brew, interspersed with jazz and a species of variety show that would be hissed off the stage in the Bowery.

This recital of concrete cases might go on indefinitely. But this is enough. Our legislatures have failed us. Oklahoma and Texas are the only states having a governor. Congress has failed us; our president has failed us. The officials of our government and the extra-governmental agencies in league with them roll and wallow in an orgy of graft and corruption, lawlessness and crime unequaled in the history of the world. In their bacchanalia of crime, the fingers of a man's hand have already appeared, the *"Mene, mene, tekel upharsin"* has been written, but they ignore the interpretation. The dog has returned to his vomit and the sow to her wallowing in the mire. The presidents of Peru, Argentina, Brazil and Chile have gone into exile and have been lucky to escape the blank wall and the firing squad for infinitely less than the people of the United States have endured with their proverbial patience.

Added to the complete breakdown of the law, our country, the richest in the world is in great economic distress. In our governments, state and national, politics and graft have replaced economy and statesmanship. In the present state of stress and unrest, our politicians are not considering economic relief and stabilization and the reestablishing of respect for law. They are only considering their prospects of reelection. Our national officials sit in their chairs at Washington seemingly unconscious that they are sitting on a volcano, that the country is on the brink of a revolution. While the wheat of Kansas is piled on the ground, and the oil of Oklahoma and Texas runs to waste, miners at Henrietta, Oklahoma, raid the stores for bread. It is but a step from rioting to revolution.

Our country needs some leaders. The present occasion is the time of opportunity for the exercise of impartial and competent statesmanship. We have the richest and most progressive country in the world as far as material things are concerned. We have the most corrupt and lawless country in the world. Have we no Hercules who can clean these Augean stables?

The call for leadership is very great. Our present leaders have failed us utterly. The Bill of Rights is a joke, the Constitution of the United States is a "scrap of paper". Who shall deliver us from the body of this death?

New Jersey's State Police

THAT was a peculiar incident that happened in Newark, N. J., the other day, when six kegs of beer intended for consumption at the recent Atlantic City convention of the State Patrolmen's Benevolent Association were seized by federal agents and the state police had to go without their beer. Just before the beer was seized a New Jersey state cop who had been guarding it disappeared. When, before, did a Jersey cop ever desert a load of beer?

That incident down at Camden was different. There the New Jersey cops actually held up a truckload of beer intended for Pennsylvania, not because they wanted the beer, for they had plenty of that, but because Philadelphia cops had tried to get the beer through the sovereign state of New Jersey without letting the patrolmen of the Garden State get their regular rake-off.

The Camden discourtesies can be overlooked, for there is a possible element of jealousy involved; but what is the reason, at this late day, after state and federal officers have pulled together so beautifully in getting beer across the state of New Jersey, that there should be a falling out over so few as six kegs, when thousands of heavy trucks have gone through O.K.?

It may be that the Jersey police forgot to see their brethren of the law enforcement higher up, or it may be that the federal men were unwilling that the beer should be drunk as publicly as it would have been at Atlantic City, or they may only have been playing a rough joke on the guardians of New Jersey, or, but perish the thought! some honest man may have squeezed into the ranks of one or the other and given the whole thing a black eye. But if the regular gang ever finds out who it is he will get the works.

(The other day federal agents closed up a place within a block of our printing plant. It was closed two days, possibly three, but is now running full blast, the same as usual. Probably, meantime, the right man has been seen, and the whole thing has been fixed up.)

On the Nature and Origin of Life *By G. Lester Lance (California)*

THE genesis of life on our planet is often called "the greatest of the unsolved problems confronting man". Indeed we are given to understand that the problem is incapable of solution. An eminent scientist declares that "as for the origin of life we know nothing whatever. Speculation about it is more or less futile." Another remarks that "biologists are, at the present time, absolutely unable, and probably will be for all time unable, to obtain empirical evidence on any of the crucial questions relating to the origin of life". While upon these points there is a divergence of opinion, an inquiry into the various theories respecting the origin of life opens many avenues of thought and matters of peculiar interest. Such an investigation may not enrich our knowledge to any great extent, but it may serve to impress the mind with the fact that leading men in the world of science today do not have a monopoly of, or even an intimate acquaintance with, all the facts of Nature as some of their learned treatises imply.

The mystery of the origin of life is no greater than the phenomena of life itself. The problem of life-genesis can hardly be considered apart from the question, What is life? Supposedly this is a question for the biologist. Many definitions have been given, but none have proved quite satisfactory. Life has been defined as "the sum of the functions that resist death". Spencer's definition, familiar to all biologists, is that "life is the definite combination of heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive, coordinated into correspondence with external coexistences and sequences". Again, life is said to be "a series of definite and successive changes, both of structure and composition, which take place within an individual without destroying its identity". These definitions are extremely interesting and give a working basis for further thought and study, but they are far from satisfactory. While a definition in terms so precise that it can be used as an invariable criterion is desirable, to state one thus is a problem of considerable difficulty.

Life is generally defined by modern biologists by its effects and in terms of mechanical or chemical principles. But no complete mechanization of biological phenomena is possible, and all mechanico-chemical explanations of living processes are bound to prove extremely unsatisfactory.

It may be pointed out that the mechanistic theory of life is inadequate in many particulars. One instance often mentioned is in regard to locomotion. If you wind up a child's toy automobile and set it going toward a wall, it will strike the wall and rebound in the same line in which it approached. When the energy of the rebound is exhausted, the energy of the spring will operate again and the machine will again strike the wall. This operation will continue until the spring is unwound and the energy is exhausted. Such is mechanical behavior.

Scientists have taken living organisms and have tried an experiment strangely like the performance of the toy automobile. They have taken thousands of Paramecium (a microscopic protozoan) and put them in one part of a glass bowl, and at the other end of the bowl some food. In the middle of the bowl they placed a glass partition, open at both ends. Using a microscope the Paramecium were observed moving forward in a straight line in the same manner as the toy automobile. When they hit the glass they came back in a straight line, but swerved, and then moved diagonally toward the glass, hit it, and swerved again in the same direction as before. They might just as well have swerved left as right, according to the law of chance, but they kept moving or shifting in the same direction until they got around the edge of the partition. Here is an instance of the inadequacy of mechanical principles to explain organic behavior.

The regenerative and readaptive power of life is demonstrated in an overwhelming manner by the process of reproduction. Can it be supposed that any machine of whatever kind could isolate a small part of itself as a sort of model machine, corresponding to a sperm or ovum, which could meet with another model machine of similar kind, unite with it, and produce a third machine that would grow and continue the process!

That all forms of life have a mechanical or chemical basis is beyond question; but when an analysis is applied to living phenomena we are compelled to think of some force or principle in addition to the matter it animates. The physical and chemical forces of inorganic nature must be supplemented with another or different force. Yet here we must reason carefully. We do not understand that life is an entity: there is no such thing as life in the abstract. Life has no existence apart or sepa-

rate from concrete living substances or living organisms. Though students of biophysics and of biochemistry today are penetrating many of the secrets of life, its mystery still remains. Hence the scientific conception of the adequacy of mechanico-chemical forces to explain all biological processes must remain unsatisfactory to philosophical minds.

It is sometimes said that *life* is not a concrete reality, but merely an abstract term used to indicate a condition of matter. Such an assertion is self-destructive; for to deny the reality of life is to assert the unreality of mind. When the concrete reality of matter is affirmed and the reality of mind is denied the question arises, What are we going to do with the mind that makes such an assertion? How can the reality of matter be affirmed if the reality of that which affirms it be denied? Or, how can mind be declared an unreality when it is the mind that makes the assertion? Mind or consciousness is real, but belongs to a different order of reality than matter. We know mind only as a subjective reality, whereas we know matter as an objective reality. Now while it is true, as some will contend, that *mind* is only a name for the complex physicochemical processes in the brain substance, the term obviously embraces something more: that something which understands and names these processes. Can a physicochemical process paint a picture or write a scientific treatise?

What a world of difference between a rock and a rose or between a man and the soil at his feet! The hiatus between dead, inert matter and living forms is a wide one. The distinctive properties of living matter are several. Living matter consists of a special organization of certain chemical elements called "protoplasm", and the organizational unit of all living matter is the cell. Since protoplasm in cellular arrangement is found in all living things, either animal or vegetable, it may be called as Huxley termed it, "the physical basis of life."

A dual process, or metabolism, goes on in protoplasm by which it is partially consuming and building continually. This continual waste and repair, or the anabolic and katabolic processes, force themselves upon our attention chiefly as growth, that interplay and interchange between the organism and its environment called intussusception. In the anabolic process repair and growth of the individual are brought about, and when overgrowth occurs the result is reproduction or the production of another individual. Protoplasm grows: cells grow, and having attained a certain size, reproduce by dividing into two more or less equal parts. Every living organism reacts to its environment, and an advantageous conformation to changes in its surrounding conditions becomes an adaptation. Thus, lexicographically stated, the three principal distinctions of life are (1) metabolism with the power of growth, (2) reproduction, and (3) adaptation to changes in the environment.

Life has not always been present on the earth. Most scientists admit that it must have had a beginning. Some, however, unable to solve the mystery of its origin, declare that life has been in existence from eternity; i. e., that it had no beginning but, like matter and energy, has always existed.

One of the most striking theories to explain life-genesis suggests an extra-terrestrial origin. Certain scientific philosophers assume that the germs of life drifted to the earth from other spheres as a slowly falling cosmic dust propelled through space by the radiant energy of light. Others assume that the transmitting agency has been meteorites, thousands of which reach our atmosphere during every twenty-four hours. It was recently announced before the National Academy of Sciences that living bacteria had been discovered deep inside rocks estimated to be over two hundred million years old. This, it is claimed, points to the possibility of the original spark of life having reached the earth lodged inside a fragment of rock from the vast depths of outer space.

But the theory of the foreign importation of life encounters special difficulties when the factors of cold and heat, as well as time, are taken into consideration. One wonders how any organic substance could endure the extreme cold of interstellar space; or how it could withstand the terrific heat of meteorites that fall to the earth, for they reach a high temperature in passing through the atmosphere. One scientist remarks on the transmission of life-germs through the agency of meteorites that "the time limit is also a factor, for it has been calculated that one hundred and fifty years would be required to cover the distance from the nearest planet, and sixty million years from the nearest stellar system". On the suggestion that the germs of life came to earth as cosmic dust through solar energy or other celestial agency,

this same scientist further remarks respecting the time element that "this is a very distinct gain over the meteorite flight, for now Mars is only eighty days away, while the nearest stellar system is but nine thousand years".

The theory of the extra-mundane origin of life is merely a refuge from certain geological, biological, and philosophical difficulties, and only removes the problem of life-genesis farther away without solving it.

Did life arise spontaneously out of dead matter? In the face of the scientific evidence they have thoroughly logical biologists cannot admit spontaneous generation. On the other hand, since they reject the theory of "special creation" they cannot explain how life could have originated in any other way excepting through some sort of transformation from inorganic matter. So today many biologists hold, though somewhat vaguely, to the theory of a primitive and slow spontaneous generation. But abiogenesis is untenable, not only as an explanation of life processes now in progress, but of the beginning of life as well.

The biological unit is the cell, and it is said that the cell is only a more complex form of more primitive living matter. But try as he will, the biologist, as he goes down the scale toward the inorganic, cannot find the point where the living and the non-living meet and become one.

Spencer maintained that the organic and the inorganic fade into each other by insensible gradations. He affirmed that it is not necessary for us to think of a "first organism", an "absolute commencement" of life; that organic matter was not all produced at once, but was reached by steps or gradations. But the question arises, How can there be any gradations or degrees between being and not being, between something and nothing? The theory provides a philosophical bridge across the gulf, but it lacks adequate support. It was necessary to his purpose; for any other conception would negative his whole scheme of universal evolution.

Scientists who advocate evolution as a scheme of the universe must necessarily hold to some form of primordial archebiosis in order to make their scheme complete. No system of cosmic or universal evolution is complete without some such theory. Consistency demands that the causal sequence be unbroken. But evidence for abiogenesis is wholly lacking, both in the laboratory of the scientist and in Nature. With all the tremendous resources of science at their command evolutionists today cannot produce life from lifeless matter.

Sometimes the question is asked, Since scientists claim to know all the ingredients that make up a man, why do they not combine the elements in the proper way and produce a man? or at least a blade of grass? When questions of this kind are asked, evolutionists at once take refuge in the statement that such a challenge leaves out of consideration two important factors, namely, *time* and *evolution*. They claim that 'Nature took millions of years to produce a blade of grass, and many more millions of years to make man, in a step-by-step process'.

But some, of course, will go so far as to declare it their conviction (to quote a reputed scientist) that "we have gone a long way toward understanding the composition of an amœba and I don't believe that it will be any million years, or even fifty years, before . . . we can build a single-cell organism like the amœba. It is not proven, but nevertheless I firmly believe that if the necessity arises, we will grow men in test tubes from the ordinary chemical units now on the shelves of our laboratories, plus a very much more accurate knowledge of physicochemistry than we possess at the present time." Such statements by reputed scientists can best be explained in terms of *egotism* and obviously are not based upon the results of scientific research.

So with an assumed air of superior knowledge evolutionists boldly put forth the claim that "life came into being on our planet . . . by the action of physicochemical laws, through what we call spontaneous generation, the materials for the formation of the first bit of living protoplasm being ready at hand". When evolutionists advance abiogenesis as an explanation of the origin of life they merely cut the knot instead of untying it.

It is claimed by evolutionists that the living things today are actual lineal descendants in an unbroken series of a few essentially simple forms, or possibly from one. By some the name "protobion", meaning the first living being, is used as the name of the first organism. The probable geographical location where life first originated is said to be the polar regions, particularly the north pole. Some, however, declare that this theory is without the slightest scientific evidence. Other speculative minds suggest that life may have appeared simultane-

ously in different parts of the globe as soon as the superheated planetary mass became sufficiently cooled to permit the formation of primeval seas. But all these theories are merely fantastic speculations.

The only reasonable theory to account for the genesis of life on the earth is that it was created by a Supreme Intelligent Creator. Only by direct act of creation can the barrier between the living and the non-living be crossed. Man cannot produce life except by antecedent life. No life ever arises except under the direct influence of preexisting living matter. Therefore, when life was first introduced on the earth it was by a direct act of creation. This is the plain statement of Divine Revelation: "In the beginning God created." Life is an energizing principle which inheres in God, and it originally appeared on the earth in many forms by the exercise of His creative power, and in accordance with the divine will. Jehovah God is the one great source of life, and upon His creative power and conditions which He has ordained depend all His creatures for their existence, whether they be higher spirit intelligences, or man, or the lowest form of animate being.

It is outside the province of this article to discuss the "origin of species". Lack of space (that much used excuse for laziness) forbids such discussion here. Suffice it now to say that life doubtless was created *in many diversified forms* in the beginning, and not as one or several tiny organisms called "protoplasm". From these diversified forms, in unbroken continuity, though with constant modification or variation *within definite groups,* caused by many factors, came the present species which make up the animal and plant kingdoms (man, of course, being excepted). The popular theory of organic evolution is not supported by scientific or demonstrable facts or by the Word of God; and this statement applies, not only to the descent of man, but to the descent of present species of plants and animals from one or several primitive forms.

In their haste and determination to discard the idea of a Supreme Intelligent Creator present-day savants are willing to accept or subscribe to the most apparent contradictions, and consequently wander in circles. God is the Author of the book of Nature as well as the book of Divine Revelation, but if any attempt is made to bring God or the truths of His Word into correlation with the facts of natural science it is either at once condemned or consistently ignored by these self-constituted wise men.

Having refused to believe in a personal God and in His creative power as it is exhibited in Nature, how astounded and ashamed these men will be when they come forth in the resurrection and behold the exercise of divine power in raising the millions of humanity from the tomb, including themselves, by "special creation", and stamping each with the identity peculiar to that individual! What a stupendous demonstration of divine power and diversified wisdom the resurrection will be to the scientists of the world!

"Ye curious minds, who roam abroad,
And trace creation's wonders o'er,
Confess the footsteps of your God,
And bow before Him, and adore!"

Reverend Sypolt Gets a Job

REVEREND B. N. SYPOLT, pastor of the Leavenworth Christian church, will continue to preach on Sundays, but during the week he will be in service as guard in another prison, namely, the Kansas state penitentiary at Lansing. It seems to us that here is a kind of work for which their peculiar training well fits the dominies that are experiencing the cries of empty bread baskets. Having acted as jailers for years, they will take more naturally to depriving their fellow men of their liberties than would any other class of people. Of the two kinds of bondage, the mental bondage is the worse.

Most people shrink from the job of being a jailer, a herder of prisoners. Somehow it seems to be in the class with keeping a bird or a squirrel in a cage. But the Devil likes that kind of thing. He openeth not the house of his prisoners, but the Lord looseth the prisoners; that is one of the big differences between them. No doubt the Devil would really enjoy managing a hell from which no prisoner could escape.

Slippery, Slippery, Slippery Elm Bark *By Dr. H. M. Shelton (Texas)*

OLD superstitions die hard. Indeed, they have to be repeatedly killed. There is an old medical superstition, born in the early days of Egyptian black magic, which seems destined to live forever. At least age does not seem to impair its vigor. I refer to the superstition that disease can be cured; that is, that there are remedies which restore health without removing or correcting the causes of disease.

In *Golden Age* No. 310, (Aug. 5), is an item on "Uses of Slippery Elm Bark", by Mrs. Joseph Levens, of Indiana, in which she recounts some "cures" of "incurable" cases by the use of this thaumaturgic method. We even learn that this magic bark will prevent the pains of childbirth: pains that are due to gross unnatural living and to malnutrition in early years, resulting in faulty development. It will be curing withered hands the next time we hear from it. Testimonials of benefits derived from "remedies" mean nothing, whether coming from ignorant savages, Indian medicine men (shamans), or from some one else.

If I stick my hand into the fire I shall get burned; and no slippery elm bark or other magic potency will prevent me from being burned. There is nothing that will heal the burn except the forces and processes inherent in the body itself. Cell renewal and cell multiplication is the process of healing, and the only thing that can bring this about is proper nutrition. Salves and ointments will not and cannot do it. If I keep burning my finger and do not give it an opportunity to heal by removing the cause of the burn (the fire), no "remedy" will "cure" the burn. If the cause is removed, no *remedies* are needed.

If I mash my finger it will heal up in a few days by virtue of the body's own powers of self-repair. But if I tie the finger up with salves and ointments and continue to mash it, it will never heal. Cause must be corrected or removed. When this is done, recovery follows and *remedies* are not needed.

We love to believe that there are "remedies" that will *cure* the effects of our violations of the laws of life while we continue to violate these laws. After years of wrong living and abuses of our body has made us sick, we send for a shaman with his magic barks and witch brews, powdered fox lungs, supra-renal extracts, or other magical potencies and implore him to save us in our sins. We have the osteopath pull our legs, the chiropractor punch our spines, the electrotherapist to electrocute our diseases, the naturopath to wash them away with his water-cure laundry, or drug them away with his herb "remedies" or drive them off with the bizarre machines he has in his machine shop. We call in the Christian Scientist, the New Thoughtist, or go to Elmer Gantry or Aimee Semple McPherson to have our disease chased away by their brands of bunk. But we never give up our bad habits.

We find doctors of all the above schools smoking tobacco, drinking alcoholic drinks, even getting drunk, and violating all the laws of life in every way they can and telling their patients that they may do likewise. Why should doctors and patients obey the laws of life so long as there is an Abrams box or a Pathoclast to remove all the effects of wrong living while the wrong living continues? The ancient prescription to "go and sin no more" (sin meaning transgression of the law) was never popular. Black magic prescriptions of all kinds are preferred. We would rather have a witch-broth in the form of slippery elm tea, when we suffer, than to cease doing those things that cause our suffering. Gluttons do not reform their eating habits; they take dyspepsia tablets and have their spines punched.

The inebriate wants a cure for the effects of drinking that will allow him to continue drinking; the sensualist wants a gland extract, a serum or a Voronoff operation that will restore potency to him while he continues his sensuous overindulgence; the glutton seeks relief from his practice in Bell-ans or baking soda. None of them desire to reform their modes of living.

The professed Christian proves his faith in God by having his tonsils removed, because the surgeon knows and God did not. Most Christians (?) are atheists and are wedded to the Egyptian black magic that Jesus so strongly condemned. They have no faith in God's law and order, and vainly imagine that there are "remedies" and "immunizers" that will enable them to transgress the laws of life with impunity.

The medicine man who gives you a pill or a powder and tells you to eat anything you want; the chiropractor who tells you to 'eat whatever you please, that "innate" (a spooky "soul" of some kind) can adapt the stomach to food quicker than any dietitian can adapt a diet to

the stomach'; the Christian(?) Scientist(?) who tells you that you can eat what you please and all you want, and that God will take care of you; these shamans are all practicing black magic and ignoring law and order.

Heap abuses upon your body until your pancreas is broken down and you have diabetes; then go to a doctor and get his magical insulin and continue the abuses. If your kidneys break down, use slippery elm bark and go on abusing your body. Take the Calmett serum and abuse your body as much as you please; you can never have tuberculosis. Nail a horseshoe over your door and no evil spirits can enter your home.

Mrs. Levens says that slippery elm bark may "be relied on to offset any condition of irritation in the human body". One does not even have to go to the disagreeable trouble of removing the cause of the irritation. If you step on a tack you do not require to remove it from your heel; all you need is some slippery elm bark tea. If your shoe pinches, the irritation of your toes can be offset by slippery elm bark; you need give no attention to the shoes. If your living and eating habits have introduced more toxins into the body than the kidneys can eliminate and these are suffering from the toxic overload, slippery elm bark will save the day; there is no need for eating and living reform.

It is such insane doctrines by the doctors of all schools, the clergy and others that has led to the present moral and physiological confusion and chaos. As soon as we learn that there are no means of escaping the full effects of our violations of the laws of life, we shall be in line for a rational health philosophy and practice. Then, and not until then, we shall have the health that we now dream about. The belief in the fallacy of *cure,* that there are magical potencies that prevent causes from having effects, is now a barrier between the world and health.

"Where Aluminum Does All the Cooking"

THERE is a little book in circulation called *The Precious Metal of the Kitchen.* On page 10 of the booklet, under the caption "Where Aluminum Does All the Cooking", there appear the following statements: "Everybody knows the great Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, and the Los Angeles Biltmore, one of the finest on the Pacific Coast. These are only two of many famous hotels with all aluminum kitchens."

Under date of May 7, 1931, William M. Dewey, managing director of the great Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, said: "Acknowledging your letter of May 1, we are pleased to advise that the Edgewater Beach Hotel uses no aluminum cooking utensils."

Now do not allow the fact that somebody has been caught in a lie hinder you from admiring a nice piece of advertising literature; and furthermore, if you still feel that you would like to continue to plate your interior with a nice coat of aluminum, go right ahead. We never like to interfere with the happiness of people, but when a liar gets caught at it there is joy in heaven over one more sinner caught with the goods.

Prunes, Raisins and Senna Leaves *By L. C. Ross (Georgia)*

I HAVE been trying for many years to find a remedy for constipation. I have read every issue of *The Golden Age* since 1925; took two fasts, tried every diet, yet found no relief. While working a county in New York this summer, the director of the Utica company told me to take the pits out of one pound of prunes and mix them with one pound of seeded raisins and a ten-cent box of senna leaves. Grind all together evenly, then run through grinder the second time. Dried figs and dates can be added, if desired. Put in glass jar and keep cover on. Take about two heaping teaspoonfuls and eat before going to bed.

This has done wonders for me and others that I have told about it. I took enemas for five years, nearly every day, and have lost half my time or more being sick. But thanks to this

wonderful remedy, I take no more enemas, eat what I want, in reason of course, and work like a mule (only I do not need driving). Please pass this on through *The Golden Age*. I am sure it will bring the same relief to many poor sufferers that it has to me and will make them more efficient for the service of our King.

Fifty testimonies a day has been my limit. I made 153 on September 13, leaving 70 of the *Kingdom* booklets in the hardest territory I ever worked, and was not tired.

I would like to add that *The Golden Age* has surely done a wonderful work here in the South. I meet many people that have discarded aluminum or are about to do so; and nearly all sick persons will now give close attention when you tell them aluminum might be the cause, when a year ago they mocked at me.

Potash vs. Common Salt *By E. E. Buttner (South Africa)*

THE article on "Common Salt", by H. J. North, in *The Golden Age* No. 306, is one of the most unfortunate that has ever appeared in our splendid magazine. First of all, the word "salt" (Mark 9:50 and Luke 14:34) is a misleading translation for a substance that has nothing to do with common table salt. In fact, the evangelists refer to an extremely uncommon salt which is better rendered 'mineral salts'. That the substance contains very little common salt is shown by Luke 14:35, which shows it must have been a potash salt, if anything; for common salt is poisonous to vegetation, except in minute quantities, but potash deposits make splendid fertilizers, and are also used by primitive peoples much as we use common salt.

Surely Mr. North has read that the Dead Sea is rich in potash salts, so much so that a huge company is planning to exploit it for potash production, for fertilizers, etc. That potash is more important than common salt is proven by nature herself; for all natural food, the sole diet of the entire animal kingdom, including primitive man, throughout the ages, contains large quantities of potash but only small amounts of common salt. Surely the Creator made no mistake when He provided the animal kingdom with food. Wheat contains ten times as much potash as common salt; and mother's milk five times as much. Surely this proves how nature rigidly keeps out the salt from the milk of the modern salt-poisoned mother.

So little common salt does natural food contain that civilized people habitually add it artificially, as if the Creator forgot all about it. Potatoes, spinach and fruits frequently contain ten times as much potash as salt, while beans contain seventy times as much, and some nuts thirty times as much. So much for the much despised potassium. Table salt is only a product of civilization; it was not in man's food originally.

250,000 Drowned in China

AN AERIAL survey of the Yangtse valley in China, a survey in which, by the way, Colonel Lindbergh and his wife have most faithfully and gallantly participated, shows 3,600 square miles under water. In this vast area only the walled cities in the vicinity of the Grand Canal have escaped disaster. The flooded area comprises one of the most fertile alluvial plains in the world. In this plain there is not even a hillock, and it is considered certain that at least 250,000 have been drowned, and perhaps many more. As a result of the floods and other untoward conditions it is estimated that in China there are now 200,000,000 unemployed. In vast areas of the country no crops can be gathered this year, and it is doubtful whether any can be sown next year.

The Power of the Creator

JEHOVAH GOD created all things. His power is unlimited. Therefore He is called the Almighty God. He gave life to innumerable intelligent creatures as well as to unintelligent creations. He also made countless inanimate creations. He has hidden in the earth, sky and air myriads of laws, forces, powers and elements, upon which His intelligent creatures can feast their minds and delight their hearts as they meditate on the power, wisdom and love of their great Creator and come to comprehend the beauty, the grandeur, the variety, the harmony and the immensity of God's universe and His creations.

Jehovah God has also provided an eternity, during which His wondering creatures can exercise their intelligence, in the study, meditation, use and enjoyment of His blessings. During this same eternity His intelligent creatures will show forth their gratitude and appreciation to Almighty God for all His gifts, and honor and extol His name and virtues above that of all creatures in heaven or in earth.

In James 1:17 we read: "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights." This being true, it is eminently proper that Jehovah should be recognized as the Giver of these gifts; and the credit, praise and thanksgiving therefor should be given to Him, and not to others.

Few people recognize the power of Jehovah, because they do not properly consider His handiwork. In Psalm 19:1 we read: "The heavens declare the glory of God: and the firmament sheweth his handywork." Again, we read, in Romans 1:20, that "his invisible things, even his eternal power and deity, since the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being perceived by the things which are made". (*Diaglott*) While it is true that the power, wisdom and love of the Creator can be seen in His handiwork, in earth and sea and sky, yet one must go to the Bible to get a proper appreciation of the great Jehovah.

The book of nature contains a revelation of God, but the revelation found in His Word is far grander and more convincing. Very few have the time or inclination to study the book of nature; and far fewer take the time to study the Bible. The result is that God and His attributes are not appreciated among the children of men, except by the very few who carefully and prayerfully study both books.

The principal reason why the power of God is not properly recognized and appreciated is the fact that when men discover one of God's laws, principles or forces, they immediately credit the discoverer with being the author of the same, and entirely overlook the fact that God is the author. For instance: The wonderful power of electricity was created by Jehovah God, many thousands of years ago. Just a few short years ago some man stumbled upon this hidden power, through no wisdom of his own. The discovery was purely an accident. Investigating the new-found force or power men have put it to a practical use, the very use for which God designed it, namely, the blessing of mankind.

However, instead of giving Jehovah God credit for this wonderful power, men gave the honor and appreciation to the one who accidentally discovered it. In doing this they robbed God of the glory that is due unto His name. With cool audacity and impudent presumption *men* took the honor to themselves, patented and copyrighted *their* inventions, *their* ideas, and secured the enactment of special laws giving them grants and charters, so that they could proceed to charge the people exorbitant prices for that which God created as a blessing for all the people, and became rich by stealing that which God gave as a free gift to man.

Millions of books have been circulated extolling the virtues and proclaiming the benefactions of these so-called great men, who have oppressed their fellow men by charging them the highest possible price for God's free gifts to men. Thus God has not been credited with being the Giver of every good and perfect gift. His name has been pushed into the background, while men have been lauded, praised and extolled as great who have never been entitled to such praise and laudation. Millions of men and women have been led to render to fallen and fallible men the worship and praise which properly has belonged to Jehovah God. Speaking of this very thing, the apostle says: "Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature [the created thing] more than the Creator."—Rom. 1:25.

In God's sight there are no great men. Even the best specimens of the race are selfish, cruel, fallen and sinful. Even Jesus, the perfect and sinless One, said: "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." (Matt.

19:17) If the holy, harmless and undefiled Jesus refused to claim that He was good, surely men should manifest greater humility, and should refuse to let other men call them good. All the credit for the blessings which people possess belongs to God; all the glory belongs to Him, and our gratitude and appreciation should be expressed to Him and not to men.

Jehovah's power is manifested in the creation of billions of planets; the creation of the sun to give its light by day, and of the moon and stars for light by night, for the blessing of mankind; in the creation of the earth, with its marvelous variety of life, and especially of man, fearfully and wonderfully made, in the image of his Creator; in the variety of laws which control all these creations; the order, symmetry, harmony, color and beauty of it all. The apostle says that 'the invisible things of God, even his eternal power and deity are clearly seen' as we meditate upon these visible creations.

Coming to the Bible, His power is manifested, when He set before the first man and woman the privilege of life on condition of obedience, and death if they should disobey. They disobeying the divine law, God's power was manifested in enforcing the death penalty against the two. For six thousand years God has continuously enforced His judgment. Death has claimed and is claiming every member of the race.

Jehovah God, during the past six thousand years, has repeatedly declared that He purposes to deliver the race from the curse of sin and death, and that He has the power so to do. Through His Son Jesus He sent to the earth a message that He had the power, and would exercise that power at the proper time, to resurrect all the billions of the dead, both the good and the evil. (John 5:28, 29) In the garden of Eden, in pronouncing the condemnation against the serpent, who represented the Devil, God said there would eventually come a "seed of the woman" who would "bruise" the head of the serpent. In plain language this was a promise that Satan would be destroyed.

Paul tells us that the "seed of the woman" is Christ and His church. (Rom. 16:20) Paul also tells us that God purposes to destroy the Devil. (Heb. 2:14) We are also told that those who wilfully sin after having come to a knowledge of the truth will die the second death. (Heb. 10:26-29; Rev. 20:14, 15) Jehovah God has repeatedly declared that it is His purpose to fill the earth with a happy race of human creatures, and to write His law upon their hearts, and that every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the honor and praise of His name. Not only has He purposed all this, but He has sworn that He will accomplish His purpose.

In Isaiah 45:22, 23 we read: "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth; for I am God, and there is none else. I have sworn by myself, the word is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall not return, That unto me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear." Again, in Isaiah 46:9-11 we read: "I am God, and there is none like me, declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times the things that are not yet done, saying, My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure. . . . I have spoken it, I will also bring it to pass; I have purposed it, I will also do it." Thus Jehovah God declares His purpose, and indicates that He has the power to carry out that purpose.

Throughout the past six thousand years Satan has denied that God possesses such power. When God told Adam and Eve that they would surely die if they ate the forbidden fruit, Satan denied that God could take their life, by saying, 'God doth know that ye will not surely die, but ye shall become like gods, knowing good and evil.' (Gen. 3:1-5) Satan has succeeded in getting the whole world to believe that people do not die, and thus he denies the power of God, claiming that God cannot enforce the death penalty, and that therefore He cannot resurrect the dead.

Satan has made people believe that there is no personal Devil, and that therefore God cannot kill the Devil. He has made people believe that God will torment people everlastingly for disobedience, thus denying that God is love and that He will punish with second death those who wilfully disobey.

But what an exhibition of divine power it will be, when God binds the Devil for a thousand years so that he will deceive the nations no more till the thousand years are ended! (Rev. 20:1-3) What an exhibition of power will be manifested, when God brings forth from the tomb all that are in the graves, both good and evil! (John 5:28, 29) Another exhibition of power will be given when, at the end of the thousand years, Satan will be loosed, for a little

season, and then destroyed by being cast into the "lake of fire". (Rev. 20:10; Heb. 2:14) God wills that during this thousand years all the living and dead shall be brought to a knowledge of the truth. (1 Tim. 2:3, 4; Heb. 10:26) These final exhibitions of power will convince the most skeptical that Jehovah God is the only true God, and that all praise, honor and worship belong to Him.

No human creature is worthy of fear, reverence or worship. To thus serve and laud mankind is robbery of God. For six thousand years men have set forth their own schemes for blessing the race. They have tried many different forms of government, and over five hundred different kinds of religion, and have made every kind of law, all of which they claimed were wise and should be obeyed because they would be a blessing to the people. How foolish have been man's governments, religions and laws! How manifestly these have failed to bless the race! How puny, silly and inane have been man's efforts to show forth *his power, wisdom and justice!* No wonder the apostle said that "the foolishness of God is wiser than men".—1 Cor. 1:25.

Men's claim to power and wisdom is but a species of insanity, due to too high an opinion of themselves. In the near future God will end all the boastful schemes of men by destroying in the battle of Armageddon the man-made governments, man-made religions of earth and all man-made laws, and establishing one righteous government, with just and righteous laws, under which men will worship God in spirit and in truth and without the handicap of having to choose from several hundred different kinds of religion. Thus God's name will be vindicated, His power and love manifested, and the whole earth shall be filled with His glory.—Ps. 72:19.

The Paramount Issue

Jehovah's name is the most vital issue before all creation.

A few have settled the question by taking an unequivocal stand on the side of Jehovah. Such now give all honor and glory to His name.

All who will ever enjoy life everlasting must do likewise.

Those who have trusted in Jehovah and His provision for salvation through the blood of His beloved Son; who have devoted their lives exclusively to Him, and who have overcome the world, rejoice and say: "Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken, and we are escaped. Our help is in the name of Jehovah, who made heaven and earth." (Ps. 124:7, 8) Appreciating the precious privilege of knowing His name, they say: "Thy name, O Jehovah, endureth for ever; and thy memorial, O Jehovah, throughout all generations."—Ps. 135:13.

When Jehovah gives a name to a creature, that name is significant. With stronger reasoning, when Jehovah reveals himself by a name, that name is of the greatest importance to His creatures.

By His name *God* He reveals himself as the Creator of heaven and earth and of all things that are good, and the Giver of life to all that obey.

He reveals himself by the name *Jehovah,* which means His purposes concerning His creation.

He reveals himself by the name *Almighty God,* which means that His power is unlimited and that none can stand against it.

He reveals himself by the name *Jehovah of hosts,* which means the Almighty God of war that destroys those that persist in wrongdoing.

He reveals himself by the name *Most High,* which means that He is above and over all, is moved always by love, and rules the universe in justice and righteousness.

When Jesus came to earth, Jehovah revealed himself as the *heavenly Father* of the new creation, meaning that He is the source of life to all who live for ever in the heavenly realm.

Understanding these truths, man begins to appreciate the force of the words of Jesus, who said: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."—John 17:3.

According to His Word, Jehovah, in His due time, will fully demonstrate to all intelligent creation His own supremacy in power, His exact justice, His perfect wisdom, and His complete unselfishness. He will thereby open the way, to all who love Him and who maintain their integrity, for a full opportunity for faith and confidence in Him and for gaining and receiving the blessings of life everlasting. His word and His name are the great questions involved. The vindication thereof is the paramount reason for the permission of evil.

From the very beginning of man's existence

upon earth, something over sixty centuries ago, the name of Jehovah has been reproached by Satan.

In derision and mockery Satan caused the people to call themselves by the name of Jehovah, as we read in Genesis 4:26.

Satan moved men to build cities and empires. He caused the organization by men of the empires of Babylon, Egypt, Assyria, and all other world powers. He saturated these organizations, each in its turn, with his Devil religion. He has used them, and particularly the false religious element, to bring reproach upon the name of Jehovah, the true God.

Today every organized religion under the sun either openly or covertly reproaches the name of Jehovah.

The holy prophet wrote: "Blessed is the nation whose God is Jehovah." (Ps. 33:12) But where is there a nation on earth today whose God is Jehovah and which nation and people are devoted wholly to God and to the honor of His name?

The answer must be that there is not one.

Religion and politics and commerce of the world are now united to rule in every nation of earth. They have Satan for their god, even though outwardly calling themselves by the name of the Lord.

In times past God has magnified His word above His name. Now the time has come for Him to exalt His name as well as His word. Both His name and His word are now exalted in Zion, which is His own organization. Upon earth there is now a remnant of those whom the Lord God has called, and to such He has committed His word and the honor of bearing testimony among the people concerning His name. These God has taken out and separated from among men as "a people for his name". They are *Jehovah's witnesses.*

To such Jehovah says: "I have put my words in thy mouth, and I have covered thee in the shadow of mine hand, that I may plant the heavens, and lay the foundations of the earth, and say unto Zion, Thou art my people."—Isa. 51:16.

The time is at hand when the great issue, Who is the Almighty One? must be for ever settled. Jehovah has allowed the wicked one to carry on his wicked work throughout all the centuries.

At given times, and for the benefit of those who love Him, God has brought His own name prominently to the fore.

Today men who claim to be Christians and teachers of the Christian religion deny the Word of God concerning His creation of man, the disobedience and fall of man, and the provision for redemption through the blood of Christ; and in doing so they cast reproach upon the name of Jehovah God. They teach doctrines that dishonor His name, and openly declare their allegiance to Satan's organization. Their course of action is a mockery and a reproach to the Lord.

"As Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses, so do these also resist the truth: men of corrupt minds, reprobate concerning the faith," because Satan is their god. Jehovah says concerning them: "But they shall proceed no further; for their folly shall be made manifest to all." (2 Tim. 3:8, 9) There is a limit to the practice of evil, and that limit has been reached by Satan and his agencies. The issue of the almighty Name is now to be settled for ever.

Who, then, is the Almighty God?

Jehovah says: "I am Jehovah; that is my name; and my glory will I not give to another." (Isa. 42:8) Jehovah will now make known to the blinded people His supreme power, His wisdom, justice, and love. He causes all the people and nations to be gathered together, and demands that the Devil's witnesses speak and justify their course of action or else acknowledge the truth that Jehovah is the only true God. Then addressing His faithful remnant He says: "Ye are my witnesses, . . . that I am God; . . . before me there was no God formed, neither shall there be after me."—Isa. 43:8-12.

This great issue will now be settled finally, and Jehovah declares that He will settle it by destroying Satan and his evil organization. Before that great war of destruction, He causes His faithful witnesses to serve notice upon the nations and peoples of earth concerning His purpose to end the practice of evil.

Jehovah assembles the nations of earth for decision. (Joel 3:14) The nations are now assembled. He pronounces upon them His judgment, and then pours upon them His righteous indignation and destroys Satan and his organization.—Zeph. 3:8.

Instead of having destroyed Satan at the very beginning, God has allowed him to pursue his course of wickedness and do everything within

his power to oppose God. In the meantime God has kept His Word and His name before those who have sincerely desired to know and to do righteousness, and such He has preserved from the assaults of the enemy.

After Satan will have done all that he can possibly do to dispute the supremacy, the power, the wisdom and justice, and the love of Jehovah God, then Jehovah, in the great war, will stop Satan's operations of evil in the earth. Jehovah thereby proves himself to be supreme in power, the Almighty Eternal God, the Most High, besides whom there is no other.

By so doing, Jehovah will stop for ever the mouths of all creatures from saying that there is another like unto Jehovah God. This is the most effective way to teach all creation that there is but one Almighty God.

Jehovah will remove the blindness of the people, that they may know Him and that they may know that there is no way of obtaining everlasting life besides the way which Jehovah God has prepared, and that that way is through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ His beloved Son.

By this course of action Jehovah will open the way for full faith and confidence in Him, that all creation may come to know that He is the Almighty God, that He is perfect in wisdom, that He is just and has made provision for the justification of men, and that He is love because He is the perfect expression of unselfishness.

All creation will then come to know that Satan is the enemy of God and of every creature that wants to do right, and that Satan is the one who has been and is responsible for all the evil and wickedness practiced in the world.

Concerning Satan the Lord God long ago caused His prophet to write: "Thou shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit. They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee, saying, Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms; that made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof; that opened not the house of his prisoners? All the kings of the nations, even all of them, lie in glory, every one in his own house. But thou art cast out of thy grave like an abominable branch, and as the raiment of those that are slain, thrust through with a sword, that go down to the stones of the pit; as a carcase trodden under feet. Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial, because thou hast destroyed thy land, and slain thy people; the seed of evildoers shall never be renowned." —Isa. 14:15-20.

"All they that know thee among the people shall be astonished at thee; thou shalt be a terror, and never shalt thou be any more."—Ezek. 28:19.

It was Satan who caused Israel to prove unfaithful to God. It was the same wicked rebel that is responsible for the evil among all the nations and peoples of earth.

It is the name of Jehovah that the faithful remnant of the followers of Christ now on earth exalt and praise. (Isa. 12:4-6) It will be the name of Jehovah, the Almighty God, that the peoples of all the earth will honor forever when they know Him and learn of His love.

God's prophet foretold the song of praise that will flow from the lips of the people to the glory of His name when they are settled in peace in His kingdom: "Make a joyful noise unto God, all ye lands; sing forth the honor of his name: make his praise glorious. Say unto God, How terrible art thou in thy works! through the greatness of thy power shall thine enemies submit themselves unto thee. All the earth shall worship thee, and shall sing unto thee; they shall sing to thy name."—Ps. 66:1-4.

Let those who love Jehovah God now join in telling others about Him and His wondrous works. "O give thanks unto Jehovah; proclaim *his* name; make known *his* deeds among the people. Sing unto *him*, sing psalms unto *him*: talk ye of all *his* wondrous works. Glory ye in *his* holy name: let the heart of them rejoice that seek Jehovah."—Ps. 105:1-3.

Radio Witness Work

POWELL RIVER, B. C., Canada. Addressed to manager of KJR, Seattle, Wash. "I wish to thank you for your broadcast by your station of Judge Rutherford's WATCHTOWER program. More than any other we appreciate these lectures because they are logical, and bring us hope and comfort, and clearly the only hope for relief from the world's distressed condition. Keep them coming. We like them.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO. "I have been listening to some of Judge Rutherford's lectures over the air. Also the programs sponsored by *The Watchtower*, especially the morning devotions coming over the air in the quiet of the morning hours. I wish to thank you one and all for the pleasure and comfort I get from your talks. Your message reaches the heart, especially of those like myself, who do not belong to any church. I never would have understood the Bible as I do now since listening to you all and reading some of Judge Rutherford's books and studying the Bible for myself."

ROCKINGHAM, N. C. "I wish to congratulate you on your talks over the radio concerning the Bible. I enjoy all you say, as you make it plain enough for a child to understand. We know that God is love and full of very tender mercies, although He hates sin in any form. I thank God with all my heart for his loving-kindness."

FORT COLLINS, COLO. "I want the book of which J. F. Rutherford spoke this morning (Oct. 11). I have the others."

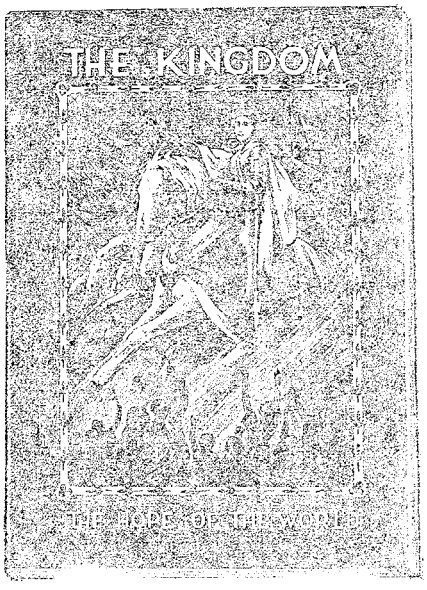
BARBERTON, OHIO. "I have not missed a Sunday talk; only three since I bought my radio eighteen months ago. I do enjoy them. It does my heart good to hear the *truth* as God purposed we should know it."

Ministers Out of Work

THE Baptist Ministers Conference of New York and Vicinity reports that of about 10,000 ordained Baptist ministers in the Northern body 4,000 are out of work, and of 24,000 ordained ministers in the Southern Baptist Convention almost half are out of employment. This information ought to bring about a boom in Overalls Common and also in Alarm Clocks Preferred.

More Severe Church Laws in Mexico

RECENT Mexican legislation in the state of Vera Cruz has fixed the number of Roman Catholic priests at thirteen for a population of upward of 1,000,000. The state of Chiapas will have nine priests for 350,000. The state of Yucatan will have nine priests for 400,000. There are 25 priests in Durango, and not a single priest is on duty in Tabasco.



*Editions in other languages will be issued as soon as translations are completed. Many are now in course of preparation.

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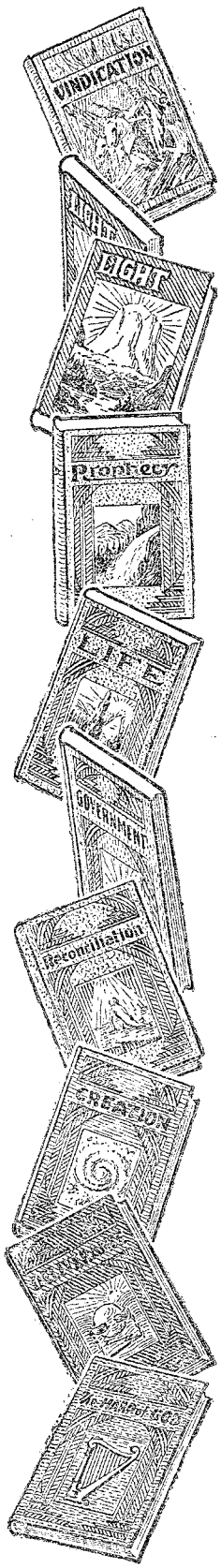

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The Golden Age

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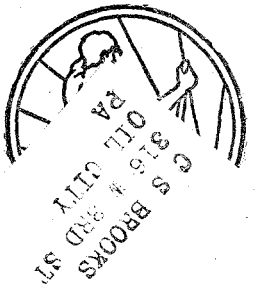

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WHY GO HUNGRY?
MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP
DOCTOR CONFESSES
"CAN DO NO WRONG"
WISDOM AND THE WORLD CRISIS

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New York's Milk Problem

FIFTY years ago, in a little village in western New York, the village dairyman had his own herd and delivered milk at the door for 5c a quart. He measured out two pints to the quart, and always about half a pint more for good measure. In a big family, where the kids could stand lots of milk, and the daily quota was 5 quarts, the price was 4c a quart.

On those prices the dairyman did fairly well. His herds were improved, he built himself an elegant home of probably a dozen rooms, and sent one of his boys to college. The other could have gone if he had wished to do so. The milk was not pasteurized; it did not need to be. And when it was brought to the door it had in it all the cream that belonged with it.

We do not know what prices the farmer receives for his milk in these days. He should receive more than the farmer back there, so long ago, but we doubt if he usually receives as much. A letter in the Philadelphia *Record* states that the dairyman who wrote it received for 12,000 quarts of milk only about 1.3c per quart for which the consumers paid 12c per quart. It hardly seems possible that such villainy could exist.

The dairyman went on to say that his milk came into market as surplus milk, and that though there were thousands like him who were suffering from low prices, yet the average for all the farmers around Philadelphia, at the time he wrote, was only about 3.2c per quart.

There seems to be a conspiracy among the big dealers to prevent the public from knowing the facts about this milk business. One of the artifices used to conceal the truth is that the milk is bought from the farmers by the pound and is sold to the public by the quart. When the price per pound is known it becomes necessary to figure that there are 46.5 quarts in each hundred pounds, and almost nobody outside of the farmers themselves are enough interested to figure the thing out and see how these good people are being treated.

But one thing is sure: they are being treated badly. Go through any dairy district contiguous to the New York market and see for yourself the abandoned dairy farms; that tells its own mute story of what has happened. Thousands of them have had to give up the fight. The odds against them were too great.

Bottled milk sells in retail stores at the following prices in various cities: Cleveland, 8c; San Francisco, 8c; Detroit, 9c; New Orleans, 9c; Boston, 11c; Chicago, 11½c; New York, 15c. Nobody with a grain of sense could suppose that there is any reason for charging 15c in New York for something that is sold in Cleveland, under the same conditions, for 8c.

Delivery charges are 1½c per quart in Chicago, 2c in Cleveland and in San Francisco, 2½c in Boston, 3c in Detroit and in New Orleans; nothing in New York; so that the price of milk per quart bottle delivered at the residence is 10c in Cleveland and in San Francisco, 12c in Detroit and in New Orleans, 13c in Chicago, 13½c in Boston and 15c in New York. The dairymen around New York are probably getting about 4c a quart for their milk, but quite likely much less than that.

We had a good chance to look into the hearts of the big milk distributors here in New York on the first of December, 1930. They announced that on that date, because the decline in milk consumption, owing to the hard times, had come to be more than 1,000,000 quarts per week, they would reduce the price 1c per quart.

The same article stated that the price paid to the producer would be reduced forty-seven cents per 100 pounds. In other words, the reduction to the producers would be, on every quart of milk, just a little bit more than the distributors' reduction in price for it. Thereafter the distributors would get a slightly larger profit on each quart than previously, and as they hoped the smaller price would bring larger sales they

actually hoped to increase their profits as a result of the distress.

One thing is sure: they certainly shoved the whole burden of the Wall Street panic right over upon the dairyman, with no pretense of doing so much as to lift a finger's weight of it. Multitudes of these dairymen are now in their last gasp as a result.

And not only is this true, but a dairyman cannot bring his own milk into New York city and sell it, no matter how fresh and good it is. It has got to be monkeyed with by a bunch of experts who are not worth as much to society as a group of toads. Milk not pasteurized cannot come into New York. Whatever else the police are good for, they are useful to see that nothing breaks into the profits of the milk ring.

And even if the dairyman could get his milk through to the New York market he is still handicapped by the fact that at any moment along will come the serum squirters and condemn his best cattle as tuberculous, when they don't know any more about it than the man in the moon.

And, incidentally, all those supposedly tuberculous cattle are offered to you and to me in the meat markets at the usual prices, and when they turn out to be extra fine pieces of meat, as is often the case, we pay the extra fine price.

The owner of the condemned cattle had to take what was offered, and not much is offered for cattle that have been condemned. There is no evidence that any human ever received tuberculosis from drinking the milk of tubercular cattle.

As we said, we do not know the price that the farmers around New York get for their milk, but we do know what they received for it in August in the neighborhood of Flint, Michigan. At that time the farmers thereabouts were receiving only 1½c to 2c per quart and were in desperation.

On August 1 they met in a big mass meeting in Goodrich, Atlas township, and demanded from their tormentors one dollar or more per 100 pounds of milk. In other words, all they asked for was a small fraction over 2c a quart; and it is nothing less than a crying shame if they have to accept so small a price as 2c. If the crooks at the other end of the line did the fair thing no farmer would be asked to produce milk in these days at less than 4c a quart, and even at that he could hardly maintain his family properly and keep up his farm expenses.

The bright minds among New York's big milk distributors recently got together to see how they could maintain or increase their profits during these times of trial. If they once thought how many lives of the babies of the poor would be sacrificed by their plans it is hard to see how they could have gone on with them.

The lines of their reasoning are clearly exposed to view. The very poor buy their milk loose, so as to save the costs of bottling, and the cost of the bottles themselves. It is to the financial interest of the big milk distributors to have all the milk of the city sold in bottles.

A great hue and cry was made to see if some kind of ordinance might be jammed through so that no more loose milk could be sold, and all milk marketed in the city would hereafter have to carry the higher, that is, the bottled milk price.

This would cost the poor of the city, the very poor, those that must have milk in order to live, an additional $46,000,000, and the milk trust, if they could put the deal through, stood to pocket most of that $46,000,000. Of course there had to be an ostensible reason for such a move, and hence it was with one eye wide open and the other one tight shut that we saw the following item in the New York *Times* of September 4, 1931:

> The forbidding of the sale of loose milk in New York city except for manufacturing would be welcomed by the Health Department, because that bureau lacks adequate facilities to insure its absolute freedom from contamination, Health Commissioner Wynne declared yesterday. He added that it would be virtually impossible for the city to guarantee the purity of loose milk even if an inspector stood beside every dispenser all day long. The department is considering prohibiting milk pumps.

Well, the health commissioner named a Loose Milk Commission, and, to say the least, it was an unfortunate thing to do at a time when the poor are hard pressed and there is a suspicion in the minds of many that the zeal for having such a commission named originated with those who expected to profit financially by any rulings it might make.

In the interests of the public, Samuel Untermyer looked up the recent history of the members of this committee and this is what he found. There was Professor Elmer V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University. He draws $10,000 a year annual salary from the National Dairy Products Company, of which the Sheffield Pro-

ducers Association is a subsidiary. How would you think Professor McCollum would reason on that kind of a commission?

There was Dr. Philip Van Ingen. He is one of the Borden consultants. Naturally he would see things as the Borden people do. There was Edward Fisher Brown, on the payroll of the Milbank Foundation, and Mr. Milbank is chairman of the board of Borden's.

Patrick D. Fox, also on the Commission, is vice president of the Borden Company. Mr. Halliday, also on the Commission, is in the Sheffield Producers Association. Professor Rosenau is scientific adviser to one of the big milk companies of Boston. Doctor Sexauer is president of the Dairymen's League. One could not wish to see a commission more beautifully packed with experts whose conclusions were foregone by everybody.

This famous commission, eleven of the sixteen members of which were directly or indirectly connected with the bottled milk industry, held open hearings just long enough to be able to say that the hearings were open. Then they closed them and got down to business and on October 5 insulted an intelligent people by a report favoring the abolishing of the sale of loose milk if a reduction were made in the price of bottled milk to 12c a quart. The document held that bottled milk at 12c a quart was possible, and at that price would be within the reach of all consumers; which latter statement is untrue.

Former Health Commissioner Harris, evidently an honest man, asserted that during his term of office the Bureau of Laboratories made a careful study of the practice of dipping milk and that the practice of the selling of loose milk presents no serious aspects, nor is there any danger to public health.

A survey in 1920 by the then Commissioner of Health of New York city which covered 11,000 families showed that the average amount then received by each child daily was two cups and one ounce, which is not enough. Conditions now are very much worse. If the supply of loose milk is cut off, these little folks will have to take very much less, as the loose milk is sold at 5c less per quart than the bottled.

An alleged leak in one of the offices of one of the bottled milk concerns shows that all plans were made that should loose milk be banned they would adhere to the 12c price only until the first of the year, when it would again be boosted to 15c and nobody in the city could escape paying excess profits on every bottle thereafter consumed.

New York is one of the few great cities of the world that has done and is doing nothing to see that an adequate supply of rich milk is obtainable by all the people at a reasonable price. It is well known by even beginners in health subjects that an adequate milk supply at low prices is far more important than all this twaddle about germs and contamination.

At present Tammany has New York by the throat, and its officials will do whatever they are told to do by people as big as the Milk Trust, who pay for what they get and get what they pay for. A few years ago, in Minneapolis, a much smaller city, to be sure, the milk producers ousted the big distributors from the saddle and made a huge success of a cooperative dairy.

Small grocers in New York city have complained that they have not been allowed to sell bottled milk at less than 15c a quart, even when they could do so at a fair profit. The propaganda by the big distributors and the packed Loose Milk Commission has been very effective. One Brooklyn principal of a public school even urged the children not to drink loose milk, 'as it might give them infantile paralysis.' He would be of more use in some other line of business than as a teacher in a public school.

The Kings-Queens Milk Dealers' Association calls attention to the fact that no epidemic has been traced to loose milk and that it is pasteurized before it reaches the retail dealer. They have offered to engage reputable chemists and analysts and to test thousands of samples of loose milk from all sections of the city. If properly handled it is as healthful as bottled milk.

Samuel Untermyer, retained by the above dealers to protect their interests, wrote the Loose Milk Commission the following pointed letter; which shows what he thinks of the whole dirty business:

> The information comes to me, whether correct or not, that all the scientists listed on your commission compose what is known as the Eastern Scientific Clique and that this group can always be found identified in the same activities; that they are always together on research work; very friendly relations exist among them, and that, in effect, they constitute an "inner circle".

Wasting—Saving—Using

IT IS probably true, as is frequently claimed, that the American people are the most wasteful people on earth; and no one can defend wastefulness. For example, no one can defend the burning of forests, factories or homes, the destruction of food and clothing, the waste of natural gas, the burning of oil wells and coal mines, the poisoning of drinking water or the contamination of the atmosphere.

Common sense tells us that it is right to save things. When the Lord told the apostles to gather up the broken pieces of fish and bread, He gave us all an important lesson that economy has the divine approval; and the reverse must be true, that wastefulness of His bounties is displeasing to the Creator.

Yet saving can be carried to the point where it is wasteful in the extreme. What is economy in one country would be wastefulness in another. For instance, in China the leaves are gathered as they fall and are carefully saved to be used as fuel in the cooking of food, or they are piled and allowed to rot to provide humus for the impoverished soil.

In most countries of the world, the inhabitants feel that they have something vastly more important to do than to pick up leaves one by one. They would rather rake the leaves together and burn them and get their fuels and fertilizers some other way.

One of the greatest apostles of economy we have in the United States is Henry Ford. He is always talking about it. He says we ought to give more thought to not wasting than to reclaiming what is wasted. That is probably true, and yet there are people who think that Henry Ford has taught millions of people to buy what they do not need and to replace it before it is worn out.

We are not so sure that under present conditions the general use of automobiles could be considered a waste. In America most of Jehovah's witnesses either have cars of their own or have friends who have cars which are used in the Lord's work. No one could claim that an auto which is regularly and often used in the Lord's work is wasteful.

If, today, Jehovah's witnesses were to try to cover their territories on foot and carry their literature there would not be one-fourth the work done that is done; and it is doubtful if there would be a tenth. The auto seems to have been developed just in time so that the witness work now under way could be properly done.

Nobody would claim that Mr. Ford would be justified in making millions of autos which he could not sell and which therefore could not be used. It would be a waste of iron, glass, rubber, cloth, tinware, paint and storage, which might better be used otherwise.

Somebody took the trouble to count the number of small rubber bands in a pound of rubber and found a pound package contains 3,440 bands. On the strength of that showing, the statement is confidently made that an employer cannot afford to have a clerk pick up a rubber band which he drops on the floor. The same claim has been made with regard to carpenters: that a carpenter cannot afford to pick up a nail, or even to pick up several nails, because his time is worth more than the material salvaged.

However, while it might not pay an employer to have a clerk pick up a single rubber band, or a carpenter to stoop to pick up a single nail, yet it would surely be economy to sweep up a scattered package of rubber bands and replace them in their receptacle, or to do the same with a quantity of scattered nails.

The most useful people in the world are neither the wasters nor the hoarders; they are the users.

If we turn to the operation of the laws of nature, we find what would seem to be wastefulness on a huge scale. There are many different kinds of insects, vermin and wild and domestic animals which multiply so rapidly that their progeny would soon fill the earth unless there were foes at hand which are so efficient in destruction as to allow but a very small minority of the young to survive.

It is said that a single mullein plant was found, by actual count, to produce approximately 700,000 seeds, yet the total results in the neighborhood months later showed only 108 mullein seedlings. Thus it required about 7,000 seeds to produce one seedling.

It is said that if all the eggs of a mother codfish were to survive and breed, it would not be long before the oceans would become completely filled with fish, so that one might walk from New York to Europe on their backs; and if that is not a fish story, you tell one!

Dr. Julius Klein, considered one of America's greatest business experts, has stated over the radio that in the conduct of American business $8,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 is wasted every

year, a waste equal in amount to the whole American foreign trade. Some of the items in this huge waste Dr. Klein listed as excessive expenditures in sales promotion without adequate information as to prospects in a given market, unwise credit methods, unfair grading practices of small trading minorities, disorderly marketing (particularly of perishable goods), careless and injudicious procedure in the retail trade, high cost of unsystematic warehousing, extravagant delivery services, ill-judged advertising, unwise instalment methods and packing, handling and transportation of merchandise.

The World's Work says that the wastes in 100 American companies amount to more than $20,000,000 a year. The reasons assigned are: Ignorance of the business methods now in use by other business men; failure to test the effectiveness of a policy or method before adopting it whole-heartedly, or, in other words, the following of hunches or ideas that have not been tried first; unquestioned acceptance of methods that have been so long in use as to have become traditional; failure to insist that every phase, activity and element of a business shall justify itself on the ground of profitableness; insistence, that is, on the homely virtue of getting one's money's worth; and the assumption that if a business makes any profit it is therefore probably perfect.

John F. Hylan, said to be the best mayor New York ever had, recently stated over the radio that in the government of New York city there is an annual toll of $50,000,000 a year in graft and waste, and that the ultimate saving an independent administration could effect would be over $70,000,000 a year.

Recovery of Waste Products

You have probably heard of gasoline. Did you know that there was a time when the refiners of petroleum were very much interested in getting out of the crude petroleum all the kerosene that could be recovered? There was a market for that, but there remained an explosive fluid (gasoline) for which there was no market. Not being able to sell it, they poured it into the Delaware river off Marcus hook, with the result that one time they had a fire there in which the surface of the Delaware river was aflame for three miles!

Still earlier, in various parts of western New York and Pennsylvania wells were dug for brine, and in some instances the owners of the brine wells were quite disappointed because oil, which had a limited use as "medicine" got into the salt and spoiled the well. That was before the day of kerosene oil lamps.

It is only very recently that oil field brine (waste water which collects near oil wells) has been salvaged, but by-products are now extracted from it, including magnesium, used in flashlight powders and fireworks; bromine, used in the manufacture of dyes, in "medicines", and as a disinfectant; iodine, used in "medicines", dyes and photography; calcium chloride, a drying agent, and others.

Chlorine gas was once a destructive by-product of industry. Now somebody has discovered (or thinks he has discovered) that the treating of drinking water with this gas purifies the water. This is open to argument, but there is no denying the fact that much of the gas which formerly was wasted is now ostensibly used for water purification purposes. It looks as though the manufacturers of this gas were determined to make us take it some way or other, whether we want it or not.

It does seem as though a person who is going to be killed and who has not done anything to deserve being killed ought to have some choice as to the method by which he is to be dispatched. But this reasoning does not appeal to those who attend to the chlorination of our water supplies. They want us to drink all the chlorine they put in the water, regardless of whether we like it or not, and that is just what we are doing. Anyway, it provides a way to dispose of the surplus chlorine gas, and no doubt makes work for doctors, undertakers and others, and thus keeps money in circulation and hence is more or less "a boon to mankind".

The Wastes of Combustion

The first steam engines were extremely wasteful affairs, consuming many times as much fuel per unit of power as is now required. It is not so long since it was considered quite the thing to expect a great pall of smoke to hang heavy over any city in which there was much business. Some progress has been made in smoke prevention, but nothing to what will be made. A London paper estimates that even in these hard times the national output of smoke in England alone represents an annual loss of some £50,000,000 a year.

It is not so long since in the making of coke all the smoke and waste gases were belched forth into the air and all the nearby communities were smirched with soot. Today in the making of coke

these gases are saved and used. Among the by-products are illuminating gas, ammonia, coal tar, light oils, aniline dyes of every color, sulphur, "medicines," antiseptics, benzol, explosives, synthetic perfumes, synthetic flavors and carbon dioxide. The sulphur of ammonia distilled in the manufacture of coke is one of the most valuable of all fertilizers. Hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide are used annually in the making of soda water.

One Brooklyn generating station uses daily 576,000,000 gallons of water, which is more than the combined daily water consumption of the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx. In condensing the exhaust steam of this station, the temperature of this water is raised 20° F. There are eight other great generating stations in the neighborhood. Together, these nine stations consume daily 25,000 tons of coal, of which at least 12,000 tons go to create hot water, all of which is wasted.

It is calculated that if this heat could be saved it would take care of the daily fuel requirements of 200,000 families. It is known that the waste of this heat is foolish and extravagant in the extreme; but it seems at present unavoidable, and hence nothing has been done about it.

It seems absurd to worry about the steam that is wasted from locomotive whistles, does it not? Yet calculations made by Dr. Foley, of Indianapolis University, showed that millions of pounds of coal are consumed annually in the United States in blowing locomotive whistles. He proposes a change in these whistles to a single high-pitched note, and estimates that this would save a million pounds of coal a year.

In the city of Pueblo, Colo., hot water as a waste product from ice plants and other factories is being used in the wintertime by the City Highway Department to remove snow and ice from the highway. Street sprinklers filled with the hot water are driven through the downtown streets. One sprinkler follows another, both directing streams of hot water upon the pavement, with the result that the snow and ice quickly melt. As the hot water is obtained free, the city saves large amounts usually spent in shoveling and hauling snow from the streets.

There was a time when in the smelting of copper great quantities of sulphur dioxide fumes were generated which killed all the vegetation over a wide area. Now this gas is first turned into sulphuric acid and then into acid sulphate, one of the three essential ingredients in agricultural fertilizers. The fumes which once destroyed vegetation now make it grow more luxuriously.

The waste products of the liquid air industry, argon and neon, two of the so-called noble gases, are now saved and utilized. Argon in electric light bulbs provides a brilliant white light; while neon furnishes fiery orange-red lights which now give our downtown streets at night such a pleasing appearance.

Belgium's mysterious poison fog is no longer a mystery. It was merely the sulphurous fumes of a nearby factory which atmospheric conditions permitted to rest as a blanket covering the adjacent lowlands.

In the city of Berlin it could almost be said that nothing is wasted. In that city all the refuse that cannot be otherwise reclaimed is burned and the resultant slag is formed into bricks which have been found excellent for building, paving and other purposes; and they are durable and readily worked.

Making Use of Wood Wastes

A generation ago sawmills were put to much trouble and expense to dispose of their scrap. Now the scrap goes into the making of rayon, charcoal, wood alcohol, various acids and lacquer solvents. Sawdust is used for curing meat, filling plaster board, making composition flooring, and for the packing of grapes. Shavings and other planing mill waste are used in the manufacture of linoleum.

Sawdust of various kinds is also used in the production of tar, anti-knock motor fuel, tar acids and phenols, turpentine, wood alcohol, and acetate of lime. A large yield of gas for fuel is also obtained. In the lumber industry now practically every bit of wood from the tree is used for some purpose.

The chemists tell us that 60 percent of wood consists of carbohydrates which will sometime be used as fodder for cattle.

In the manufacture of paper and the conversion of it by chemical action into what is known as sulphite pulp there are generated great quantities of waste liquids which have changed hundreds of our streams and rivers into black and evil-smelling open sewers. Seven thousand gallons of water must be evaporated for each ton of paper pulp manufactured from wood. Some progress has been made in converting these waste waters into alcohol, road binders, linoleum, dyes, fertilizers and other products.

Utilization of Food Wastes

Corn (maize) is America's greatest crop and represents its greatest waste. From corncobs, of which 20,000,000 tons are now produced in the United States each year, there may now be made maizolith, a substance hard as stone and stronger than most kinds of wood. Other by-products are furfurol, dyes, paints and lacquers.

Cornstalks are about 30 percent cellulose, and from this may be made artificial silk, motion picture films, paper, explosives and a wall board which is so good that a million-dollar corporation has been organized to undertake its manufacture.

Cornstalks, straw and potatoes can be profitably converted into alcohol. The wastes from the manufacture of glucose can be used for stock feed. This last discovery in a single industry resulted in a reduction of volume and concentration of the plant waste from over $800,000 to about $50,000.

Cotton is still king, but a mighty sick king at the present writing. In 1860 cottonseed was garbage; in 1870 it was a fertilizer; in 1880 it was a cattle feed; in 1890 it was a table food; and now it provides for us, or for those who like it, oleomargarine, butterine, salad oil, "medicines," cosmetics, illuminating oil, lubricating oil, oil for mixing with paints, washing powder, roofing tar, dyestuffs, explosives, celluloid, writing paper, artificial silk, carpets, rope, twine and fertilizers. A ton of cottonseed hulls will yield 500 pounds of xylose, a rare sweet so scarce that it has been selling for $100 a pound.

There is hardly any limit to the products that can be derived from straw by distillation. Among the products already obtained are a new germicide, a roofing and damp-proofing paint, and a fly spray. A gas may be obtained from the straw which can be used to operate an auto.

Oat hulls help to make a synthetic lacquer used to give a beautiful, smooth, hard finish to autos and furniture.

Apricot pits are now made into various industrial ingredients, including oils, perfumes and flavorings.

It is quite likely that in the near future many of our readers will be drinking at soda fountains an extract from peanut shells, but it will probably be sold to them under another name.

The casein from skimmed milk is made into a glue so resistant to moisture that a glued joint can be boiled in water and will still hold. When the glue is used in fastening woodwork, the joints are stronger than the wood itself. It is being used in airplane construction. Casein may also be worked up into materials for unbreakable cups and saucers, eyeglass rims and beads, massage cream, and waterproofing for paints.

There is now practically no waste around a modern factory where herring and sardines are packed. The scales bring in hundreds of thousands of dollars to the pearl essence manufacturers; the heads and tails are worked up into nutritious and cheap poultry food; the waste oils are used in the production of varnish and paint.

One of the greatest of the food wastes is the erosion or washing away of soils of the estimated value of about $2,000,000,000 a year. These soils carry away with them the nitrogen, sulphuric acid and potash which are essential to plant life. The food thus lost by erosion is estimated at twenty times the value of all the plant food removed by growing crops.

Consider the Junk Man

In a land where as much material is wasted as in America, the junk man fills a very important and useful place. The business of dealing in old scrap iron and steel in the United States alone runs to half a billion dollars a year. In the year 1928 there were 516,139 tons of scrap iron and steel exported to foreign lands. The tin cans that once decorated our landscape, and still decorate some considerable part of it, are now gathered, compressed into big bales and shipped to England. There they are detinned, smelted and made over into new sheets of metal.

The production of secondary copper (scrap copper) amounts to approximately half of the new copper output per year. About 40 percent of the annual supply of tin and lead has been used before.

The Ford Motor Company employs a force of 120 men engaged entirely in the work of dismantling 375 cars every ten hours. Many parts are salvaged in their entirety, and other materials are converted into useful articles. The steel is remelted to go into the manufacture of new Ford cars and trucks.

Mr. Ford is always on the lookout to save anything that can be saved. More than half a million dollars was saved by the discovery that a single bolt in the original design of the car was not needed.

The Western Electric Company handles annually waste material which, when reclaimed, has

a value of $7,000,000. The work of reclamation is done with a force of eighty or ninety men. Rubber shavings go to makers of bowling balls; discarded tires go to Portugal, where they are used for the manufacture of footwear. All together, there are more than 200 classifications of junk sorted out and marketed at this plant.

At the Big Four shops near Indianapolis is a reclamation department which is estimated to effect a net saving of $20,000 a month. Here cast off materials of all kinds are reconditioned for further service. Bright new tin buckets, cups and other articles are being manufactured from old metal roofs. Old broom handles are made into staffs for signal flags; old canvas is transformed into curtains for the locomotives, capes and aprons.

The Oakland Motor Company is said to have saved $542,000 in a year as a result of suggestions. A boy in a stationery stock room is said to have saved his company $25,000 a year by working out a plan for reducing all printed forms to a few standard sizes and grades of paper. The New York Edison Company has a machine specially designed for rescuing the brass shells at the base of burned out incandescent lamps.

Two-thirds of all roofing requirements in the United States are now supplied from material known as prepared roofing, in which old rags are chiefly used.

The United States Government is so economical that the waste paper that accumulates from the tiny perforations in the manufacture of postage stamps is saved and sold annually to a Baltimore firm. The amount totals seventy-two tons.

It is claimed that used carbon paper can be rejuvenated three or four times by passing it over an electrically heated cylinder.

About $3,000,000 worth of waste paper was shipped from the United States during 1928, about half of it going to the Orient, where some of it is worked up into pith sun helmets. Some goes into the production of artificial flowers, fire crackers and fireworks; while in the northern parts of the country papers are employed in the place of glass as a covering for window openings to exclude the cold winds. In almost any part of Asia one is quite likely to have his purchases wrapped in papers which are printed in cities located on the Pacific coast.

Terrible Conditions in Saskatchewan

OUR Canadian correspondent sent us a quotation from letters which he recently received from persons in Saskatchewan:

Conditions generally are desperate in the west. Many farmers are shooting their horses and cattle because of no water or pasture. Many families with insufficient food, some with potatoes and eggs only. Some children have collapsed in school, and upon investigation it was found the cause was lack of nourishing food.

We find many in tears, completely discouraged, with perhaps an inch of drifted soil on floor of house. There have been a few scattered showers, but not enough to relieve crops from drought.

Many roads are impassable because of drifted soil. I had to leave highway three times yesterday within four miles. What few autos are on the road carry a shovel the same as if it were winter with snow.

Another says:

This land is one big desert. You can travel hundreds of miles and not find a blade of grass on the roadside; and it is growing worse day by day, if you could imagine such a thing possible. In two or three weeks roughage will be depleted for stock; then what? People now are treking north in quest of feed and fuel, and in a few days that too will be possible only by rail, as there is no feed on roadsides for stock from the boundary line 200 miles north.

At Wilcox they haven't had a good rain for three years this month. It was once considered one of the garden spots of Saskatchewan. The water they have stored in cisterns was salvaged from dugouts in springtime, and today is much like soup. Even at that, it is quite palatable when one is thirsty.

They have also been afflicted with terrible dust storms this spring, so bad at times you had to turn car lights on at 12 o'clock noon, more farms in the air than on the ground. Even at that, it came with such force as to relieve the farm buildings from their paint, and we had one this week lasting pretty nearly two days. Have yet to see one garden in Saskatchewan this year. You may think I am trying to paint a word picture of desolation, but my command of the English vocabulary is too limited to even attempt such. And through it all the Lord's message is going grandly on; more booklets, however. If you saw the prospects you would even marvel at that. In Moose Jaw stores open only at noon; other towns where paid help works will soon follow suit.

Battle with Giant Swordfish

IT TOOK three men twenty-three hours to land a 618-pound broadbill swordfish off Los Angeles recently. In the struggle the huge fish leaped nine times into the air, and towed his captors forty miles out to sea.

The Vampire Bats of Trinidad

THE island of Trinidad reports existence of vampire bats which, when mad, fly in the daytime. When flying at night the bat is able to suck the blood of its victims without causing pain. It settles on its victim's toes and fans its wings to produce local anesthesia.

An Aged Pastor's Curious Wish

IN SEPTEMBER J. B. Moody, 93 years of age, for many years a Baptist minister, died in Jacksonville, Fla. At his request he was buried without public notice, pall bearers or a minister to utter over his corpse words which neither he nor Mr. Moody believed. No announcement of his death was made until after he was buried.

X-Rays and Changes in Plant Life

EXPERIMENTAL treatment of seeds with X-rays has yielded the surprising result that the annual plant Euchlaena was turned into a perennial. The possible result of this discovery may be vast changes in methods of growing corn, wheat and other crops that hitherto have been planted afresh every year.

Infra-Red Rays Locate Sun

THE infra-red rays of the sun are now used to betray its location in any kind of weather whatsoever. They locate it immediately and exactly in the heaviest fog or the darkest thunder shower. The instrument which accomplishes this remarkable result will be of much use in aviation and navigation.

This Tremendous, Crazy Edifice of Ours

THE British novelist H. G. Wells has recently been on a visit to the United States. Asked if he thought there was a possibility of the collapse of our present civilization, similar to that of Roman and Greek cultures of the past, he said:

Not a possibility, but a probability. And it will come much faster than the fall of any other civilization. The Roman and Grecian empires were close to the ground. The collapse of this tremendous, crazy edifice of ours will be terrible and swift.

Photographs Made in the Dark

THE old-style photographer had to have plenty of light, and natural daylight, too, to make a good photograph. Then came the flashlight. And now we have photographs taken by the infra-red rays, which are not light at all. Excellent photographs can now be taken in a room in which everything is pitch dark.

Bernarr MacFadden's Generous Gift

HAVING accumulated a large estate as publisher of a physical culture magazine Bernarr MacFadden has donated $5,000,000 to a charitable corporation for the perpetuation of physical culture and health building. The income will be spent to promote hygiene and health and the physical well-being of young men and women.

More Details of Wheat-Coffee Trade

IN THE wheat-coffee barter between the United States and Brazil, the United States sold its wheat for 49.12 cents a bushel and paid 7.38 cents a pound for Brazil's coffee. Brazilian steamships received $12,000,000 in freight for carrying the exchanged products from one country to the other.

Three Waterspouts at Once

FOLLOWING the catastrophe which wrecked the city of Belize, in British Honduras, three huge waterspouts at once were seen in the Caribbean off the coast of Honduras. They disappeared to sea without causing any damage. But in the meantime hundreds of people fled terror-stricken into the surrounding country.

Radio Guidance of the Utah

THE Utah, a battleship which cost the American people a good many million dollars to build, but is now supposed to be obsolete, is to be destroyed as a result of the agreement made at the London naval armament conference. This ship will be made to teach new lessons in warfare. It will be a self-animated target. Without a man on board it will be guided this way and that and its rates of speed will be changed. The throttle valves will be opened and closed. The supply of oil to the boilers will be regulated. Smoke screens will be erected. And all this will be done by radio by selective signals sent out by a controlling ship. In the end it will be sent to the bottom, to provide a test for the navy's latest development in bombs, guns and fire control.

World Court Condemns Itself

THE World Court has brought double condemnation upon itself: first, by lining up in a purely political front against the customs union of Germany and Austria; and, second, by letting its opinion be known, by underground channels, a week before it was made public. The clergy are strong for having America join this unholy thing.

Glad to Lend Money at ½ of 1 percent

ON SEPTEMBER 28 the Government accepted subscriptions for $100,000,000 in ninety-day treasury bills. The highest bid received was equivalent to an annual interest rate of slightly less than one-half of one percent per annum. The entire amount offered was disposed of at a price equivalent to an annual interest rate of 1.22 percent.

Civil Marriages in Britain

STATISTICS in the registrar general's office show that of the 313,316 marriages which took place in Britain in 1929, about one-fourth, or 80,475, were conducted in the register offices. In Shoreditch, London, more marriages were conducted in one register office than in all the twenty churches of the borough put together. The people are getting sick of churchianity.

"No Doctrine Is Worth Stating"

BISHOP SAM R. HAY, of Fort Worth, is alleged to have said, at the Albuquerque-El Paso Methodist Episcopal church, South, conference, that "no doctrine is worth stating". Jesus, the Son of God, however, spent His ministry engaged in doing that very thing. Bishop Hay would be a greater success as referee in a dog fight, although, after all, that is about the job he now has. "Beware of dogs."

Punctured the Wrong Spine

THE *New York State Journal of Medicine,* September 1, 1931, contains the story of a woman who was given a spinal puncture by mistake, which was intended for another woman, and was done without her consent. As a result of the puncture she suffered great physical and mental pain, severe headaches and nausea, and pains in her legs. She sued the attending physicians for $15,000 and was awarded a verdict for $6,250.

Diabetes in Canada

IN THE years 1917, 1918, 1919 the deaths from diabetes in Ontario were 984; in the years 1927, 1928, 1929, years in which insulin was used as a remedy, the deaths jumped to 1,309. In the years 1917, 1918, 1919, the deaths from diabetes in Toronto were 171; in the years 1927, 1928, 1929, they were 259. It goes to show that people die more quickly after treatment with insulin than they would if it had never been discovered.

Presbyterian Brethren Fall Out

IT SEEMS that one of the Presbyterian saints in South Pasadena, in a moment of large-hearted generosity, subscribed $12,500 toward paying for a new church. He paid $3,000 and then lost faith in his spiritual adviser and parked himself in another Presbyterian church in Pasadena. He thought that ended it, but it did not. His former spiritual associates sued him for the unpaid $9,500, but the jury decided that he had paid enough.

Coastal Erysipelas in Mexico

PORTIONS of Mexico are suffering at present from attacks of coastal erysipelas which causes blindness. The trouble originates with a worm from one to twenty inches long which lives coiled up in tumor-like swellings under the skin of human creatures. Doctors are being sent into a district where the disease is prevalent, with orders to operate on every person having tumors, and thus eliminate the danger of their infecting others.

Guggenheim Rule in Cuba

THE Cuban Information Bureau at Washington seems to think that the Guggenheim rule in Cuba is not a success. It reminds us that under Machado Cuba has been under martial law for a year, the university is closed, there is no free speech, free assembly is denied, newspapers have been suppressed, editors have been killed, assassinations are common, torture is inflicted, 2,000 political prisoners are in bonds, and, as a kind of closing argument, attention is drawn to the fact that with the Cuban budget setting aside ten millions for the army less than one million is devoted to agriculture. The budget makes a daily appropriation of 38 cents for an army horse and 9 cents for a hospital patient. The American ambassador at Havana, Harry F. Guggenheim, is said to be largely responsible for continuance of the Machado dictatorship.

Southern California's $200,000,000 Aqueduct

BY A VOTE of 5 to 1, thirteen of southern California's cities have decided to build a $200,000,000 aqueduct to bring the waters of the Colorado River 266 miles, to turn what is already a paradise into a land still more beautiful. How a thing like this makes one's heart rejoice! How infinitely better than to squander a like sum on armaments and battleships! The aqueduct will give work to 10,000 men for a period of six years.

Unemployment in New York City

THE Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service of New York City made 511,742 visits to the sick poor of New York during the last year. A census taken by the staff showed that in one day's work, recently, there was no work at all in 25 percent of the homes visited, and only two or three days of work per week in another 35 percent. Rev. Dr. Henry Emerson Fosdick, who has good means of learning the truth, estimates that the unemployed in America this winter will number ten million persons.

The Parking Racket

THE latest racket in New York is the parking racket. One thinks to park his car for a few minutes, in the street. A rough-looking man offers to guard it from injury for 25c. Better pay him, or when you return you will find your tires punctured, engine disabled, glass broken, or car scratched. The racketeers have been known to puncture tires of 150 cars in one location at one time. There is some evidence suggesting that these racketeers are employed by garages who aim thus to drum up patronage.

Some Diet Items

ELABORATE studies of the diet of Central African tribes show that the Akikuyu diet is too rich in carbohydrates and deficient in calcium, while the Masai have insufficient carbohydrates and not enough roughage; but what earthly good that knowledge will be to anybody we don't pretend to say. Then the judges at the Canadian National Exhibition have condemned the use of alum in pickling, because it is harmful to the stomach; and that was a good thing. And, finally, Frederick Hoelzel of Chicago is on a diet which includes pellets of metal, glass and solid rubber. He gets paid for helping doctors make a scientific study of indigestion.

What Was It Joe Did?

A DISPATCH from Lowell, Mass., says that at the funeral of Rev. Joseph Bronski, of the Polish National Catholic church, three altars were going continuously from six o'clock in the morning until ten, when the high mass was sung, making twenty-two masses in all. One wonders what it was that Joe did that made it necessary to say so many masses for him. Did he do anything more than take money from the poor under the pretense that he could do something for their dead fathers and mothers? Well, they all do that. Why pick on Joe?

Four Big Railroads Come to Terms

AFTER ten years of haggling, the big railroads of the East have come to an agreement as to what they wish. The New York Central will get the Lackawanna and the Virginian. The Lehigh Valley will be the northeastern end of the Nickel Plate and Chesapeake and Ohio system. The Jersey Central will serve as New York terminus of the Reading, B. & O., B. R. & P., and Alton roads. The Pennsylvania will have the Wabash and the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton. All this is subject to approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Pope Calls for Prayer

MR. RATTI has asked Thomas C. O'Reilly, bishop of Scranton, Pa., to request American bishops, at their coming reunion, to pray for the improvement of the world. It is high time. Maybe his conscience hurts.

It was on February 10, 1929, at 10:30 a.m., with the rain falling in torrents from leaden skies, that "the pope, robed in white and wearing a gold tiara, was seated within the gestatorial chair, borne by eight bearers", and made his fatal mistake of blessing the whole world.

If we had been there we would have pleaded with him, "Don't do that, Mr. Ratti. Think of all the trouble you will be causing to millions of innocent people." But no, he went ahead and did it anyway, and now look at us. Twenty million people out of work, wages cut, China almost a complete wreck, and an Armament Conference coming which may do as much harm as was done at the Naval Conference at London.

Let the bishops go ahead and pray. It certainly won't do any good, but it probably won't do any harm. But don't let them do any blessing. The world is in trouble enough.

"Peradventure He Sleepeth"

WE NOTICE where the Rev. G. C. Kinney and flock of the Washington Avenue Baptist church of Johnson City, Ill., prayed all night for the relief of the unemployed in America and the distressed throughout the world. We don't want to discourage Mr. Kinney, but we think events will show that his god was asleep at the time and he might better have followed his god's example and got a good night's rest. It is too late now to cry, "O Baal, hear us," and get any action. And, besides, if Baal were awake, what interest did he ever take in the common people, and how does Rev. Kinney know he would wish to be disturbed?

Robot Operation of Airplane

IN A TEST over Newark airport a gyroscopic device, similar to that used for many years on the large ocean liners, carried a plane along its course for eleven minutes without the intervention of a human hand. There were nineteen passengers aboard. The Iron Mike, as it is called, is a device which weighs only about 100 pounds. It instantly corrects each erratic motion of the plane, whether caused by sudden gusts of wind from any direction whatever, or shifting of weight, as one or several passengers change their seats. This device will enable planes to fly along a set course on regular schedule, regardless of weather conditions, so long as there is sufficient visibility for landing and taking off at terminals.

His Only Treasure

A FRIEND in South Africa sends us a page of pictures from the Cape *Argus*. All the photographs were taken by flashlight between the hours of 11:30 and 2 o'clock. They disclose twelve Negroes sleeping out in the open. Under a pier, fast asleep on a concrete block, was one poor colored man; clasped in his hand was a copy of Judge Rutherford's book *Creation,* his only treasure. No doubt he had deprived himself of a refuge under a roof for the one night so that he might have for himself what we too have found a great treasure.

A business man in Paterson, N. J., whose brother is a minister, after reading *Creation* said: "I have just read the most wonderful book I ever read in my life; when I got it I hated God; now I love Him." If the poor colored man gets an equal blessing *Creation* will make him rich indeed.

Some Recent Funerals

SOME recent funerals were those of William Edward Nemetz, six years of age, Fort Worth, Texas, who died of inflammation of the brain (encephalitis) following vaccination; J. Bernard Albert, Jr., forty-five years of age, Cynthiana, Ky., who never recovered from inoculation of a serum during the World War; John Daniel Rankin, two years old, Gastonia, N.C., who died within thirty minutes after being given a serum to prevent scarlet fever; and Catherine Driscoll, twenty years of age, Rockford, Ill., who died after being given an antitoxin for asthma.

Chicago Bank Pays All and Quits

BECAUSE unable to make any profit the State Savings Bank of Mayfair, a suburb of Chicago, asked all of its depositors to come and get their money, paid them all in full, and closed up shop; a wise and honorable thing to do, and a thing many more banks would be glad to do if they could, but they can't. Illinois has had 117 bank failures since the first of 1931. Total for the United States, 932. In August alone there were 154. Of the closed banks, 200 were members of the Federal Reserve system, and 162 of them were National Banks. The deposits of the banks that failed amounted to $698,816,000.

White Man No Good: Lie Too Much

THE Seminoles retreated into the swamps of Florida and lived there for generations on the ground that "white man no good: lie too much". Something of their feeling shines out of an article by George H. Manning in the *Editor and Publisher*. Mr. Manning resents the acts of censorship practiced by the White House, the Federal Farm Board, the Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture. He says that "steadily, almost stealthily, there is growing up in Washington a wall of official silence on public questions, of evasion, misrepresentation, and, in some cases, of downright lying by those public officials who are paid from public funds and who are answerable to the people of the United States". In support of his contention that America's dirty linen should be washed and aired in public, as is our custom, he says further: "The shame of the Veterans' Bureau and oil lease scandals that bowed the country's head a few years ago was conceived and born behind a veil of departmental secrecy, followed by misrepresentation of facts."

Pacific Ocean Has a Fever

THE weather experts say that the Pacific Ocean in the season just ended has had a fever of about five degrees. There were times during the summer when it exceeded 78 degrees, and tropical fish migrated into it. The weather bureau calculated that by September 1 about 1205 degree days had been piled up since the first of the year. Reports indicate unusual weather all over the world. Iceland, which usually has a summer of only a few days, had an almost unbroken warm spell lasting for four months. The South of Spain was not so blistery and sultry as is usual in the summer time. England had the coldest, wettest summer within living memory, and the summers of France and Germany were also cold and wet.

The Village Deep Mine of Witwatersrand

A PIONEER, P. J. de Jager, of South Africa, sends us literature, the Rand *Daily Mail*, of Johannesburg, which shows that the West Sub Incline of the Village Deep gold mine on the Witwatersrand is now down 7,638 feet (and expected to go to 8,500 feet) and says (not without some show of reasonable pride), "I think this will settle this question" (as to which of earth's mines is the deepest one); and we have to admit that it does. Incidentally, the heat of the Rand's rock increases at the rate of one degree Fahrenheit for every 225 feet of vertical depth. At present the gold mines of the Witwatersrand employ 22,000 whites and 207,000 natives. The terrible conditions under which the blacks live is shown by the fact that the total wages paid to the whites exceed the total wages paid to the natives by more than 35 percent.

Removing the Fake Statues

THE Vaccination Research Association has petitioned Mayor Walker to remove the statue of the dog Balto from Central Park, which is supposed to commemorate an alleged heroic dash to Nome, Alaska, with toxin-antitoxin several years ago.

Frank Sepalla, who led the dog team, stated at the Musher's banquet in Quebec, February 28, 1929, that the serum dash was a fake, pure and simple. Sepalla himself brought the serum to Nome, and there was nothing spectacular about the trip. The whole newspaper story was faked so as to give publicity for a serum manufacturer.

Since this swindle was pulled off there have been so many deaths laid at the door of toxin-antitoxin that the manufacturers have discarded it and gotten out something different which they call toxoid, and which is just as valuable as a preventive, and no more so.

But if the time ever comes when we begin hauling down the statues of fake heroes, our parks will be virtually denuded. If you were to erect a statue to the outstanding American hero of the World War, it would be to Pershing, wouldn't it? Well, Pershing stayed in the rear and was what you might call an 'absent' hero or a 'vicarious' hero. The real heroes got killed, and they won't get any monuments, either. Pershing wanted to live, so he stayed where it was safe.

The Greatest Armament Maker

THE greatest armament maker in the world today is Vickers Limited, a supposedly English concern, with branches and connections all over the world. No matter what countries are at war, Vickers stands to win. At one time it was controlled by Hiram Maxim, an American, Torsten Nordenfelt, a Swede, and Basil Zaharoff, a Greek born in Turkey. Sooner or later every peace conference runs into Vickers Limited or the apostles of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation or other American munition makers. Their representatives are everywhere looking for business, and getting it too. They own newspapers, and use them, and own politicians, and use them too. And the profits are huge.

Big Business Genuinely Frightened

BIG BUSINESS is genuinely frightened. Declaring that there is now no alternative to chaos save to invoke the ultimate authority of the state in defense of the public security, *The Business Week*, a journal of business news and interpretation, in an editorial entitled "Action", makes the following pessimistic statement:

> Nothing the individual business concern, community, or citizen can now do for themselves can bring recovery save through a prolonged process of liquidation, loss, and hardship in which only the strongest survive. Wage cuts, drastic individual or business economies, curtailment of public expenditures, contraction of credit, may afford temporary relief and assure individual survival, but they progressively destroy the network of interdependence upon which the security of organized society rests, intensify and spread its distress, speed its disintegration, and make its reconstruction more difficult.

With the Poor in Oregon *By C. E. Abrahamson (Oregon)*

WE IN oregon are suffering terribly from a combination of unemployment on the one hand and greed on the other.

We, that is, the farmers and organized workers, won a signal political victory at the last election. But we have learned, to our sorrow, that we cannot eat political victories.

That is the principal pearl of wisdom which we acquired from the last political campaign. With this little bit of wisdom came also knowledge of certain facts hitherto kept carefully under cover by the ruling powers; i. e., the Devil's deputies. I offer a few for your enlightenment and consideration.

This state has an eight-hour law. This "law" specifies eight hours a day and forty-eight hours a week as the maximum regular working hours for employees on public works, and specifies that double wages must be paid for all time worked in excess of this maximum. It also includes in its jurisdiction employees of contract on public works, all state and county employees, with certain exceptions, and all employees of municipalities having populations of over 1,000.

Just subsequent to the election I was appointed as chairman of a committee instructed to investigate the working of this law and its observance. I found this particular law idle, and its observance nonexistent.

During my investigation I interviewed personally employees of five different contractors, the State Highway Department and those of one county, and found that violation of *every letter* of the law was the rule. Its observance in any part was the rare exception, and then only when some hardy soul had insisted on his rights. This, of course, was followed with dismissal and denial of future employment.

One contractor, who was interviewed by an alternate appointed by me, had the unadulterated gall to declare that he was working his men ten hours a day out of "the goodness of his heart", because he 'wanted them to make a winter's stake and they couldn't make it on eight hours a day'.

Another contractor declared that he could not afford to pay double wages for overtime, although his contract specifies that such rate shall be paid, and he must surely have based his estimates on these specifications.

The State Highway Department was interviewed by representatives of labor organizations concerning this matter, and their attention called to the fact that the State could be held responsible for any loss to the employees of a contractor whose bondmen had been released, but could only say that they were getting rid of these "undesirable contractors", and had no word at all to say as to what disposition should be made of employing officials in their department who were also guilty of violation of this law.

One contractor, the worst offender of the lot, told his men that twenty-five to thirty men a day called at his office for work and were rejected. He used this as an argument in cutting wages of a portion of his employees, and at the same time was working his crew from nine to fourteen hours a day, the latter figure being the rule.

It is significant to note that this investigation was carried on and these facts gathered almost entirely after election, when we had won our "significant" victory.

While I had been active on my own hook most of the summer, the committee was not appointed until several weeks after the election.

Please remember that this condition obtained in our most noble state when there were 10,000 unemployed men in the city of Portland alone, and despite the fact that the law in question was particularly designed for the protection and benefit of the *unemployed*.

Having been quite active in our "late" cam-

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ALL TOGETHER. Well
anyway.

paign, I interviewed many worthy citizens, some in moderate circumstances, but most of them in poor and even destitute circumstances. They all agreed with me that we must have a change of government, because laws designed to benefit the poor were not enforced when enforcement would be at the expense of the rich.

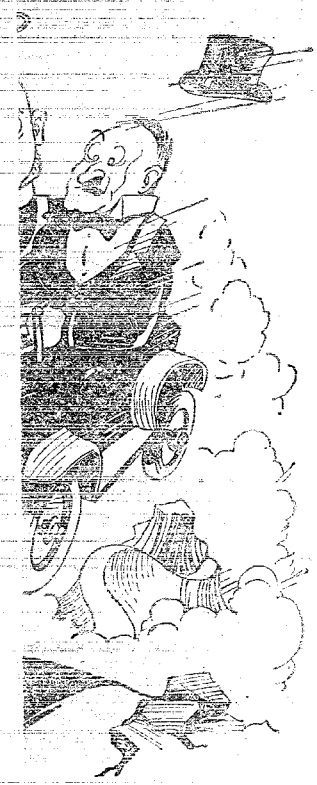
One old gentleman called my attention to the fact, which I later corroborated, that not one law of this state which was designed to particularly benefit the unorganized poor folks of the state carried a penalty.

During previous elections held in this state we have not made a very respectable showing. At times it has been most discouraging. Quite naturally, I wondered why. Why did they come out and vote this time?

The fact of previous failures and present success was the answer in itself. The average man does not care to govern, but does want to be properly governed. When he is well fed, housed and clothed, he considers himself properly governed. But take away the greater portion of these, and he turns, first *to* and then *on* the government and undertakes to alter it.

God grant His kingdom!

Main Issue



s broken, and I have

ep blowing our horn,

Among the Wolves in California

TO HELP out the "public spirited" citizens of California who wanted to make 12 percent on small loans under $300, the people of that state, in 1919, allowed this unjust and extremely usurious rate to go into effect, and it has now been in use for twelve years.

But 12 percent, outrageous as it is, is not enough; so, on August 14, 1931, the Clowdsley bill was passed by the legislature, under which the legal rate is increased from 12 percent to 42 percent.

The new law was marked by the immediate filing of an action by the "Beneficial Loan Society" (note the hypocritical name), asking for an order compelling the state corporation commissioner to issue a license to do business under the provisions of the new law. How the 'Beneficent' do love the swill.

St. Joseph Community Chest

By Dr. R. B. Downing (Missouri)

THE Community Chest has engaged a representative for the purpose of distributing their funds, at a salary of $5,000 a year. Up to this time I believe these funds have been distributed without any such expense. And to think that there was not a man in the city who was competent to continue doing so! They had to go outside and get a man who was employed in a city where their banks had gone broke and he was out of a job.

With all respect to those who have undertaken to spend our money for us, I wonder why such action was taken just at this time, when the city has so many unemployed and could use their funds to such advantage to relieve the suffering instead of using the sum of $5,000 for one individual who had been employed at the rate of said amount up to this time in another place.

The Demand for Leadership

UNDER the startling headline "Present Leaders Are Incompetent" the financial writer B. C. Forbes says of the great financiers:

If such men had not reached out and arrogated to themselves tremendous powers, tremendous authority, tremendous amounts of capital, ordinary mortals would not be entitled to expect tremendous things of them. But since such men chose to assume leadership on a colossal scale during fair weather, can the public be blamed for looking to these same gentlemen for equally bold and aggressive leadership, now that leadership is urgently needed? The conclusion reached by many is that ambitious financiers and managers grabbed the rewards of leadership but are now ducking the responsibility rightly attaching to leadership. They seized the privileges but they now create the impression that they are not prepared to pay a price satisfactory to their fellow citizens.

Why Go Hungry? Provide Your Family with Food! *By Dr. C. T. Betts (Ohio)*

$1.00 buys 120 pounds of wheat: food.

$1.00 buys only 10 pounds of whole-wheat bread.

120 pounds less 10 pounds equal 110 pounds of loss to you.

120 pounds of wheat will make 120 one-pound loaves of bread. This at ten cents a loaf will cost you $12.00.

$12.00 less price for food, $1.00, is $11.00 profit for somebody.

Buy a bushel of wheat and keep your family well fed. It costs only one cent for five meals. It takes an average of a quarter of a pound for one adult meal; cost, one-fifth of a cent.

How Can This Be Done?

One bushel of wheat contains 60 pounds. At 4 meals per pound it makes 240 meals, for fifty cents, or five meals for one cent. If milk and brown sugar are used, ten cents must be added, making the total cost eleven cents for five meals.

How to Prepare the Wheat

Take 1 pint of water, 1 pound of wheat, and place in an enamel or glass (not aluminum) dish over night. In the morning heat to a boiling point and cook until the kernels break open; then set in a cool place until the next morning. Reheat and serve with brown sugar. Use milk or cream as desired. If you are bothered with constipation or other bowel troubles, two meals of this can be served daily. Cooked wheat, if kept cold, will not sour within 60 hours.

Let Us Get Back to Nature's Foods

Drink water from deep city wells, whenever possible. There are a few left in the city. Don't drink faucet water filled with chemical poison. Make your own whole-wheat bread; it costs only one cent a loaf, including gas to bake. To make tasty bread, put in the dough a good handful of rolled oats. If you wish to grind your own wheat, a small mill costs about $4.50.

Eat uncooked vegetables, mostly raw cabbage, as in a slaw or salad, for your evening meal. Remember, eat some green food daily at noon, with some fruit.

It has been suggested at the Social Service that $15,000 worth of wheat be purchased for serving the poor. This will buy 30,000 bushels, or 1,800,000 pounds. At four servings per pound, this will give 7,200,000 meals of real food to those who are hungry. It will be worth much more than the cost, because those who eat it will not get sick.

$15,000 worth of wheat made into one-pound loaves of whole-wheat bread, at ten cents per loaf, will bring $180,000 in groceries; profit to somebody of $165,000. The Social Service deserves great credit for eliminating the profit, which comes out of the taxpayers' pocket.

The time has arrived that the people should be served with food, not groceries. Other nations live on whole rice, whole wheat or other whole grains, with fruits and vegetables. They are not sick, like Americans, who are paying $3,000,000 per day in $5,000,000,000 worth of hospitals. How can doctors keep us well when we recognize few if any of the fundamentals of eating normal or natural foods?

Municipal Ownership in Washington, Indiana *By Carl D. Thompson (Illinois)*

ONE of the most striking examples of what municipal ownership can do for a city may be found in Washington, Indiana. That city has one of the lowest tax rates in the state, and one of the lowest electric light and power rates; is absolutely free of debt, has put scores of thousands of dollars into the general city fund, used surplus earnings to keep the factories in the town running and its people employed, and otherwise contributed in most astonishing ways to the general prosperity of the community. And all of this through the surplus earnings of its remarkably successful municipal light and power plant.

A Remarkable Record

Back in 1900 the City of Washington purchased from a private company an old, antiquated electric light plant. It paid for the plant at that time $83,295 which, it was believed, was many times what the property was really worth. And yet the purchase of that plant has proved to be a veritable life-saver for the people of Washington.

The plant has been steadily improved, the improvements and extensions being paid for out of surplus earnings, until today it has a capacity of 4,000 k.w. The last installation was made in the spring of this year, 1931, when a 2,000 kilowatt unit was added.

Meanwhile, in addition to paying for its own extensions and improvements, the plant has contributed $111,000 at one time and $45,000 at another time to the general city funds, which has resulted in the reduction of the taxes of the city from $1.12 to 49 cents for the year of 1931.

Out of the surplus earnings the city has also been able to purchase and pay for a $16,000 office building on Main street which will now serve as the central office, not only for the electric light and power plant, but for the newly purchased water works which the people have just voted to take over.

Pays for City Debts

Perhaps one of the most remarkable features in the success of this plant is the fact that it has paid off and wiped out every cent of indebtedness the city owed. For example, in October, 1930, the city called in all outstanding bonds on the electric light and power plant, amounting to $57,000 and retired them. Some of these were paid twenty years before they were due. On this transaction alone the city effected a saving of $68,400. Moreover, the city also called in and paid off $7,000 of bonds that were outstanding on the City Hall. In this the city effected another saving of $1,680.

Keeping the Wheels of Industry Going

But perhaps the most unique achievement of all, and one of the most significant in the whole field of municipal ownership in this country, is what this little city has done in keeping the wheels of industry going, keeping its factories operating and its working people employed.

One of the leading industries of the city was a shirt factory employing about 300 men and women. Hard hit by the depression and attracted by alluring offers from other cities, this plant was about to give up operations in Washington. Whereupon the city came forward and out of the surplus funds of the light and power plant purchased $20,000 worth of stock in the factory. This made it possible for a more commodious and modern building to be erected, which is now employing 600 men and women. And at the same time the stock is paying the city $1,200 in interest per year and about $8,000 annually for power and light.

Another factory, employing 85 to 100 people, was assisted out of the surplus earnings of the power plant, and thus another group of working people were kept from being driven to the streets through unemployment. In these cases local banks were unable to make the necessary loans, and thus this city, through its foresight and thrift, and through the surplus earnings of its revenue-producing light and power plant, has been able not only to build up and improve its own utilities, but also to put the city completely out of debt, and, on top of all of this, has kept its factories and its industries from going on the rocks and its people from being driven to distress and poverty by reason of unemployment.

And, most remarkable of all, this has all been achieved with rates for electric light and power far below that charged by private companies, even in cities five to ten times the size of Washington. The top rate for domestic service is only 7 cents per kilowatt hour. Power and other rates are proportionately low.

Doctor Confesses Guilt in Luebeck Serum Disaster

(By Louis S. Siegfried (N. Y.), President, Vaccination Research Association)

A SHOCKING disaster stunned the inhabitants of Luebeck, Germany, about a year and a half ago. There were 253 children vaccinated or inoculated with an anti-tuberculosis serum, more commonly known as the B C G or Calmette vaccine. Soon thereafter the children began to succumb to the so-called life-saving serum, after long and very severe suffering; 76 children were killed by the vaccine, and many more made seriously ill.

News of the disaster spread around the civilized world, and created indignation in many quarters. Grieved parents clamored for justice. A number of medical investigations were started, but they were not unlike the so-called "investigations" following vaccination fatalities in Ameri-

ca; for the American Medical Trust, with its tremendous power, controls the situation, and the usual whitewashing process is administered after serum deaths.

By the magic swish of medical ethics the blood-stained hands of the murderers become immaculately clean. But, deep down in the hearts of many physicians that troubling consciousness of guilt must take its eventual toll. Perhaps that is one reason why so many doctors commit suicide.

The parents of the murdered Luebeck children were not satisfied with the usual camouflage. They organized the Luebeck Parents' Committee and persisted until the vaccinating doctors were brought to trial.

After a year and a half the dramatic climax occurred. On October 19, 1931, in Luebeck, Professor Deycke, testifying at the trial, which was in its fifth day, finally broke down in the middle of his testimony and declared:

"I was then firmly convinced of both the innocuousness and the usefulness of the Calmette remedy. I now freely confess that that was a scientific error, and I have come to this conclusion through research undertaken by me since the disaster a year and a half ago. If the court holds me responsible for that error, I am ready to be sentenced."

Laboring for words, Professor Deycke said that he had often wished for death, not through fear of the responsibility, but through grief over the sorrow he had innocently helped to bring to so many parents.

Will this confession comfort the grieved parents whose children were swept into eternity by the abominable death-dealing experiments?

Will this stop the unmerciful testing of vaccines and serums on the unfortunate children in our orphan asylums? An M.D., with whom the writer had a discussion over the radio, recently boasted of his experiments with a new vaccine for infantile paralysis, on orphan asylum children. Have not these foundlings and orphans been punished sufficiently by fate?

Shall we allow official medicine with its autocratic control over our lives and limbs to squirt these death-dealing doses of vaccines into unfortunate and innocent children? Well, ask yourself, "What have I been doing to expose and resist medical compulsion?" Let us awake from our lethargic supineness and do something!

On the heels of this confession, five doctors, "experts," appointed by the League of Nations, recommend vaccination for diphtheria. And who do you suppose is one of the leading "scientific experts"? None other than Professor Calmette, whose serum was responsible for the Luebeck slaughter. What a recommendation!

Should this not stir your very soul to cry out to the heavens for Providential interference? With wholesale murders, Dallas 10, Bundaberg 12, Medellin 19, and Luebeck 76, we sit quietly by and have our pretending health defenders (or shall we say offenders?) placard our entire city with signs, "Get vaccinated; it is safe, harmless, and lasting."

Yes, to the thousands of children sacrificed to serums and vaccines, who are sleeping their eternal sleep, it is indeed "lasting".

[We let Mr. Siegfried's poetic expression "eternal sleep" stand as he wrote it, the same as we let stand Jonah's poetic statement that "the earth with her bars was about me for ever". In Jonah's case, "for ever" was but three days. The sleep of these children is longer than that, but it is long enough. Thank God they shall be awakened in due time and never slain with serums again, in any event.—*Ed.*]

Not Much for His Wool

A SUBSCRIBER in South Australia sends in a pay envelope he has received. Written upon it are these words: "The net proceeds of 127 pounds of crutching wool and two days work, 3/3; sufficient to make 127 pairs of trousers; one pair sells at 10/6 retail. I would get about one leg for 3/3. Anyway we will do without the leg and have 2/ worth of *The Messenger*, which I am hoping will be worth its weight in gold."

Come to think of it, 80c does not seem like very much pay for two days of work, to say nothing of 127 pounds of wool in the bargain. And there does not seem to be any justice in charging for making and selling the trousers 384 times as much as the price paid for the wool that goes into them. That is the way it figures out, making all due allowance for the fact that we Americans do not figure shillings and pence with much facility.

Blessings in Old Mexico

By F. W. Williams

WE HAVE had various experiences in the past four years as pioneers, especially for the past four months, while working in Old Mexico. We thought the following experience might be of interest to the readers of *The Golden Age:*

We were changing territory and driving from Torreon to San Luis Potosi, in the state by the same name. We were enjoying the trip greatly until we got as far as Victoria, Tamaulipas, where our troubles began.

We stayed all night in Victoria, and inquired as to the condition of the road to San Luis Potosi. We were informed by two or three seemingly reliable persons that the road was in good condition, and that it would probably take ten hours to make the trip, and that rain had no effect on the road.

So we started out bright and early next morning in the best of spirits. We had scarcely gotten out of town until we saw that the road was very bad; and it continued to get worse until it was almost impassable. We climbed for hours over mountains. The rocks stood up in the road like pins. Some of them looked as big as bales of cotton. We crossed rivers, creeks, gorges, valleys, canyons and washouts that looked as though a car had never passed before. We went over loose gravel grades in some of the mountain passes that were so steep that we had to run at them as many as three times in low gear to get over.

One time, while backing up for a run, we came within a few inches of backing over the cliff into the canyon. This would have meant a quick exit to the land beyond the veil.

Just as we were beginning to see a little dirt in the road, we ran into a rain or hailstorm that battered our Henry up no little bit, and made mud ahead for us. The road now really became very dangerous, as it was very narrow and usually low on the outside, or the side near the canyon; and to slip off meant the destruction of our car and probably the loss of our lives. Someone a few days ahead of us had dug a trench on the inside of the road for two wheels to run in to prevent slipping off. This was a great help.

Most of the bridges were constructed of logs and covered over with dirt. They were also narrow and very slippery. Sometimes the sister (as she does not drive) would get out and push against one side of the car to prevent it from slipping off some of these bridges. On one occasion we slipped off the road, and caught on one of the powerful maguey plants, a plant used for more than a dozen purposes in Mexico. The purpose in which the Mexicans seem to be the most interested is the making of several kinds of intoxicating liquors. I had to cut this plant from under the car with a knife, which was no little job.

At this place we thought for certain that we were stuck for the night, a place that is reputed to be inhabited by panthers, mountain lions and bandits. If one will try to bring to mind all the most terrible roads he ever went over in his life, and will multiply them by five, he will begin to have a little idea as to what kind of road this one was.

While all this was going on, we would take the chance to glance around us at the country. The scenery is very beautiful, in some places we thought much more beautiful than Colorado or California. But it was dangerous to look around without stopping; and we did not wish to be caught in the mountains at night.

Late in the afternoon, tired and worn to a frazzle, we arrived at Tula, just over the state line of San Luis Potosi, about one hundred miles from where we had started eleven hours before, and not halfway to our destination. Approaching Tula, which is situated in a valley, we were very much reminded of the many pictures we have seen of the Holy Land. The adobe houses, the men coming and going on their burros, the senoritas carrying water in earthen pitchers on their shoulders or on their heads, men driving two-wheeled carts heavily loaded with grain and pulled by oxen; all these were very picturesque.

We had no intention of working this little town; but many reasons were brought to bear which caused us to stop over one day and work it, although we expected to leave almost nothing in a place of this kind. But next day we found the people hungering for the Truth. Many of our books were damaged by water because of our having to cross a river so deep that the water came into the car. But when we explained the reason to the people, they would say, "No la hace," which means, "It doesn't matter," and would take them readily.

Most of the people were very poor, and made a real sacrifice to get the books. Some would borrow from their neighbors; others would "chip in" and take a set together. Almost all of these people were Catholics; but many of them were seeking enlightenment, especially the men,

who seemed to be tired of religion. But the women seemed to fear the disapproval of the priests.

It was in this town that I saw a woman walking on her knees on the cobblestones; and I do not know how many miles she had come, to pay to the church. And I thought, "O Lord, how long!" About one-half of the people we witnessed to took some of the books, mostly sets.

You can imagine our joy in having this privilege of vindicating Jehovah's name in this little isolated town, many miles from a railroad, and located in a place where it would probably never have been worked.

As we continued our journey next day and began to meditate over the past two days' experiences, we realized that the Lord's hand was directing our way. It seems that the Devil was using his agencies to direct us onto this road, hoping to take our lives; for the men in Victoria were the only ones who said that the road was good. Everybody else has said that it is one of the worst roads in Mexico, and that few ever attempted to cross it.

It just seemed to be another case of Jehovah's thwarting Satan's scheme, and causing it to redound to His glory.

Would like to add that the depression is on in full swing in Mexico; and we are glad to say that on every side are indications that the Devil is standing on his last peg.

"In Our Opinion, You Can Do No Wrong"

THE American Legion recently held their annual convention in Detroit. When Mr. O'Neil of the Legion introduced Mr. Murphy, mayor of the city, Mr. Murphy said, "The people of this city want me to explain that everything in this city is yours. In our opinion you can do no wrong."

The following from the Detroit *Times*, September 19, will show that the Legionnaires took the mayor at his word:

> Whether or not the American Legion decides to take a wet stand before the convention ends, the Legionnaries poured plenty of water on Detroiters and their co-delegates, continuing until early today.
>
> Brown paper laundry bags made ideal water bombs. Easily hurled, not difficult to aim, they crashed on many a head as they were thrown from hotel windows. Bright fall costumes and many a fedora were saturated.
>
> Sidewalks about the various hotels, the Statler, Tuller, Book-Cadillac and Barlum, were completely unsafe without raincoats and tin helmets.
>
> The driver of an expensive roadster parked on the Washington boulevard side of the Statler was cut when a water bomb broke his windshield.
>
> Generally the spasmodic showers were taken with good humor. Crowds, gathered at safe distances, encouraged the saturation of unsuspecting pedestrians. They cheered, applauded and whistled.
>
> Water, however, was not the only thing thrown from the windows. Very ripe tomatoes, eggs of uncertain vintage and cubes of ice also served mischievous hotel guests.

A Detroit subscriber gives more details. He says:

> A gang of these law-abiding Legionnaires got hold of a girl, and after they were through abusing her, they put her into a rubbish can. Another gang tore the clothing off a lady on the street. All of this took place in the daytime. Many Legionnaires stopped motorists and ordered the drivers to drive them around; if they refused they were beaten up severely. Detroit was a madhouse during these four days. Drinking was going on openly in the streets, and not a dry agent was to be found. One of the soldiers had four quarts of whiskey lined up on the sidewalk down town. On Sunday all the clergy praised these ex-soldiers in their churches.

It can probably be truthfully said that the Legionnaires were prepared for their Detroit exhibition by the eloquent words of Major-General Harbord, chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, at the State Convention of the Legion at Syracuse. At that meeting Major-General Harbord called Jesus Christ a failure, in the following words:

> A large number of honest but misguided people believe it possible to bring about that permanent peace which has been the dream of all ages but which the Prince of Peace himself failed to achieve 2,000 years ago.

We might add that if the American Legion is going to do a good job where Jesus Christ failed 2,000 years ago, and if their conduct at Detroit is a sample of the methods that will be used, there is tough going ahead for somebody.

Flaming Financial Worlds *By F. W. O'Neill (New York)*

WHAT bitter dregs of wormwood the financial world is drinking, as values continue to burn down in the security and commodity marts of the world; and the economic debacle continues to carry everything before it in its world-wide reaction and distress!

True, the stock market crash now lies buried in the files of history; yet its truth stands, a symbol of burning flame, as the unrelenting course of events, its scars and tears, bear mute witness of its burning devastation throughout the lives of men and nations!

For having climbed the heights of speculative folly back in 1929, when stock market values, alone, reached a total of $89,668,271,854, twenty-three months of crashing reaction and deflation had, by October 1, 1931, burned those values down to $32,327,037,441!

Can we, in merely reading these figures, realize and appreciate what such stupendous losses mean? To express them in material terms, let us make a comparison of values.

Take, for instance, the real estate of the whole of New York city, that modern Babylon of world renown, with its skyscraping office buildings and cathedrals of commerce, its hundreds of thousands of homes, mansions and apartments, its hotels, theaters and terminals, which are all assessed at present at a valuation of $20,718,430,261, and cast it into the sea as worthless! Then take the ten next largest assessed cities in these United States, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Buffalo, and add the District of Columbia and all the beautiful Government buildings in Washington, and likewise cast them all into the sea!

Yet the total assessed valuations of that tremendous output of labor, as expressed in those homes, palaces and buildings would still be $16,000,000,000 short of the $57,341,234,413 which has been buried in the sea of deflation since the stock market crash! Truly that is something for the mighty in the world of finance to wonder and to ponder.

Governor Norman of the Bank of England is reported to have predicted: "Unless drastic measures are taken to prevent it, the capitalistic system throughout the civilized world will be wrecked within a year."

"Europe," writes Wm. Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard European editor, "is facing the most perilous winter in her peacetime history. Forces almost beyond human control are in motion, threatening the old world with economic, financial and political upheavals, with record unemployment, and possibly even revolution in its train."

From January 1 to mid-September 1931, within these United States alone, 1,098 banks failed.

Jehovah's witnesses Not After Money *By H. D. Pitzer (Pennsylvania)*

I AM enclosing herewith a dun received by a lady friend of mine from her church. There was a time when I myself belonged to the Methodist church. But I became so disgusted with their continually begging for money, and the cold indifference manifested by its members when they met you on the street, after almost shaking your hand off in the church, that I gave religion up in disgust.

In the year 1917 I became interested in the teachings of those who are Jehovah's witnesses in the earth.

I entered into a solemn agreement with the Lord to do His will, and affiliated myself with what I recognized as being His organization in the earth. (I have the first time yet to regret it.)

Now what I am driving at is this. I have never yet received, either locally or officially, a dun or statement of any kind to the effect that I had fallen back in my dues. In fact, I have never even received an assessment for any dues to date, notwithstanding the fact that the Lord's organization has put on some movements that would finance the Methodist church for ten years. I have the large radio hook-ups in mind. These hook-ups cause many people to do a lot of thinking. They cannot understand where the money comes from. I have been asked many times where we get all the money to put on these big hook-ups. The people have to learn the lesson that our Father is rich. All the gold is His, and the cattle upon a thousand hills.

May Be Something to Divining Rod, After All *By Wm. F. Krueger (Pioneer)*

THE Czechoslovakian Academy of Agriculture has recently made an investigation of "Rutengaengers", rod walkers, as they are called in Germany, and has expressed the opinion that many of these men can and do find water. The report says: "The body of a diviner is equipped with an extraordinarily sensitive nervous system that behaves much in the manner of a radio set. His hands correspond to the poles of a magnet, his legs are the 'ground', and the divining rod is the antenna."

Of what we now know of radio, electrons, atoms, etc., and that man really is an electric battery of positive and negative poles, etc., may it not be possible that our past ideas of the "divining rod's" being controlled by fallen angels and that such men are spirit mediums is a mistake?

[We think there may be some truth to this. But it would also be true that a man of extremely sensitive nervous system would be in more danger of being invaded or oppressed by the unseen evil forces everywhere about us than one of more stolid temperament. How little we really know!—*Ed.*]

Radio Witness Work

LEWVAN, SASK. "I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your programs, and in particular the WATCHTOWER feature, which comes over the air on Sunday morning. This feature alone is well worth the expense of keeping a radio in repair." (To Station KFYR, Bismark, N. Dak.)

BROADLANDS, ILL. "We tuned in on KYW at one o'clock today and heard Judge Rutherford's talk. We thought it was the best we had ever heard and hope it may be continued. He sure tells the truth about the distress of the people and that all the hope for the world will be in God's kingdom here on earth."

BESSEMER, ALA. "I very seldom miss your lecture on Sunday morning, and heartily enjoy the same. I feel sure that you are giving the same message to this present world that Noah gave to the old world. I really get more satisfaction out of the fifteen minutes that you speak each Sunday morning than I could get out of a dozen of our modern-day clergy."

UNITED STATES VETERANS HOSPITAL, Oteen, N. C. "Last Sunday morning, the 18th, I heard a short sermon or lecture by Judge Rutherford. It was an electrical transcription; I considered it a masterpiece. The fact is, I had just had an argument, in a friendly way, with a Christian Scientist, over the divinity of Jesus. He said Jesus was our great physician only. He could not explain away John 3:16. Judge Rutherford's words seemed to be divinely sent. It was a wonderful message. I would love to have it, not for an argument especially, but for some who do not know at all this wonderful Savior. I have done charity work for many years, working as printing instructor for an orphanage in South Carolina. I was superintendent of Sunday school of 375 souls, and elder in the Presbyterian church. An overload of work and worry put me here. I will be here another year, perhaps. That message will help on the wards here. I believe your broadcast mentioned a booklet. Kindly let me know how I may obtain this also. I have been listening to Judge Rutherford each Sunday morning; in fact, he is popular on the wards; each bed has a head phone; there are about six hundred patients at Oteen."

TERRE HAUTE, IND. "I have been hearing Judge Rutherford's lecture for several Sundays, and he is wonderful. It is a God-send to our country to have such a man put out such astounding facts. He is deep, and a most interesting educator."

BELVIDERE, ILL. "I write to you about your free 32-page booklet. I have listened to several of your programs, and I think they surely are wonderful. I believe the programs you are sending out over the air by radio will be of great help to the people here on this earth."

GALION, OHIO. "Please send me a price list of your books. I have been reading *The Hope of the World,* a soul-uplifting gem. I thank God for someone that is teaching me in this time of need, for this is a time of need. Send me your radio program, as I have only just recently been able to get you on the radio."

Wisdom and the Present World Crisis

WHILE the people of earth have now entered a night of depressing blackness it is time for sober thought and a search for the light that will point the way out. It is apparent, to all who think, that no human plan is able to illuminate the path through this trouble. But there is a light that will safely guide the honest-hearted; and that light is the wisdom which comes from Jehovah.

Centuries ago the Creator foretold through His prophets the present time of wrath, trouble, desolation and darkness. In Zephaniah 1:15 we read, "That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness." Never before in earth's history has there been so much wrath, trouble and distress of nations; the eyes of the rulers are turned in suspicion on their subjects within, and their faces are aflame with the spirit of war toward their enemies without; the big financiers with the money in their bags and a tight hold upon the markets have cast fear upon the politicians lest a project be put forth for the distribution of money where it belongs and the markets deal equitably; and the clergy, the biggest hypocrites of all, because they pose as God's representatives and the dispensers of light, have willingly held the people in gross darkness and thereby, as modern Pharisees, are really the representatives of the Devil. Is it any wonder that the Lord caused to be written, in Zephaniah 1:17, "And I will bring distress upon men, that they shall walk like blind men, because they have sinned against the Lord: and their blood shall be poured out as dust, and their flesh as the dung. Neither their silver nor their gold shall be able to deliver them in the day of the Lord's wrath; but the whole land shall be devoured by the fire of his jealousy: for he shall make even a speedy riddance of all them that dwell in the land."

Cause of Human Debauchery

While it is true that the world is facing a greater destruction and slaughter of people than at any time heretofore witnessed, a few show real faith in Jehovah, and others who have good will toward the Lord and His representatives, will be preserved alive and carried through this time of trouble. Later we shall examine the purpose of the Lord in so doing.

At present let us examine why all human plans and projects have failed and must fail. The beginning of man's debauchery and mental blindness which keeps him from following the course of true wisdom lies centuries ago in the garden of Eden. Adam and Eve were created. A powerful and beautiful spirit creature, who was also wise for a time, was placed over the first pair to protect them and to guide them in a course pleasing to Jehovah. Had Lucifer been faithful to his trust and guided mankind in the course of wisdom that teaches the fear and obedience to Jehovah, he would have maintained the favor of the Lord and would have been continued in His service. Every creature who honors the Creator and is obedient to His will is wise; the disobedient are very foolish. It is recorded of Lucifer that he 'corrupted his wisdom by reason of his brightness'; which means, in the original Hebrew, by reason of his desire to shine or make a show of his own splendor or beauty. This shows conceit and pride. (Ezek. 28:17) The fact is that Lucifer desired to have creatures worship himself instead of Jehovah; he wished a throne like the Most High. Concerning this it is written, in Isaiah 14:13, 14, "For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the Most High."

Acting upon his desire to shine before the human creatures, it was Lucifer who led the first pair away from God and began the blinding process which later affected all peoples. It was after Jehovah had given man counsel in wisdom that the enemy began his wicked work. In Genesis 2:16, 17 we read, "The Lord God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." The enemy thereafter told Eve, as recorded in Genesis 3:4, "Ye shall not surely die." Here the enemy tried to make God out a liar; his purpose was to alienate man from God. He desired to shine before man as a creature of superior knowledge and therefore induce man to reverence and worship God's enemy. This lie, acted upon by both Adam and Eve, corrupted their wisdom and started mankind down a valley of darkness which leads away from the true God, Jehovah.

It is well to note in this connection that God changed the name of Lucifer to that of Serpent, which means "deceiver". It was the serpent that deceived mother Eve, and deception has been one of the chief characteristics of the enemy down through the centuries. This is one of the marks of identification of the enemy's representatives today, during this present distress; the rulers are deceptive, just as their father the Serpent is. We also note that another one of the names of the enemy is Devil, which means "slanderer". It has been the purpose of the Devil to slander the good name of Jehovah and to turn the minds of the people away from the true God. In Psalm 74, verse 10, we read, "O God, how long shall the adversary reproach? shall the enemy blaspheme thy name for ever?" Not only has the Devil used notorious criminals, but he has used and is using to his purpose the subtle influence of individuals who claim to be God-fearing men and who teach doctrines which really blaspheme the name of the Creator. Such practice leads and confirms men in a decidedly unwise course of action.

Another name given to the common enemy is Satan, which means "adversary". In Zechariah 3:1 we read, "And he shewed me Joshua the high priest standing before the angel of the Lord, and Satan standing at his right hand to resist him." It was not only on this occasion that Satan opposed the agent of the Lord; he has opposed and has been the adversary of every individual who has tried to live pleasing to Jehovah. The name Dragon also is an appellation of the wicked one. The term "dragon" means "devourer". In support of this we read a portion of Revelation 12:4, which states that "the dragon stood before the woman which was ready to be delivered, for to devour her child as soon as it was born". This scripture had application at the time of the beginning of the New Nation, of which Christ Jesus is Head. When the Lord gives names to individuals the names are significant and speak of the characteristics of the individuals. It will also be apparent to all that the characteristics of the enemy are reflected in the rulers of the passing evil world; certainly these men of corrupted wisdom, debauched with every conceivable trait of their master, the Devil, are entirely unfit to lead the people through the present crisis.

Having singled out the archenemy who is primarily responsible for the present crisis we can readily note his influence over the human race and understand why his human representatives must fail to solve the present problem. Satan has held the minds and hearts of the human race in a vise-like grip and completely in subjection. In 2 Corinthians 4:4 we read concerning the Devil, who is called "the god of this world", that he "hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them". Under this restrained condition and blinding influence it has been impossible for all excepting a very few of the human race to know what to do in this hour of darkness upon the world.

Knowing that Satan has drawn a veil of darkness over the minds of the people and has enslaved them as his subjects, let us examine the visible means whereby the enemy dominates the people. It is not surprising to note that men who exert the controlling and ruling influence over mankind pretend to be and pose as benefactors of the people and yet work against their interests. The controlling factors of the visible part of the Devil's organization are made up of big business, the professional politicians, and the faithless clergy. The crookedness and debauchery of these three elements is often apparent in some great crisis, like the last great war. It is now common knowledge that the war was not fought for the benefit of the people; it did not make the world safe for democracy; and it was not a war to end war. Yet that is what the rulers tried to make the people believe. The rulers of the people were playing the part of their father, the great deceiver, Satan himself. At no place was this more apparent than among the clergy during the war. Both here in America and in Germany the clergy were preaching the boys into war. Certainly the clergy on both sides could not have been right; and thinking men recognize that they were both wrong. They held the Bible to their breasts and posed as representatives of the Prince of Peace, and with the other hand to their backs they held the sword from which dripped the blood of millions of innocent victims. They were deceivers, hypocrites, and satanical puppets. The Lord points out that these robed frauds were guilty of shedding innocent blood. Note what He says: "In thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor innocents: I have not found it by secret search, but upon all these."

Had the rulers of the earth chosen the right course which the wisdom of Jehovah directed, during the war and the present crisis, much of the trouble would have been averted; but it is too late now: the die is cast, and utter destruction, with much suffering, awaits the Devil's crowd and his representatives.

Futility of Relief Commission

As an example of how the selfishness of the ruling factors is protected while the people suffer we have but to cite the very unwise tactics used to meet the unemployment situation in the United States. It is true that President Hoover does not have the power to meet the present situation; and he is to be pitied. The unemployment relief commission has a number of men of ability among its members and subordinates. Personally no Christian should have a grudge against them. However, the manner in which they propose to attack the situation is very unwise. They could do much to relieve the suffering of the people; but they will not do this, because it would work against their selfish interests. The facts in the case show that the money of the world is congested in the hands of a few; the people have very little, and as a result are suffering. It would be very unreasonable to believe that the great number of millionaires honestly earned their money by hard work; on the other hand, the Bible holds out that this hoarded money does not belong to them at all, but is kept back from the laborers, and that by fraud. (Jas. 5:1-6) We could not expect representatives of millionaires and big business on this committee to give the unemployed a square deal, and they will not do it.

Heading the unemployment relief commission here in the United States is Walter Sherman Gifford, head of the $5,000,000,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the largest corporation in America; he is also director in the United States Steel Corporation, the Bell System, and the First National Bank of New York. In the various committees and cooperative groups under the general lead of Walter S. Gifford are scores of millionaires. These prominent executives have divided the big task among themselves so as to reach, through local representatives, every person in the country. Let it be stated right here that if these representatives of finance would distribute the wealth in the hands of the millionaires and which, according to the statement in the Bible, the people really earned, much of the suffering would be relieved. This wealth should be in the hands of those who earned it, and not in the hands of those who now hold it in vaults. They could not relieve mankind of all burdens and solve all the problems: that will depend upon God's kingdom, which will bring about full success and prosperity for all the obedient of the human family; but the rich could do what they are able to do to relieve the situation. But will they do this? No! No! That would cost too much.

How, then, does the committee plan to operate? Quoting from a recent issue of a national magazine, we read: "Leading subcommittees are composed of from 20 to 50 prominent business leaders in various cities. There is one under Owen D. Young to mobilize relief resources and stimulate the raising of funds. Its big work starts on October 19 and lasts until November 25, the collecting period for community chests, the Red Cross and various other charitable and benevolent organizations. The national committee will help all such drives get bigger results by coordinating their efforts, backing their appeals and distributing information. Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago banker, heads a committee to find new work, to create employment. Various other committees will advise local communities in administering relief funds; will consider how public works, national, state and local, can be further extended and distributed among the jobless, and coordinate the activities of the various organizations."

This sounds very much as if high pressure measures would be used to induce the people who have very little money to contribute for their own relief. Why not, on the other hand, get the money from the millionaires who have the money which really belongs to the laborers of the nation, and which the Bible says is kept back by fraud? When a person wants money the place to go for it is where it can be found. It is very foolish to chase the tramps and paupers and let the moneybags go scot-free.

It can thus be seen that the enemy, Satan, is back of the deplorable condition of the human race, and that he has drawn a veil over their minds so that under this delusion the people are unable to think right, much less act right. The leaders of the people are overreached by the enemy; and although they may not (nor would they) admit it, nevertheless these captains of plans and projects of human salvation are unwittingly the tools of the great adversary. While

we have no personal quarrel with those who pretend to help the people from this deplorable condition, yet we can see that the projects of the Unemployment Relief Committee and the Hoover "National Credit Corporation" must result in failure. Instead of leading the people to a new peak of prosperity, these captains of industry only lead the masses on to the ditch of destruction.

Jehovah's Wisdom

Having viewed man's futile and unwise effort to help himself, let us now consider the ways of Jehovah. It is written: "For Jehovah giveth wisdom: out of his mouth cometh knowledge and understanding. He layeth up sound wisdom for the righteous: he is a buckler to them that walk uprightly." (Prov. 2:6, 7) The Lord foretold the present deplorable condition of the nations, has promised to relieve those who put their trust in Him, and will establish a righteous government here on this earth for the blessing of all the people of good will. It is foolish to be led by the wisdom of this world, by men who think that they know the way out; for "the wisdom of their wise men shall perish". (Isa. 29:14) On the other hand, it is wise to wait upon the Lord and let Him do what man is unable to do. In Zephaniah 3:8, 9 we read, "Therefore wait ye upon me, saith Jehovah, until the day that I rise up to the prey [the Devil and his wicked organization]; for my determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour upon them mine indignation, even all my fierce anger: for all the earth shall be devoured [Satan's wicked earthly organization will be destroyed] with the fire of my jealousy. For then will I turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent." Here the great Jehovah foretold the present period of world organization, the League of Nations in particular, and it is His purpose to destroy Satan's earthly organization with which the enemy has held the people in subjection.

Now let us examine another scripture which corroborates this same thought; it is found in Isaiah 8:9-13: "Associate yourselves, O ye people, and ye shall be broken in pieces; and give ear, all ye of far countries; . . . gird yourselves, and ye shall be broken in pieces. Take counsel together, and it shall come to nought; speak the word, and it shall not stand: for God is with us. For the Lord spake thus to me with a strong hand, and instructed me that I should not walk in the way of this people, saying, Say ye not, A confederacy, to all them to whom this people shall say, A confederacy; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid. Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself; and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread."

It seems that the enemy is gathering his earthly as well as his spiritual forces for the great battle of Armageddon. He knows that his time is short; and he knows that his greatest and effective strength is displayed in the union or organization of all his forces. Jehovah will let the enemy organize with all the powers at his disposal; and then the true God will convince the people for all time that He alone is the Almighty, and His name will be sounded in all the universe. Jehovah will manifest His power in the sudden and complete destruction of the entire organization of the Devil.

Let this thought be kept clearly in mind by those who wish to be pleasing to the Lord, that they are not to trust in any organization that the Devil projects, such as the League of Nations, nor in any man-made plan or committee. Safety does not lie in men, nor in any of man's plans, but in Jehovah.

Be it noted, in Zephaniah 3:9, just quoted, that the Lord purposes to bring a people through this time of trouble and enlighten them with the truth, and they will serve Jehovah. Certainly this shows that the destruction could not refer to the literal planet upon which man lives and which the Creator made for man, but does refer to the abominable earthly organization of the Devil. Some people are to remain on earth; otherwise the word of the Lord could not be fulfilled. That a part of the people will be carried through this terrible trouble and slaughter is further borne out by Zechariah 13:8, 9: "And it shall come to pass, that in all the land, saith the Lord, two parts therein shall be cut off, and die; but the third [part] shall be left therein. And I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried: they shall call on my name, and I will hear them: I will say, It is my people; and they shall say, The Lord is my God."

God's Kingdom on Earth

When the wicked are put down, the people will recognize that a new government is in control in the earth; and that government will be God's kingdom. Jesus long ago told His disciples

to pray for that kingdom in these words: 'Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as in heaven.' We can be assured that when the new organization under Jehovah and Christ Jesus will have undisputed control of earth's affairs the will of God will be put in operation and the people will give praise to the Most High.

The Kingdom is of the greatest importance to the people. That righteous organization will bring about the vindication of the name and word of Jehovah, and it will bring the desired blessings to all the obedient of mankind. Jesus said to those who would seek wisely that the Kingdom is of the greatest importance. He said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." (Matt. 6:33) He who seeks to get right with the Lord Jehovah through Christ Jesus, and desires to cooperate, and actually does Kingdom work as a result, is a wise man. All who will have the privilege to live forever will be required to line up with the Lord and engage in the only work worth while.

We see, therefore, in the discussion of this matter, that this terrible time of trouble has come upon the human family because the great enemy Satan has led the people away from the Lord Jehovah and they have been guilty of blaspheming His holy name, and particularly has this been true of Christendom, or "organized Christianity". (Ps. 74:10, 18) We have noted that the enemy has blinded the minds of the people to God's truth and man does not know what to do to get himself out of this trouble. Furthermore the Scriptures show that neither wisdom of man (his foolishness) nor gold and silver will be able to save in the day of the Lord's anger, but that all who wish protection should sanctify the Lord of hosts in their hearts and walk humbly according to the way of the truth. We have noted that centuries ago the Lord pointed out that this calamity would come upon Christendom if they would not repent; and the physical facts show that it has not repented, and is deserving of destruction. We are led to conclude that the only path of safety is in the Lord and His kingdom, because the Creator knows better what is for man's good than does the creature himself. Additionally, the Lord promises life, happiness, health, and everlasting blessing to those who seek Him and do His commandments. A wise man once said, "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man."

When the victory of Armageddon will have been gained by Jehovah through Christ Jesus His executive officer, the people will know that the Eternal God is the Most High, and they will sing His praises. "O sing unto the Lord a new song; for he hath done marvellous things: his right hand, and his holy arm, hath gotten him the victory. The Lord hath made known his salvation: his righteousness hath he openly showed in the sight of the heathen. He hath remembered his mercy and his truth toward the house of Israel: all the ends of the earth have seen the salvation of our God. Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all the earth; make a loud noise, and rejoice, and sing praise. Sing unto the Lord with the harp; with the harp, and the voice of a psalm. With trumpets, and sound of cornet, make a joyful noise before the Lord the King. Let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein. Let the floods clap their hands: let the hills be joyful together before the Lord; for he cometh to judge the earth; with righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with equity."—Ps. 98.

What the Watchman Sees

A YEAR ago Dr. E. D. Salkeld withdrew from the Kiwanis, Masons and American Legion to devote his entire time to the First Christian church of Abilene, Texas, of which he is the pastor. Taking the position of a watchman and reviewing what he has learned in the past year he now says:

The church is spiritually dead. The watchman sees our civilization racing pellmell to its end, dragging in the undertow the helpless and powerless church. The church has failed to put over Christ's message, failed to live His life. The danger to the church does not lie in the direction of Russia. The danger is within the church itself. The church's heart is not right; it has been secularized.

The Old World and the New *By Strickland Courtney (Missouri)*

TO THE old world, sore afflicted
Underneath the monarch's rod,
To the deaf, blind, leprous, palsied,
Came the blessed Son of God.

To the manger (Strange the fable!)
Came the Prince of human birth;
Yet the Child of Bethlehem's stable
Sheds His light o'er all the earth.

Into Egypt, refuge seeking
From the evil of man's hand,
Fled the Chosen One, now speaking,
Waiting then for God's command.

Back to Nazareth, traveling slowly,
Back to shores of Galilee,
Came the Christ with parents lowly,
Subject unto them to be.

In the temple, midst the learned,
Seeking wisdom, strength and power,
For the penalty unearnéd,
For the crucifixion hour.

In the Jordan, swiftly flowing,
There was shown His call of God,
And, with John alone foreknowing,
Christ passed 'neath His Father's rod.

To the wilderness of testing
Was He led by unseen hands,
And 'twixt God and Satan wrestling,
Conquered self and gave commands.

'Midst the poor, the sick, the humble,
Labored He for three short years,
Teaching how to walk, not stumble;
Saving Magdalenes from tears.

In Gethsemane, in anguish,
Wrestled He alone in fear,
Much neglected, left to languish,
By the ones who slumbered near.

On the tree, so shameful, cruel,
'Midst the wild, bloodthirsty mob,
There He shone, the Father's jewel,
Gave His spirit back to God.

From the tomb so dark, so gory,
Came He forth from fear and strife,
Sending forth a ray of glory,
Pointing to eternal life.

Despised of men, by men rejected,
Rose the promised Prince of Peace,
Bidding those by hate deflected
To from wars and conflicts cease.

Did He leave them in their squalor
To the lustful Beast's demand?
When they fought and slew each other,
Did His great heart understand?

Mighty lands resigned to evil,
Blind to principles of light,
In your worship of the Devil
Forgot ye, none is from His sight?

Now the world awaits His orders,
Waits His liberating hands.
In the presence of her murders
In her shame she guilty stands.

O thou Savior of Thy peoples,
Cleanse our hearts and wash us clean.
Cast out tares; take down the steeples;
Let thy great Redemption gleam!

Night comes on, and o'er our city
Sin and strife and fear hold sway.
In the dungeons, who has pity?
Who will show the weak the way?

Shepherd, come! Thy sheepfold needs
Thee!
Needs Thy tender, loving care!
Show Thy presence! He who heeds Thee
Thus is saved from black despair.

Hark! a sound is drawing nearer!
Words of promise on the sky!
"Man shall live, and life grow dearer;
Glorious Morn, the night defy."

Would Have to Know Who Blessed It

SOMEBODY sent in a brass crucifix about three inches long. It seems to be good brass, though the interior of it is of wood. Tacked to the wood is an effigy of our Savior. A tin halo is tacked above His head, and above the halo is another little strip of tin on which are certain letters, doubtless intended to illustrate the charges against Him, that He is a king.

Accompanying the crucifix is a bit of printed matter signed "Sister Cecilia" and sent out from the City Hospital for Diseases of the Skin and Cancer, St. Anne's, Northbrook Road, Dublin. It says:

The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul return their sincere thanks for your kind remittance, and enclose Crucifix (blessed) and to which is attached Indulgence of the Stations of the Cross and Plenary Indulgence at the Hour of Death. In addition to 100 Masses the prayers of the Community will be offered up daily for the intentions of the collectors and subscribers.

We are not complaining about this; not at all. As a means of repaying collectors, without the outlay of any ready cash, we cannot think of anything better than a guarded offer of certain time off in purgatory. The only objection to this is that there is no such place, and it is hard to protect a person against undue suffering in some place that does not exist.

But then, again, why should anybody want to spare a publisher from pains of purgatory, when it is well and generally known that he richly deserves what he will get? There are some who would not hesitate to say that if all publishers could be sent there this minute the world would be measurably cleansed of its defilements; it would be a step ahead.

The offer of a "Plenary Indulgence at the Hour of Death" is therefore rejected. But the deciding factor is that it cannot now be certain who it was that blessed the crucifix. If it was the same one that blessed Nobile's airship and other ill-fated craft of the skies we would not accept it on a bet. It would be bad enough to go to purgatory, if there were such a place, but if a fellow had to go, there would be no sense in trying beforehand to make it just as uncomfortable for oneself as conditions would permit. Why throw gasoline on your house while it is burning?

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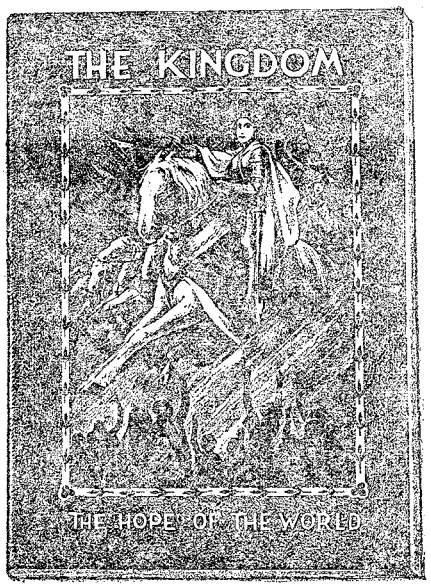

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Wheat as a Food

THE Chinese claim that Noah was the first ruler of their country and that he introduced the practice of growing wheat. It is known that it was grown by the lake dwellers of Switzerland and by the ancient Egyptians. The grain then was not greatly different from that now. Attempts to germinate samples found wrapped with mummies have not been successful.

Ancient Greek and Roman mythology is full of tales of gods and demigods descending to the earth and teaching men the use of wheat. There appears to be no authentic record that this particular cereal grows wild and sows itself without the help of man.

No other cereal except rye contains a gluten that is capable of expanding and forming a light porous loaf. Because of its unique composition no other cereal can take the place of wheat for bread-making purposes. Wheat contains more protein and less starch than corn, oats, rye or barley.

The wheat kernel is surrounded by a seed pod called the pericarp, a second covering called the episperm, an aleurone layer of nitrogenous matter, the perisperm (or third bran layer), and the endosperm (or floury portion), which constitutes about 80 percent of the wheat kernel.

Wheat belongs to the grass family. There are four principal kinds, common wheat, Egyptian wheat, English wheat, and flint wheat, to which the durum and macaroni varieties belong. There is also a dwarf variety. Differing climatic conditions and varying methods of cultivation have produced numerous hard and soft varieties. Drought conditions produce wheat with an unusual percentage of proteins.

The wheat plant assimilates its food from the soil at a rapid rate, and the soil must be in a high state of productiveness in order to yield a good crop. Because it is used more extensively as human food than any other cereal it usually commands high prices and is therefore not commonly fed to farm animals.

At times when it has been cheap and abundant it has been used for feeding live stock and has been found as valuable as other grains for the production of beef, pork, mutton and milk. When fed to animals it is best coarsely ground or pulverized instead of being fed whole.

Soils, Climates, Varieties, Enemies

Wheat can be grown on a variety of soils, but thrives best upon rich alluvium and soils formed from different kinds of rock disintegrated and mixed with vegetable mold. The principal wheat-growing soils of the United States are of glacial formation, composed of clay, silt, fine sand and disintegrated limestone blended.

The predominance of Kansas as a wheat-growing state dates from the arrival of an immigrant girl from Russia who came bearing with her a sack of hard Russian wheat that germinates in cold, arid latitudes. From that sack of seed, carefully selected by her father as her dowry, came the whole empire of Kansas wheat fields of today. That dates away back sixty years ago.

Wheat responds readily to breeding and crossing of standard varieties, but readily reverts to its original condition. Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana constitute the main spring wheat region. Winter wheat is grown in states to the south.

Persian wheat, a short-stemmed, heavy-seeded variety, matures in a short season and may be grown successfully in a cold soil. The peasants in the Caucasian highlands follow the receding snow fields in spring, sowing this wheat along their margins as they melt. The yield of this variety is said to be as much as 50 bushels to the acre.

Wheat yields per acre range from 10 bushels to 30 bushels or more. The yields in the United States are less than would be expected and obtained in countries where land is expensive and intensified farming is practiced.

Blizzards, cyclones, hailstorms, droughts, heat waves, rust, smut, grasshoppers, Hessian flies, chinch bugs, and something like 100 other kinds of insects give the wheat grower something to think about while he is waiting for his crop to mature. The smuts are destroyed by treating the seed wheat with chemicals which kill the smut spores, while the rusts are held in check by destroying the host plants, as the barberry, upon which the parasite spends part of the cycle of its life.

Ancient and Modern Harvesting

The ancient Egyptians cut their wheat with a sickle, and their oxen tramped out the grain. In the days of our fathers the wheat was cradled, bound, shocked, and stored in the barn until the threshing machine could get to it. All these operations made work for many men.

In more recent years, in the West, the header took the tops off the stalks and left the rest, but the modern combine does the whole harvesting and threshing work at once. A twenty-foot outrigger cuts the tops, which are carried on a moving apron into the threshing plant, where the wheat is separated from the chaff and goes into a bin. When the bin is filled a truck comes alongside and within an hour the wheat is in an elevator or in a box car on the way to market.

The Wheat Farming Company, Inc., of Hays, Kansas, operates three of these combines attached to one caterpillar tractor. The tractor is sixty horsepower, and each combine has a twenty-horsepower motor. Every time this outfit goes around the field it performs a task equal to the work of 1,200 men. Only four men do the work; the other 1,196 are in the army of the unemployed.

The big wheat farms are getting bigger; the little farms are being swallowed up. Farming is no longer a safe business. No man can leave a farm to his boys and feel that he is leaving them well started in the world. The harvest hand of former days is done for. There is no place for him and there is no work for him.

Wheat first ripens in the Texas panhandle, and from that time, about the fifteenth of June, the zone advances toward the north at the rate of twenty miles a day. By July 10 it is in Nebraska, and before August 1 is in the Dakotas. The final harvest is in western Canada. When the wheat is ripe it must be cut at once; the greater part of the harvest is compressed into five weeks.

The logical thing is that the combines and truckers should follow the harvesting from the Texas panhandle to Canada as the farm hands of a generation ago were wont to do, but it seems not to have reached that stage yet.

Kansas is specially adapted to wheat growing. The soil is right; the climate is right. There is plenty of machinery and experience in handling it. There does not seem to be any other crop to which the state is as well suited, and the same may be said of much of the land in the states to the north, including the Canadian Northwest. And even if other crops were grown they could but displace in the markets the wheat now grown on those broad acres.

The Crop of 1931

In Kansas the crop of 1931 surpassed in quality and quantity the best of other years. In no time the barns were full, the country elevators were full, and the central elevators were full and overflowing, and the price went down, down, until in some places the grower was offered less than 25c a bushel. One man who drove into town with a load of wheat, when offered 24c a bushel for it, opened the tailboard of his truck and drove down the street spilling it after him as he went, saying he would prefer that the birds should have it. The raising of the wheat cost him about 50c a bushel.

When wheat is $2.25 to $3 a bushel the wheat country fares well, but it is in distress now. Canada is in worse distress because of a combination of a poor crop with a poor price for it. At the end of the crop year, July 31, Canada had a carry-over of 133,381,633 bushels of wheat.

Even if he feeds his wheat to the birds, the grower has to live when times are hard as well as when they are easier, and so it comes about that many of the wheat growers are in debt, and have to mortgage their growing crops. The elevators keep lists of those who have made such mortgages, and when such a man brings in his wheat he receives in payment a check bearing not only his own name but the names of all his mortgagees. Before he can draw any money at the bank he must make settlements with all of these.

Less Wheat Being Used

In fifty years the per capita consumption of wheat flour has declined from 233 pounds to 177 pounds annually. This shift in diet has displaced some 147,300,000 bushels of wheat annually, and

all the advertising in the world will not alter that fact.

In the year 1920 shippers of lettuce sent into the market 12,142 carloads; last year they sent in 55,700 carloads, or more than four and a half times as much. About the same thing has happened in spinach. Ten years ago the market absorbed 2,800 cars; now it handles 10,000. Four times as many carrots are being eaten as ten years ago. All this has cut down the demand for wheat.

Perfected refrigeration of fruits and vegetables has also had its effect on the wheat market. During the World War the governments taught the people to eat other foods so that the soldiers could have the wheat. The international conference of eleven wheat-exporting countries, held last May, could only say that there is more wheat than can be sold at a profit, that the depression is world-wide, that markets are uncertain, and that the available statistics are unreliable.

During the summer the Government sold the Chinese government 450,000 tons of wheat. This amounts to some 15,000,000 bushels, or about one-tenth of the quantity still held by the Farm Board. It is doubtful if this wheat, which will be used to feed the sufferers from the great Yangtse flood, will ever be paid for, and it does not matter much if it isn't. It will feed the hungry.

Wheat an Excellent Food

Wheat is an excellent food whether baked into bread or not. It contains all the elements found in the human body. The bran in whole-wheat bread is of particular value, aiding in the prevention of constipation. Everything that money could do has been done to prevent the American people from learning the value of whole-wheat bread, but they are learning it anyway.

If the whole country were to be put on rations of whole-wheat bread for a year it might be a good thing for the country. When people have their intestines packed full of plaster of paris their blood does not circulate properly, their brains are not properly nourished and they cease to think. One thing is sure; nobody need starve if he can have access to wheat.

The bakers claim that if the farmer gave his wheat for nothing, and if the miller milled the flour for nothing, and the railroads hauled the wheat and the flour for nothing, it would still cost $4.85 to make, bake and sell 100 pounds of bread. They claim that flour constitutes 26.7 percent of the cost of a loaf of bread; other ingredients, 14.5 percent; manufacture, 25.4 percent; sale, distribution and administration, 33.4 percent.

The influential *Berliner Tageblatt* has seriously proposed for Germany a public bread service, so as to assure every citizen the essentials of life which are provided even for a murderer serving a life term in prison. The *Tageblatt* points out that this bread service would not place any considerable burden on the state and would take the wind out of Bolshevism.

Some Whole Wheat Recipes

The Bethel family of 200 hungry boys uses plenty of whole-wheat bread; the wheat is bought a half a carload at a time, and ground on the premises as needed. To make thirty big loaves requires 50 pounds whole-wheat flour, 15 quarts lukewarm water, ½ pound yeast, 1½ pounds crisco, 3 cups salt, and 3 cups sugar. This bread is good; one slice will stay by you half a day, and two or three slices make a satisfying meal.

The Kleinhans Recipe. Two cups of milk brought to scald, three tablespoons sugar, two cups warm water, one tablespoon salt, two tablespoons shortening, one Fleischmann's yeast cake, five cups whole-wheat flour, three cups white flour, two cups bran. Mix the ingredients into one another one after the other, in the order named. Let rise over night. In the morning put into pans and let rise once. Prick the loaves to release the gas, and bake in a moderate oven.

The Enright Recipe. Dissolve one compressed yeast cake in a half cup warm water and let it stand until it bubbles, which will take about fifteen minutes. Then add this to one quart of warm water, together with one tablespoon of salt, one tablespoon of sugar, and one tablespoon of shortening, and mix together. Then add two quarts of whole-wheat flour, and mix well. Set this to rise until it has about doubled its bulk, which will take from two and a half to three hours. Then punch it down and let it rise again until it has about doubled its bulk. Then put into pans and bake in a medium hot oven for a little more than an hour.

The Vance Recipe. My bread is light and delicious. The day before I bake I put a small cup of flour into a crock or pan with a half cup of brown sugar. Mix this well at noon. Strain the potato water into this, mixing it smooth. I use

a quart of the water. When cool add one yeast cake. I use Royal, first dissolving the yeast in a little warm water. Set aside to rise. If it is foamy by bedtime put in a cool place. It does not hurt to chill, once the mixture has foamed. In the morning make the dough in the usual way, using whole-wheat flour or half Graham and half whole-wheat. In making the dough put in about a quart of new milk. It does not need to be quite so stiff as with white flour. Set to rise. This takes about one hour, as it does not need to be more than double its size. Make it into loaves when it has risen once. Do not let it rise too long. Have the oven hot for the first half hour and cooler after that. This makes nice bread and gives a delicious nutty taste lacking in the white flour. I do not put salt into the potatoes when boiling, but add to the dry flour before mixing.

The Weaver Recipe. Three cups graham flour, one tablespoon baking powder, one teaspoon table salt, one teaspoon baking soda stirred thoroughly into one pint of thick milk. Make a stiff batter of the whole and form into biscuits. Bake about twenty-five minutes. There is no yeast in this recipe.

Boston Globe Recipe. 2 cups whole-wheat flour, 1 teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, ½ cup molasses, 1 cup finely ground raw apple with the skin (cut in small pieces and put through a food chopper). Sift soda and salt with flour; add milk, molasses and chopped apple. Bake in a moderate oven. Serve hot with whipped cream, hard sauce or butter. There are no eggs nor shortening in this recipe. The batter will be soft, but whole-wheat flour absorbs a great deal of moisture.

The Rix Recipe. Take 4½ pounds of whole-wheat flour, 2 ounces of yeast, and a little salt (about 2 teaspoons). Mix the salt and flour and 2 ounces of shortening. Make a hole in the center. Break up 2 ounces of yeast in a little warm water with half a teaspoon of sugar. Let stand until it starts to ferment. Then stir it into the flour. Add 2½ pints of warm water. Pour that into the center of the flour and mix together with a wooden spoon or mixer until it becomes dough (slightly stiffer than white dough). Knead well for about five minutes, until the dough comes clean off the hands. Grease warm bread tins and place the dough in them, but only half fill the tins. Press the dough well down in the tins and prick with a fork. Warm a clean cloth and lay it over the tins. When the dough reaches the top of the tins, place the tins in a moderately hot oven and bake for one hour and ten minutes, changing the position of the tins after the first half hour. It is important to note that no rising of the dough takes place before placing it in the tins.

Rea Recipe. Take 2 cups whole-wheat flour, 2 cups sour milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 heaping teaspoon soda. Stir thoroughly. Have muffin rings greased and sizzling hot. Fill rings ¾ full and bake in hot oven. See the full article describing this recipe in *Golden Age* No. 310, issue of August 5, 1931.

Baptist Christianity in Eastern Kentucky *By Ada Lyon*

AS JEHOVAH'S witnesses, and following the instructions of the Society, our little company here joyfully entered into the service of calling on the clergy of our city with the *K.W.* Truly it was a wonderful experience.

My first call was on a very prominent clergyman, the pastor of the ——— Baptist church. As I started up the steps to his beautiful suburban home I had no fear whatever, but my heart was singing praises and giving thanks to Jehovah that I was one of His witnesses.

Finding the Rev. at home, in a very pleasant and respectful manner I started to witness to him, using the testimony given us in the *Bulletin*. I handed him one of the booklets, but before I could finish he opened the booklet, read the author's name and then viciously threw it at me, striking me in the face with it, saying he was acquainted with it, in such an angry tone of voice and with such a vicious look on his face that it was horrible to behold.

I turned and walked away calmly, leaving the booklet on his porch where it fell when he threw it at me. Could such men be Christians, when they are not even gentlemen?

Bubbles

Boston Adopts Five-Day Week

BOSTON has adopted the five-day week for 7,000 of its employees and is thus adding about 800 names to the pay roll. Some 13,000 employees in the fire and police departments, schools and city hospitals, are not affected.

May Use Coal for Making Gasoline

THE Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, a British concern, has announced the recovery of refined gasoline from bituminous coal on a commercial scale. Sixty percent of the weight of the coal is recovered as gasoline.

Food Relief in New York City

FOOD relief in New York city this winter is provided by some 15,000 retail grocery and meat stores. Tickets calling for $2 to $4 are distributed to the needy and unemployed, after investigation. Police stations will give fuel and clothing to the needy.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company

HERE is a good word for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester. They cut the wages of their help by 10 percent, and that is not so good. But they also cut 10 percent off the 90c per room per month rental, with the result that one of their tenants may now get a five-room tenement for about $4 a month.

New York's White-Collar Unemployed

NEW YORK, at last, is genuinely concerned over the plight of its so-called 'white-collar' workers. Thousands of clerks, teachers, engineers, architects, doctors and lawyers are now unable to find work, and the number of unmarried women and girls in desperate straits is constantly increasing.

Dr. Shapley's Sketch of Universe

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, director of the Harvard University observatory, in a report to the National Academy of Science in Washington, states that the universe has now been penetrated to a distance of 200,000,000 light years, with the light traveling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. He reports that there are 200,000 stars more than 150 times as bright as the sun, scores of stars that are more than 40,000 times as radiant as the sun, and that many have diameters equal to the earth's orbit of 186,000,000 miles across.

Old Age Pensions vs. Almshouses

THE modern method of caring for the poor by old age pensions is said to have proven to be cheaper than caring for them in almshouses. In California the pensions cost $16 a month less than almshouse care; in New York state, about $5 a month less. The average cost of almshouse maintenance is $27.28 monthly.

Banker Prince Getting Peevish

THEODORE PRINCE, head of the New York banking house of Theodore Prince & Company, seems to be getting peevish. In an article in which he expressed the desire that the wages of railroad men should be cut, he was naughty enough to say of prohibition that it is "a $2,000,000,000 endowment fund for the benefit of gunmen, racketeers and bootleggers".

Happy Family of Standard Oil

AFTER being a wicked trust for many, many years, the Standard Oil Company was broken up into many pieces, and all the pieces made more money than when they were wicked. Now, slowly and shyly, they are coming back together. When the Standard of Jersey and the Standard of California complete their merger they will have a capitalization of $2,400,000,000.

Big Business Unable to Govern Well

IN AN address over the radio Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, recently said that Big Business has been in complete control of the government, and as great a failure in conducting it as in managing its own affairs. In the face of the terrible havoc wrought by them Senator Brookhart points out that Big Business remains helpless and is unable to suggest any way out.

Cooper's Opinion on Russia

COLONEL HUGH L. COOPER, hydroelectric engineer, considered an authority on the subject, says that Russia is the only government today whose enemies recognize it as stable and a state where law and order prevail. He says: "Believing as I do, that the present world economic depression can be relieved quicker by recognizing that Russia is by far the soundest economic market readily available to relieve this depression, I am positive the United States could perform a great service to the world and to ourselves if we would promptly accept the official proposals from Russia for an open, round-table world trade conference."

Swapping Foods in Illinois

ON ACCOUNT of money's being so hard to procure, farmers in the vicinity of Benton, Illinois, have restored primitive barter of foods. Wheat has been exchanged for fruit and garden products. Fruit has been exchanged for other of the essentials of life. In many instances families have in their food supplies for the winter without handling any money at all.

Pay Cuts in Britain

THERE have been reductions in the salaries of British cabinet ministers, members of parliament, judges, civil servants, members of the defense forces, teachers, police, and many others, including the king and the prince of Wales. The king and the prince will be able to get along, however, as they are each still in receipt of some $40,000 or $50,000 a week.

Ex-Kaiser Engulfed in Demonism

NOBODY today cares much about the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, whether he is alive or dead, but he is still alive and just now up to his ears in demonism. He is himself holding seances and expects to become a medium. The demons have told him that in another two years he will be back on the German throne and will restore the Hohenzollern house to its old glory. How those lying spirits do love to lie.

Thinks Armageddon a Necessity

VERY evidently Bertrand Russell thinks Armageddon a necessity. Writing in *The Nation* he said:

> I have no doubt whatever that methods could be devised for creating a world in which most men had friendly feelings toward other men, but I think rivers of blood will have to flow before the holders of power will allow such a world to be created, and I am doubtful whether rivers of blood are the right kind of rivers to water the tender plant of human kindness.

Cleveland's Labor Riot

TO RELIEVE unemployment in the vicinity of Cleveland, in mid-September it was announced that 2,500 would be given work on highways. As a result thousands stood in line all night, so that they might file applications when the employment offices opened. Late comers tried to break through the lines, rioting ensued, and it became necessary to use tear bombs. It is estimated that 13,000 men tried to make application for the jobs offered.

No Evictions of Jobless in Cleveland

SHERIFF SULZMANN, of Cleveland, has announced that so long as he is sheriff there will be no more evictions of jobless men and their families, unless he is assured that homes will be provided for the families being evicted. The explanation is that he himself was evicted thirty-five years ago, and he has not forgotten the suffering which it caused.

Spanish News Items

IN THE new constitution Spain is defined as a workers' republic. Woman suffrage was adopted. Women must be twenty-three years of age in order to vote. The Roman Catholic church ceases to be the state church. The government has announced compulsory development of untilled lands. Lands will be distributed among the workers, and after harvest will be returned to their owners without indemnity.

Jobless Women in Chicago

THROUGHOUT the summer several hundred homeless women slept in the parks of Chicago. In numerous instances these poor souls had reason to complain not only of the activities of procurers, but of thieves who stole the very coats which they had thrown about them. In New York city some twelve hundred homeless women were provided with the necessities of life throughout the spring and summer.

Ramsay MacDonald's Start

RAMSAY MACDONALD began life as a poor little village ploughboy. He went to London without a penny in his pocket, and his first job was addressing envelopes at ten shillings a week. He was a pacifist in war time, yet six years after being rejected by his constituency with crushing emphasis because of that fact, he was directing the destinies of Great Britain and the British empire.

A School Strike in Berlin

CARRYING economies farther than parents thought reasonable, the authorities of Berlin made such consolidations of schools that in instances the children would need to walk for half an hour each way and to cross streets and squares where the traffic is dangerous. As a result, with the full consent of the parents, more than a thousand boys and girls went on strike and failed to turn up for their lessons.

Germany Will Feed the Jobless

AT PRESENT there are over 4,000,000 jobless in Germany. The expectation is that the number will run to 7,000,000 before the winter is over. The jobless insurance benefits amount to $14 per month. Besides this cash benefit the German government plans to issue ration cards for essential staples and fuel, claiming that its problem now is much simpler than when it was at war.

Caillaux Wishes Remonetization of Silver

FORMER Finance Minister Caillaux, in an article in *La Republique,* says:

All the money systems of the world may be represented as an upside down pyramid of paper notes resting on a point of gold. All that is necessary is to shake that gold point just the least bit to make the whole edifice tremble. There is only one remedy. What must be done is that another monetary metal should be joined to it. Platinum has been suggested. I would prefer that silver, which was stupidly demonetized, should be rehabilitated.

23 Years of False Imprisonment

A FARMER in Illinois recently confessed on his deathbed the murder of a young stock-buyer twenty-six years ago. The affidavits which he made were examined, and resulted in the release of a man who had suffered twenty-three years' imprisonment for a crime which he always insisted he did not commit. He has been promised a job and a home. Officials said he had always been a good prisoner; had broken only two rules. One of these was that he had been guilty of singing in his cell.

Britain Faced Complete Collapse

REFERRING to the fact that in eighteen days $170,000,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England, owing to the shaken faith in British credit, Ramsay MacDonald, addressing his former colleagues of the Labor party, said:

Complete collapse is the alternative you must face. If there is a real panic the value of money might not sink slowly. War pensions, old age pensions, and health and insurance benefits might become worth, as was the case in Germany, only the price of a newspaper. Conscription of wealth would not have saved you from the crisis; you would have been bankrupt before the conscription took place. The country must not mistake the nature of the problem. It is not the lack of potential resources, but the lack of immediate confidence.

Reducing Purchases by Cutting Wages

REALIZING that the country is cursed by too much of everything, too much steel, too much cotton, too much coal, too much food, etc., the great minds that operate the Steel Trust, General Motors, Goodrich Company, American Smelting and Refining, Northern Pacific Railway, New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, etc., are cutting the wages of their employees 10 percent, so that future purchases will be still less. The money saved by these cuts will be turned over to the stockholders in dividends. There is no intention of reducing prices to correspond with the wage reductions. These cuts were made by the men who told President Hoover there would be no cuts.

Reconciliation of Greeks and Turks

EVERYBODY is happy over the reconciliation of the Greeks and Turks, after animosities reaching back six hundred years. On October 4, 70,000 Greeks rose and cheered wildly in the Athens Stadium when the Turkish premier and foreign minister came marching in with the Greek foreign minister Venizelos, as the bands played the Turkish national anthem. After the reception Ismet Pasha, Turkish premier, told newspaper men he was overwhelmed by the enthusiasm of the crowd. To this we merely add that the Greeks have thus won their greatest victory. It takes a bigger hero to say "Let's forgive and forget" than it does to throw a bomb or operate a machine gun.

209,014 Vivisection Experiments in a Single Year

THOSE who think that only a few animals are tortured by vivisection will be surprised to know that in Great Britain, in a single year, there were 209,014 of these horrible experiments on living animals, mainly by medical students. It has been claimed by reputable physicians that not a single fact of any value to mankind has ever been learned by these lessons in cruelty. And think of the degrading influence upon the students, to say nothing of the suffering of the poor animals, the wards of the fallen caretaker, man. What does Almighty God think of the way we are treating the four-footed creatures of which He has made us the custodians and benefactors? Conditions in the United States are no doubt much worse than in Britain, on account of the larger population and greater number of medical students.

May Remonetize Silver

SIR HUGO CUNLIFFE-OWEN, president of the British Board of Trade, is out for the remonetization of silver. He declared that its price must be increased and stabilized or business with China, India and Mexico cannot be revived. He now thinks that William Jennings Bryan was right, but ahead of his time. An international committee of the chambers of commerce of the world is now reconsidering this whole subject of silver remonetization.

Bennett Hall Had No Job

BENNETT HALL, Jacksonville, Fla., boy, 18 years of age, had no job, but was looking for one in the sovereign state of Georgia. He was arrested as a hobo and fined $25 for not having any job. He could not pay the fine and was sentenced to the chain gang for three months. Tiring of his bondage, after a month, he tried to escape, and now he won't need to look for work any more: two brave armed guards shot him; and as they were good shots, it was all over in a few minutes. The judge who sentenced him to three months' imprisonment for having no job must be happy. But the boy's mother is not.

Registration of Homeless Women

ON OCTOBER 1, the first day in which the New York City Central Registration Bureau for the Homeless was opened, 1200 homeless men registered, and that was bad enough; but on the same day ten homeless women were registered, and that is too bad. It makes one's heart ache to know that in America we have at last come to so great shame as to have women tramps. But while we have electric light and power companies that are willing to charge us for current thirty to fifty times what it costs to produce it, we may have anything. Our great financiers have no need to so hog everything that we have to come down to having women tramps in America.

Discuss Dictatorship for America

MAJOR GENERAL SMEDLEY D. BUTLER, the same who recently advised that jails and prisons be made still more terrible places than they now are, states that recently, at the request of a group of millionaires whose fortunes control more than five billion dollars, he outlined to them a plan for setting up in America what Butler calls a benign dictatorship, but which, if actually installed, will be found to be merely an instrument of tyranny, as are dictatorships elsewhere. The word "seditious" seems to fit. But how could it be possible for those that have the whip hand to be seditious? "Are they not all honorable men?"

Deletions from the Military Manual

SLOWLY, very slowly, Militarism yields to the pressure of public opinion. Recently there has been deleted from Moss and Lang's *Manual of Military Training* the following choice extract which will be appreciated by parents who are sending their children to schools and universities where military training is still required. The deleted rules read: "To finish an opponent who hangs on, or attempts to pull you to the ground, always try to break his hold by driving the knee or foot to his crotch and gouging his eyes with your thumbs. This inherent desire to fight and kill must be carefully watched for and encouraged by the instructor."

The Jig Is Pretty Nearly Up

A SUBSCRIBER in a southern city sends us a letter written to her husband and son, neither of whom had been in a church in fourteen years, nor donated anything to one in the meantime. It is by their former pastor, and says:

> The financial condition of the church is very serious. In May we had a drive for the necessary funds to close out our year's work. We asked the membership for $6,000. They subscribed $2,000, leaving a shortage of $4,000. This has not been made up. With the close of the Conference year right upon us, we face the possibility of ruining the reputation of a lifetime. Your church history of over seventy years has never sent its pastor to Conference without everything being paid in full.

It won't be long now before some of these pastors will see the handwriting on the wall and get out and into some honest line of business while there is yet time. The other day, in a northern city, a Roman Catholic priest gave one of Jehovah's witnesses for the kingdom a dollar and requested that nineteen copies of *The Kingdom the Hope of the World* be given to as many persons, with his compliments. And he kept one.

Another one of these witnesses called at a church building just as the congregation was being dismissed. The pastor called them to order, as many as he could, and advised the entire congregation to get the booklet, as it was timely and important. All but two took it.

Die Deutsche Reichsbahn—The World's Greatest Employer

THE greatest owners of property in Germany, and the largest employers of labor in the world, are The German Railways, "Die Deutsche Reichsbahn." One in twenty-one of all the German people earns his livelihood by means of this colossal system. There are 700,600 persons actually on the pay roll. The value of the system is set at $6,180,000,000. The number of passengers carried every year is 1,900,000,000. The total distance which its trains cover every day equals 37 times the distance around the earth at the equator, or five times the distance to the moon.

In an area less than that of Texas, comparable with Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, the German Railways have tracks sufficient to encircle the globe three times, so that not only does it exceed all the other railroad enterprises of the world in point of track length, but its network is also one of the closest and makes a problem peculiarly difficult. A little over ten percent of the system is operated by electricity.

There are 12,000 stations for the shipment of passengers and freight. The structures are among the finest in existence, calculated to stand the strain of any loads they may ever be called upon to bear. The railway bridges over the Kiel Canal are so high above the level of the water that the largest sea-going ships pass under them without hindrance.

The railway stations have roofed platforms after the style of the old Broad Street station at Philadelphia and the South Station at Boston. Their handsome fronts are designed to suit the style of architecture of the city in which they are located, so that there is great variety. Visitors to the platforms obtain special platform tickets, obtainable from slot machines.

Freight trains are operated on the same schedules as passenger trains. At transshipment stations the packages are conveyed by conveyer belts or electric trucks. In one of the shunting yards a device sets the switches for all the cars of a train automatically. To work the apparatus, the operator merely manipulates a keyboard, thereby determining the proper way for each of the cars of a train before they start running down. Without any further action on the part of the attendant, each individual car then sets the switches for the one following it.

To control the movement of the cars as they come down off the 'cat's back', the new shunting stations are provided with braking devices at the foot of the incline which can be operated from a distance.

The outward appearance of the roundhouses is that of great factories. Their interiors contain all the accessories necessary for the upkeep of locomotives, and in addition are provided with well-equipped recreation rooms, tubs and shower baths for employees. Trains in Germany are rarely late.

More than 90,000 men are employed to keep in repair the 25,500 locomotives and the 63,000 passenger and 675,000 freight cars. Everything is so standardized that the time for the complete overhauling of a locomotive has been reduced to a few days, thereby materially cutting down the amount of capital invested in locomotives. Statistics are compiled by the punched card system.

A photograph of the so-called railway settlement at Nuremberg presents a picture of an exceedingly well built, fine-looking community. An odd feature, to western eyes, is the custom of building the houses not merely on the edge of the sidewalk, but actually over it, so that the children have a dry place to play on a rainy day, and Jehovah's witnesses can go from door to door in wet weather without hats, coats or umbrellas. Probably not all the houses are that way, but some of them are.

On German railways, at every moment of its journey the train is controlled by some signal. Besides the main signals mounted on the signal bridges there are caution signals and markers set up ahead of the signals, to notify the engineers that they are approaching the same. On an average, there are four main signals to the mile.

The management is divided into thirty district administrations. An innovation in the interest of travelers is that between Berlin and Hamburg: on any of the through vestibuled trains the traveler is in telephone communication with any telephone subscriber in either city.

At the wharves are unbroken rows of cranes of huge size and great carrying capacity. There are specially designed fruit sheds and cotton sheds. Goods in bulk are carried in cars of 60 tons capacity each. The complete unloading of a train of twenty cars can be completed in two and a half minutes. There are almost perfect facilities for the conveyance of practically all

types of merchandise. A car of special design carries live fish.

The efficiency of the freight service is illustrated by the fact that in a year the claims paid on account of lost, spoiled or damaged consignments, and for failure to deliver within a stipulated time, amounted to only two-tenths of one percent of the total operating cost.

The dining cars seem to present a more elegant appearance than those on American railways, owing to the fact that the tables for four, instead of being square, are round. Persons who expect to dine on the train may obtain seat cards free of charge, as soon as they board the train. Whenever they are ready to dine the place is ready for them.

Sleeping compartments are small; the beds are single beds. Reservations for sleeping cars can be secured twenty-eight days in advance. The fares are lower than in most other countries, and about half the British fares. Extra fares are charged for extra fast trains. The speed of the fastest train is 55 miles an hour.

Conditions in Arizona *By a Miner*

JUST received one of your booklets, *Oppression: When Will It End?* I have read it through several times, and I have found it to be the truth. I will explain a few things as to the situation in Arizona.

This is in Gila county. There is a mine operating in this county where wages are extremely high[?]. Miners' wages are $2.50 a day. Hospital fees are deducted from this, which are $2.00 every month, whether a man works twenty days or thirty days. Besides, if he is a single man, he is furnished a small cabin at the rate of $6.00 a month. No bedding is furnished. His bond is $1.50 a day straight. It's "get in and root" just the same as if he were getting $6.00 a day.

I will give you an idea of the cost of living. In this community some of the miners live in Hayden, ten miles away. They pay $10.00 a month straight, work or no work. All these items are to be deducted from this $2.50 a day. Some of them that have big families rent company houses, this rent also to be deducted from their wages. All right, here is the cost of living: Eggs, 60c to 75c a dozen; potatoes, $4.75 to $5.50 a hundred pounds; sugar, $7.00 to $8.50 a hundred pounds; cream cheese, 60c a pound; flour, soft wheat, 48-pound sack, $1.75 to $2.25; 8-pound can lard, $2.25; butter, 60c a pound; pink beans, 10c a pound, $8.00 a hundred pounds; corn, $2.75 to $3.50 a hundred pounds; Maricopa Milk, large size, two cans for 25c (the Maricopa Milk Company reduced their one-pound cans to 14½ ounces, but the price stayed the same); fresh milk, 20c a quart; one-pound loaf of bread, 15c; dried fruit and fresh fruit so high that medium-class people cannot buy it. Work shoes are $5.00 up.

The town is company-owned. They allow so many stores and no more. These are the prices, not only in this county, but also in several other counties; it is either buy here or get out.

We have a state labor commissioner, who sits at his desk at the capital, Phoenix, and draws a big, fat salary. If anyone goes to him about a labor debt, it's "Can't do anything for you". He is controlled by the big mining companies. We have an eight-hour mining law in this state. Big companies are working what they say to work.

The Water Users Association of Salt Lake Valley import a bunch of Mexicans whenever they need men. The immigrant comes along. "Where is your passport?" "I have none." He then comes along, writes out one for the man, and charges him $2.00, knowing that the Mexican has come to this country illegally, and that this company is using imported labor. Big company, "O.K." Poor, "Shut up!"

These are only a few of our law enforcer's doings. I could write you a thousand pages on prohibition, the graft, the different county officers connected with it, the way they handle it; the gambling houses, the way they rob the poor laborer of his money is something awful, in one town in this county especially. (I will give the name on request.) A certain man came to a certain town in Arizona. He worked at the mines for a few months, got to be chief of police, and is still chief of police. The town is owned by a big company. What the company does not own, the chief does. He had nothing twelve years ago; now he is independently rich. He goes undetected in the way he grafts, the way he handles the prostitutes and the gambling houses.

I am a native of this state.

Editor Learns a Lot in Two Months

THE July (1931) issue of the *Tax Service Journal*, published by the Pittsburgh Equitable Meter Company, contained a real good page-and-a-half story entitled "City of Chanute, Kansas, Tax Free Through Municipal Ownership". We reproduce the story entire:

Chanute is a thriving city of 10,277 inhabitants located in southeastern Kansas, on the Neosho river, approximately 120 miles north of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The city has a commission form of government, consisting of a mayor, a commissioner of finance, and a commissioner of public utilities. It is the duty of the latter to manage the municipally owned gas, water and electric plants. So successfully have these plants been managed, Chanute's operating expenses are taken entirely from their revenues.

The water plant is located one and a half miles from the city, on the Neosho river, from which the water is forced by electrically operated pumps into an elevated tank in the city. A Westinghouse Positive Fluid Gas Meter measures all fuel gas utilized in this plant. The electric plant, established in 1903, is located in the city adjacent to the Santa Fe Railroad tracks. During the past seven years improvements on this plant totaled $28,214.00, the entire sum being paid for out of the earnings of the plant itself. A Westinghouse Positive Fluid Gas Meter likewise measures gas used in this building. It has been in service for over twenty-five years.

SURPLUS EARNINGS WIPE OUT TAXES

During the same time these improvements were being made, transfers were made to the city's general fund to take care of a part of the city's expenses and reduce the tax rate, which has been lowered from 13.81 mills seven years ago to nothing for the year 1930. The earnings of the gas and electric plants now take care of the entire expense of operating the city. This earning is being made on rates that compare very favorably with the rates charged by other utility companies throughout the state.

MUNICIPAL GAS AT LOW RATES

The gas department purchases a part of its gas from local producers, and the balance from three different companies which deliver the gas to the city's distribution lines. This gas is purchased, a part of it at 20c and the balance at 25c per thousand cubic feet. The rate to the consumer is 50c for the first ten thousand cubic feet, and is furnished on a graduated scale down to as low as 35c per thousand, making the average cost to the consumer about 42½c per thousand cubic feet.

ELECTRIC RATES ABOUT LOWEST IN STATE

The electric lighting rate is 6c for the first 50 k.w.; 5c for the next 50 k.w.; all over 100 k.w. at 4c per k.w.; minimum charge 50c. The power rate starts at 3½c and graduates down to 1½c per k.w.; minimum charge 50c per connected h.p. The city officials believe their rate is the lowest in the state, taking into account the free service rendered the city. Street lighting, whiteway lighting, parks and Memorial Building, and in fact all city lighting, is done without any charge whatever, and no credit is given the Electric department. In addition to this, the Memorial Building, which contains about 33,000 square feet of radiation, is furnished with free steam from the electric plant. The free service rendered the city, if paid for at the prevailing rates charged by the utility companies throughout the state, would amount to $20,000.00 per year.

Imagine our surprise at seeing in the September issue of the same journal an elaborate three-and-one-half-page article attacking municipal ownership, and particularly the good defense of it which had appeared in their own periodical in July. An editor can learn a lot in two months, when his job depends on it.

The arguments in the September issue are the old stock arguments, that New York city's sewers should be in the hands of a private corporation and that Uncle Sam ought to have his postal business conducted for him by somebody else.

The bookkeeping of the municipal plant is questioned. Of course, nobody would think of questioning the bookkeeping of the public utility companies. We know in advance that it would be so crooked it would make the railroad up Mount Tamalpais look like an air line by comparison.

The whole object of the September article is to prove to us once more that in the judgment of Big Business they have not a man in their crowd that can be trusted to do the right thing by the public if put in a position of trust. The argument is that in other countries men in public office can be trusted, but not in America. They know that they themselves cannot be trusted and they think that nobody can be.

It is a poor argument, but the editor had to do something to keep his job. It would be interesting to know what the Big Boss said to the editor after the July issue appeared telling all the *Tax Service Journal's* readers the truth about what a few honest men are doing at Chanute. No wonder he winds up his September article by saying:

I will lay mine hand upon my mouth. Once have I spoken: But I will not answer: Yea, twice: But I will proceed no further.

Eight Additional Letters Needed in Our Alphabet *By Prof. J. Albert Lyons (Cuba)*

TO BECOME the universal language English should be written as spoken. An alphabet should represent all the sounds of the tongue which it is designed to express. A word should be pronounced according to the sounds of the letters of which it is composed. A word should never carry any mute letters.

We need a short *a*, as in *hat;* a short *e*, as in *bet*, a short *i*, as in *bit*, a short *o*, as in *pot*, a short *u*, as in *cut*. Then we need two new vowels to express the sounds of *ow* and *aw*, as in *out* and *ought*.

In the line of consonants we should have letters to represent the sounds of *tion*, *th*, *ch*, and *ing*.

We could get along without *k* or *q*, *w* or *y*.

We would still need *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, and *z*.

[Some scholars would not stop with these changes. They would want many others. They would want an *a* as in *preface*, another *a* as in *air*, another *a* as in *infant*, another *a* as in *arm*, another *a* as in *ask*, and another *a* as in *sofa*. They would want a letter to care for the sound of *du* in *verdure*, of *e* in *society*, of *e* in *novel*, and of *e* in *cinder*. We need an *hw* for such words as *what*, a *gz* for *x* as in *exist*, a *ks* for *x* as in *vex*, *kw* for *qu* as in *queen*, an *nk* as in *bank*, an *o* as in *Lord*, an *o* as in *soft*, an *oi* as in *oil*, an *oo* as in *moon*, and another *oo* as in book. There is need of an *sh* as in *she*, a *u* as in *urn*, a *w* as in *want*, a *y* as in *yard*, and a *zh* as in *azure;* and an *mb* as in *lamb* and an *mp* as in *imp* could both be used. Before we got through with it we should be as badly off as we are now, and that is bad enough. To Prof. Lyons' better alphabet of thirty-six letters we are proposing additions of twenty-seven letters, and even they would not make it perfect. Wait till the Germans, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italians, Welsh, Irish, Scotch, Norwegians, Finns, Swedes, Dutch, Poles, Slovaks, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Turks, Croatians, Russians, Hindus, Chinese and Japanese and their American descendants get at it, and then what will it be like?—*Ed.*]

Golden Ages in Barber Shops *By S. Saltonstall (Michigan)*

ABOUT every three weeks I get a haircut (I shave myself), with one "Dan the Barber". For the last year I have been making Dan a present of a copy of *The Golden Age*.

As you know, in days gone by a real barber could no more run a barber shop without a copy of *The Police Gazette* than a young married couple could keep house without a picture of a fish in the dining room. All that has been changed, as far as Dan's barber shop is concerned. The habitues are clamoring for *The Golden Age;* and Dan says that before he gets a chance to read it himself one or more of his customers want to borrow it to take home.

I am out in the service work almost every day; and I think that *The Golden Age* in numerous other barber shops would be a fine thing.

Bogus Negro Spirituals *By Esther Daniel (Oregon)*

I HAVE a radio, and listen to Judge Rutherford's lectures over Station KTBR. But I also hear much jazz music. I am young, and I like to listen to music in the modern tempo; but I wonder if you too have noticed the sudden influx of Negro "spirituals" rendered in a manner that makes them nothing short of a mockery of God. They seem to give the Devil a chance to blaspheme to his heart's content.

The usual formula is to take some vapid love song and sing it in darkey style, adding a few "O Lord's", etc.

I used to enjoy the real Negro songs, as they seemed to be a sincere expression of his beliefs. They had beautiful melody, and were not objectionable in theme and manner of offering.

It is too bad that the Negroes must take a good share of the blame for the "Negro" songs which now flood the air, and which, at least in most cases, were written by white men and inspired by the Devil.

Why I Am a Chiropractor *By Dr. B. M. Cool (Ind.)*

CHIROPRACTORS view the spine as a delicate structure, whose parts are subject to derangement which causes dis-ease. Chiropractic comprises a system whose use specifically locates causative derangements and adjusts them to proper articular arrangement to restore health. This system is largely the result of the labors of B. J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C., son of the founder of the science. Thousands who have been relieved of afflictions testify to their recovery at the hands of chiropractors. It has won, against mighty odds, solely on its merits.

What Is Chiropractic?

The chiropractic idea, briefly stated, is this: The cause of dis-ease is in the person afflicted. Adjustments correct conditions that produce it. The function of every organ in the body is controlled by the brain, through mental impulses, which are transmitted over nerves. Any impingement, or pinching of the delicate nerve fibers, interfering with free flow of nature's life-giving force, results in impaired or abnormal function. This is dis-ease.

This interference is produced by vertebræ which are out of their normal position (subluxated), pressing upon nerves where they pass out from the spinal cord to vitalize various organs of the body. The trained adjuster (expert in his knowledge of the spine) locates the exact points of interference, and, by adjusting the subluxated vertebræ, removes the cause. Normal condition, health, is the result.

The Spinal Column

The spinal column is the main shaft of the body. It supports the head, trunk and extremities, and to its marvelous structure is due man's upright position. The spine is composed of thirty-three segments, and twenty-four of these are freely movable in the normal adult.

From childhood to old age the human spine is subjected to terrific strain. Its construction and our manner of walking upright subject the column to every manner of concussion. It carries the heavy load of the trunk. It suffers the effects of constant jarring. Violence and straining jar and jolt it; contraction of muscles tends to exert abnormal pressure. Forces are concentrated on some segments and draw them out of alignment. Nerves are impinged just the moment a vertebra is thrown out of its normal position. Then the flow of the life-supplying current is impaired. There can be but one result in the organ supplied by the pinched nerve, and that is dis-ease, not at ease.

Spinal Anatomy

The spinal cord leaves the brain at the base of the skull and enters the spinal column. As the spinal cord descends it gives off thirty-one pairs of nerves. Each nerve trunk, as it passes through its allotted opening, completely fills it.

After clearing the spinal column, each nerve branches and spreads to such an extent that the combined ramifications of the thirty-one pairs of nerves reach every cell in the body. It is by this wonderful system of nerves that the mind is enabled to control and govern the function and action of every organ and tissue.

When this complete control exists, we are in a state of health. It is often the case, however, that the vertebræ are subluxated. This subluxation causes the spinal opening to become much smaller than it should naturally be and, in consequence, the nerve which passes through the opening is impinged by the bones. It can readily be seen that a nerve affected in this way cannot transmit nerve impulses as well as a nerve that is free from pressure. If this nerve supplies a muscle, that muscle becomes paralyzed; if it supplies the stomach, some form of stomach trouble will result. Disease of any organ of the body follows the impairment of the flow of vital force over the nerves supplying that organ.

The Chiropractor

A chiropractor is a person who, after being duly educated in the science of chiropractic and trained in the proper application of the art, uses his bare hands in contact with the various processes of the vertebræ to effect a peculiar adjusting move to realign the subluxated units and release nerve compression. Such adjustments are harmless and leave no ill effects with the patient.

With fingers trained to a high degree of sensitiveness by many months of constant practice, the chiropractor palpates the spine and locates the vertebræ which are out of position. Sensitive nerves are traced from the spine to affected organs of the body, and in this manner the truth of deductions is proved beyond shadow of a doubt. The adjustic move is given with a sudden thrust and no injury to the patient. So

certain is its effect that 95 percent of cases obtain results from chiropractic adjustments. This may take days, weeks or months, depending upon the condition of the patient.

Chiropractors properly qualified for graduation have had a course of study and training of 4,103½ class hours, as contained in three collegiate years covering a calendar period of eighteen months. These class hours indicate the effort the chiropractor must make to educate himself in a subject which is far more simple than medicine.

Why Adjust?

It is difficult for those who do not understand the basic principle underlying chiropractic to comprehend why the spine should be adjusted for disorders whose symptoms appear in remote parts, such as the foot, leg, or in the head, arm or shoulder. This is readily understood when it is remembered that nerves innervating all organs and tissues of the body are branches from the spinal cord. They are all subject to nerve compression, due to subluxation of the vertebræ.

Impingement of any nerve by a partial closing of these openings gives rise to ailments in the parts to which the nerves lead, no matter in what region of the body the nerves terminate.

How Chiropractic Acts

Chiropractic is in perfect harmony with the inherent forces of the body. The human organism possesses or is endowed with a marvelous vital force which functionates through impulses constantly received from the brain. Awake or asleep, conscious or unconscious, man knows that his intricate machine is kept running by some mental force, intangible, beyond his ken.

Chiropractic confesses that it does not know what constitutes this vital force of the body. But the chiropractor knows that it is an undeniable fact, demonstrated by actual experience on living subjects, through a long term of years, that he is able, through adjustments, to inhibit or accelerate its action. No other health system is so specific. Acting as it does in perfect harmony with natural forces, it cannot be productive of anything but good under any circumstances.

What Is Health?

The human body consists of a great number of different parts, and each part has its own special work to do. Each organ not only does its own work, but acts in harmony with other organs. This relationship between the organs permits them to be grouped together into what are called systems. Thus we have the circulatory system; that is, the group of organs (heart, arteries, veins and capillaries) concerned in the circulation of the blood; the digestive system; the nervous system, and many others.

Each of these systems, composed of more or less different matter, must receive from the nerves mental impulse to enable it to perform its appointed task; otherwise, it lags behind; it is unable to maintain its place in the systematic well-being. In such case there is no longer unity between the relative systems. The harmonious cooperation of the body is destroyed and health is no longer present.

By health, therefore, we mean perfect coordination between several systems, from which ensues a condition determined by an imperceptible performance of normal function throughout the body.

The brain is the powerful dynamo. Each organ is a motor. There must be uninterrupted flow of current (vital energy) between the two.

What Is Dis-ease?

Just as it is necessary to have a clear conception of what is meant by health, so it is well to understand what is implied by disease. Much time and thought has been devoted to the classification of dis-ease, which, to the mind of the chiropractor, had been better spent in seeking and rectifying primary causes. Dis-ease is simply a condition. We speak of "catching cold". We never "catch" or "take" anything. Dis-ease is a "minus", not a "plus" quantity, and when any organ or system is infected it is due to a minus or excess of function.

So long as the various systems of the body are in perfect harmony, one with the others, no harm comes of the invasion of these minute hostile germs; but should the lungs, for instance, become devitalized through excess or lack of nerve force, then the invaders find a lodgment in the lung tissue and dis-ease manifests itself. Unless a sufficient reserve force can be called upon, the invaders assume control with greater or less rapidity, and death ensues.

To prevent dis-ease all the nerves of your body, both motor and sensory, must be kept in perfect condition, so that vital force may be transmitted normally. Interruption of the flow of vitalizing energy between the brain and

tissues, over the nerves, means disorder, incoordination, dis-ease.

How Adjustments Are Given

In taking a chiropractic adjustment the patient lies on an adjusting table. Preparations for an adjustment require very little change of the clothing. No immodest ordeal is encountered, and no portion of the body is presented to view except the restricted area immediately over the spinal column.

Brain and Nerves

The human brain is the generator of nerve energy. Nerve impulses are the life of the body. Health will prevail only in degree as mental impulses can be transmitted from the brain over the nerve filaments. These are transmitted through the spinal cord, thence by way of nerve trunks that find their exit through the several openings between the vertebræ. From these trunks filaments radiate to every part of the body. When the spinal column is in normal alignment, the brain generates and transmits over nerves 100 percent of vital force. Health is the natural result. Should one or more of vertebral units be out of alignment, the deviation diminishes the size of the openings between them, causing their bony substance to compress the tender nerves. This pressure interferes with nerve action and produces the condition called dis-ease, no matter in what part of the body the symptoms are manifested.

For instance, if the kidneys are affected by too much or too little mental impulse, their excretory function is disordered and poisons that should naturally be voided from the body remain to permeate tissues foreign to it and seriously affect health.

Under chiropractic adjustments the kidneys are restored to normal. Poisons are eliminated from the system. Coordination is restored throughout the entire system. Nature is given free reign to give man his heritage, health.

Chiropractic and Women

Every man, woman and child has a backbone. Chiropractic is effective in elimination of disorders in sufferers of all ages and both sexes. Women, above all, are most often victims of illness and functional incoordination. Chiropractic has proved itself a boon to womanhood: girls, wives, mothers.

Headaches, in a large majority of cases, are speedily and often permanently removed by spinal adjustments. Relief, in many instances, is immediate. So-called nervous headaches, especially in women, are merely the effects of several disorders that may exist in organs remote from the head. Adjustments prove of effective value as rejuvenator of functions depleted by derangement, by the removal of causative subluxations and the restoration of inactive nerves to full vitality. Thousands of women who have failed to obtain relief after months, maybe years, of suffering, have been made well through chiropractic adjustments.

Postpones Operations

To women especially, with their highly nervous and complex organisms, chiropractic offers a sane, harmless, and effective means of restoring functions, be they subnormal or hypersensitive. Unsexing of women by the use of the knife upon the slightest pretext is so entirely unjustifiable that its perpetration is of itself a proof of the futility of pharmacotherapy (meaning treatment with medicine). The operator by operating, or even suggesting an operation, is merely saying that pharmacotherapy (treatment with medicine) is useless; therefore saying that an operation is the only thing. Under no circumstance should an operation be permitted until chiropractic has been tried. Remember, no power of man can restore a dismembered organ.

Cause of Dis-ease

Chiropractors know that dis-ease is due to impingement of nerves by the bones of the spine. Proof of this assumption is the fact that when the vertebræ are adjusted to their normal apposition patients recover from their ailments. There is much unquestionable evidence to prove this assertion. That the chiropractic idea is right is absolutely demonstrated by actual practice. Let us talk for a minute about the abnormal function in the nose which the M.D.'s call 'hay fever'.

If you read the article on the so-called "hay fever" in *The New Republic* of July 5, 1922, or the July (1922) *American,* you will find the author says hay fever is caused by the pollen from trees, weeds and grasses, by dandruff from cats, dogs and horses, by goose feathers, bacteria, etc., and that it can be cured by an injection of serum made from that which is causing it.

Thus, for instance, if the doctor decides that your hay fever is being caused by the pollen

from ragweeds he will make a ragweed pollen soup or serum, inject this serum underneath the skin of your body in increasing quantities three times a week for five or six weeks before you are due for your annual attack of hay fever. This treatment varies somewhat according to what they think is causing the hay fever. If it be cat dandruff, you get cat dandruff soup injections; dog dandruff will call for dog dandruff soup; horse dandruff, for horse dandruff soup; goose feathers, for goose feather soup, and so on.

If this theory of the cause and cure of the so-called "hay fever" be correct, chiropractic is absolutely wrong, because we chiropractors ignore the pollen, dandruff, goose feathers, etc., as completely as the other professions ignore the "power within" that built the nose and keeps it functioning normally as long as the nerves over which it sends its functional impulses are unimpaired.

The difference between the two explanations of the cause of the so-called "hay fever", and of what must be done to get the patient well, cannot be reconciled. If one is right the other is wrong. One side says the cause of hay fever is outside the body, and the other side says the cause is inside the body.

Chiropractic teaches that there are pollen, dandruff, goose feathers, bacteria, etc., enough in the world to give everybody an everlasting dose of hay fever if these were really the cause; but the fact that but one person in a hundred has hay fever proves to us that the difference is not because one person's nose gets all the pollen or dandruff, but because that person's nose is not working normally.

Venders of serums, and those members of health professions who find it easier to accept fallacies than to ascertain facts, state very dogmatically that "disease is caused by living germs". However, there are others, in every profession, who are more interested in ascertaining facts than in selling serums and vaccines, and of these gentlemen perhaps Richard Cabot, M.D., of the Massachusetts General Hospital may be regarded as the spokesman. And for fear you will not remember the words spoken by Dr. Richard Cabot, I will at this time repeat: In a book *A Layman's Handbook of Medicine*, pages 85 and 86, he states the position of the thinking members of his profession as follows:

"The mere presence of bacteria means nothing and does not constitute disease. Disease is the presence of these bacteria plus a lack of resistance to them. For example, we have, all of us, all the time, bacteria in the deeper layers of our skin. We cannot wash them off: they are too deep in. But when our vitality is reduced, they produce a pimple or some other disease in the skin. There are bacteria passing through the kidneys all the time. If anything reduces our general health, they take root and produce trouble there. The presence of bacteria in itself never causes disease. So far as we know, they are necessary elements in the process of digestion. They live with us, not on us, and help us to live."

Now if this statement made by Dr. Cabot be correct, the germs are always with us and their activity depends on a "lack of resistance". Now if we ascertain the cause of the "lack of resistance" we have found the cause of dis-ease.

In a little booklet published by the Metropolitan Insurance Company, *War Against Consumption*, the opening sentence is: "Consumption is caused by living germs." In the next paragraph the author says: "A strong healthy person will resist the germs, but a person who is weak will not ordinarily withstand them." Just to prove that there are enough germs to give every one consumption, if germs really caused it, the author says farther along in the article: "Nearly everybody at some time swallows or breathes in the germ of consumption, but owing to the power of resistance of the healthy body the germs are not able to multiply." And then to show his consistency he says: "The only cure for tuberculosis is to increase the bodily strength, so that the body will resist and gradually destroy the germs."

If either of these statements is true, the other cannot be. Other professions insist that the first statement is true, that "consumption is caused by germs".

We chiropractors insist that the last statement is true, to the effect that a healthy body "resists" the germs. Now let us see: If a body is unhealthy it is not normal. If any part of the body is unhealthy it is sick, for sickness is but an abnormality. The author of the "Consumption" pamphlet says that germs cannot affect a healthy pair of lungs, that they affect only lungs that are unhealthy (diseased).

If this be true the lungs must be diseased before the germ can live, for healthy lungs, strong

lungs, lungs that are normal, destroy the germ.

Now the question arises, Are the lungs diseased because the germs are there, or are the germs there because the lungs are diseased? The germ theorist says the lungs are diseased because the germs are there, and we take the flatly contradictory position that the germs are there because the lungs are dis-eased.

We say that every drop of water, every breath of air, and every morsel of food is teeming with germinal life, so that if germs caused dis-ease the human race would long ago have perished from the earth.

We say germs are scavengers and live on dead tissue, just like turkey buzzards, catfish, hyenas, or any other kind of scavengers.

We explain the germs' being present in the dis-eased lungs by the fact that they live on dead tissue, and the tissue in the lungs is dead because the life force or functional impulse by which the nerve force keeps the lungs in repair is shut off by a vertebra in the spine being subluxated and pressing on the nerve, thereby preventing the normal supply of functional impulses from reaching the lungs, and this is the cause of the lack of resistance.

If this be correct, all that is necessary to restore a normal supply of functional impulses to the lungs is by adjusting the vertebra to normal alignment with the hands. This is all the real chiropractor does, and when this is accomplished the nerve force that built the lungs and keeps them in repair will bring the lungs to normal and the germs will die for lack of food.

We might go on endlessly with these contrasts of the difference between chiropractic and other methods, but a thousand examples would make the difference no more apparent. Our position can be stated briefly: It is simply that dis-ease is not something from the outside that somehow gets inside, but something from the inside (meaning functional impulse) that doesn't get outside, because the channel over which this something travels (the nerves) is obstructed.

About Skepticism

While one man is saying "it can't be done", someone else is doing it. Folks are skeptical of things they do not understand, never taking the trouble to study them. Revolutionary inventions have been scouted as impractical. Every new discovery has its hosts of doubters. Without the expenditure of an hour's study, even a moment's thought, the unthinking boldly proclaim every new idea an impossibility because, perchance, simple as it may be, it is unintelligible to them. The new is condemned, if for no other reason than its newness.

It is not apart from the usual order of things, therefore, that a radical departure from old-time physiological dogma, as is chiropractic, should be maligned by bigoted medical practitioners and unenlightened laity. They forget that these are days of change, when scientific changes are effected over night.

Skeptics ask what possible assistance can be given disordered kidneys, liver, stomach or heart by chiropractic spinal adjustments? Pulling the trigger of a gun is remarkably easy. Without a knowledge of the latent force within the cartridge, its effects upon any living thing within the line of fire might appear incredible. But to those who can reason from cause to effect, the consequences are clearly defined. So it is with chiropractic adjustment. It immediately releases the latent force which is an inherent part of all living organisms, stirring dormant matter to life and action. And its value in the restoration of conditions wherein normal functioning of the various organs may be resumed is testified to by thousands of chronic invalids who have regained health through its application.

Some Conclusions

The reader will have concluded that chiropractic, in its theory and practice, is unlike any other known health system. There is, in fact, no administering of remedies or any therapeutical or surgical procedure, as in the practice of medicine; there is no massage, manipulation, nor any belief in the principles of fluid circulation, of osteopathy.

There is no relation between the theory and practice of chiropractic and that of "suggestive therapeutics", the occultism of "theosophy", or the mysticism of the so-called "Christian science". All that the art of chiropractic is, ever has been or ever can be, is widely different from anything known or used prior to or since its foundation from the principles of the chiropractic science, save only as its constituents have been taken from it and appropriated by and used in the practice of other health forms.

After all the good things I have mentioned to the reader in order that the reader may see and decide for himself the difference between the right and the wrong way in securing ease (health), will say: As far as my profession is concerned, I am happy, for I well know that when I give a chiropractic adjustment I am not putting any poison in the system. I often have the question put to me like this: If chiropractic is so good and will do such wonders, why was it not discovered hundreds of years ago? I answer by asking, Why did Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob not know enough to place a little box on the wall with battery and wires attached and talk to each other in their time? They had more brain cells working then than even the best of us today. The reason is that it was not God's due time.

But won't we all be glad when the great Physician takes full charge? Then I, for one, will be only too glad to take down my sign and turn it all over to Him. He says: "Behold, I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth." (Jer. 33:6) "And the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."—Isa. 33:24.

When will this take place? In His government (kingdom) for which we have been praying, 'Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.'

No Fish Can Live at Bauxite

By Helen Von Fichthenthal (Arkansas)

ARKANSAS is a great producer of aluminum-bearing ore. We have at Bauxite a lake created by excavating this ore. It has been stocked with fish, time and again, but they all die, and so does any other living thing that tries to make this aluminum-impregnated water its home; and it has affected such streams of water as take care of its overflow.

Aluminum poison, like all other poisons, does not affect everyone alike; as the constitution and general habits (the resistance reserve) of each person govern this.

But it gets its victims, sooner or later, as all poisons do. It got our friend McCann.

The difference between aluminum that is a part with other materials in cooking vessels and solid aluminum cooking vessels is that by this mixture it is neutralized, and is like taking a drop of poison in a bucket of water, instead of the full strength.

Living as you do and as our friend McCann did and Dr. Tilden does, keeping the avenues of elimination, bowels, etc., constantly open, has kept you, and them, from feeling the instant effects of aluminum poisoning.

Any vessel that will put on a leaden sediment when some articles of food are cooked in it, and get shiny bright with others, must be giving off an amount of chemicals to do this, and that, in itself, should be a warning, for we want no ingredients in our food except those we intend to put there. Also, whenever pots put on discolorations, that means that some day some food will get into that pot which will, combined with the pot's chemicals, create a very undesirable mixture, and tragic results.

Aluminum has enough legitimate worthy places to fill, in airplanes, autos, railroad cars, furniture, etc., without training the people to believe it is fit for cooking vessels.

As to chips from other classes of vessels, they are so rare, for one, that they do not deserve mention, except as an advertisement to boost other ware.

I was raised on a farm, and was called the nurse in the family. Every animal sick beyond hope was turned over to me, and patience and time always brought results.

I have had small turkeys and chickens in my care which had swallowed steel needles. The first intimation of this was seeing it stick out, having penetrated everything that was in its way. The needles were extracted gently and the fowls got well. Evidently internal punctures of intestines were taken care of by nature's methods. That does not say that we should eat needles, or pot chips, but it does prove that a little chip, so little that it is not noticed when masticated or swallowed, has little chance to do harm, and will be well guided out of the system in the pasty contents of the intestines.

The Prevention of Simple Goiter *By the United States Public Health Service*

[The only reason we are printing this is that we want all our readers to see that this whole thing is merely medical propaganda. What can anybody get out of this so-called "health" article except the idea that the only safe thing is to see your doctor, and yet the article contains the evidence that the doctor himself would not know what to do. It is perfectly apparent that under the guise of public health hints the people are paying the bills of medical propagandists which ought by right to be paid by themselves.—*Ed.*]

THE ease and simplicity with which goiter prophylaxis is accomplished has nearly been the undoing of this very valuable procedure, according to a recent statement by the United States Public Health Service. Many persons with goiter, attracted by the apparent ease with which the malady may be prevented, have concluded that what is useful for prophylaxis of the simple form is likewise efficient as a means of treating all types of the disease. Much harm has been done by this erroneous assumption.

It is necessary, therefore, to caution people that there are certain goiters which are made worse by the ingestion of iodine. Moreover, the measures that may be effective in preventing simple goiter are in no wise useful in forestalling other and more severe forms of the disease.

The following questions quite naturally arise regarding simple goiter: First, why should simple goiter be prevented? Second, is the condition more than a deformity of the neck? These reasonable questions may be answered by citing the experiences of certain foreign countries in which the disease prevails unduly.

When unchecked, simple goiter is often associated with mental and physical degenerations, especially deaf-mutism, feeble-mindedness, and the idiocy of cretinism. The ill effects of uncontrolled goiter are particularly severe in subsequent generations. Fortunately, the affection has not reached this degree of intensity in the United States, nor is it likely that it will reach it.

The causes of simple enlargement of the thyroid gland may be conveniently classed as immediate and remote. The immediate cause of this condition is now believed to be a complete absence or marked deficiency of the iodine necessary for the normal functioning of the gland. Anything which interferes with the intake or utilization of iodine available in normal quantities may likewise cause enlargement of the organ.

Thus, infections, intoxications, faulty diets, and such periods of stress in female life as puberty, pregnancy, or the change of life, may be mentioned as remote or underlying causes of simple goiter. It is a matter of common knowledge that females are more prone to simple goiter than are males.

The most satisfactory method of administering iodine for the prevention of simple goiter is by adapting the remedy to each person in need of it. In this way accurate dosage and nominal supervision is insured. Obviously this method is costly and cumbersome, reaching only a small portion of those requiring the protection. In order to overcome these objections, wholesale prophylaxis by the use of iodized table salt and iodized water supplies has been suggested.

While both of these methods are theoretically sound, it is not yet definitely known whether they are effective and, at the same time, incapable of causing harm to persons with existing goitrous enlargements. Therefore, the individual method is preferable at the present time.

It is likely that the regular consumption of foods naturally rich in iodine will aid in preventing goiter. It is known, for instance, that marine algæ, deep sea fish, and crustaceans are particularly rich in iodine. But here again the uncertainty of dosage and economic factors are involved.

Variations in the iodine content of food and water probably account, to a considerable extent, for the differences in goiter incidence in the United States. Until more definite knowledge becomes available concerning the value of iodized salt, iodized water, and iodized foods, it appears best to individualize in goiter prophylaxis.

Goiter prophylaxis is most telling in its effects among children between the ages of 11 and 17, especially among girls. Even more important, as has been pointed out, is the institution of appropriate prophylaxis before a person is born. Under the supervision of a skilled physician a prospective mother may receive protection not only for her own thyroid but also for the gland of the expected child. Any plan, therefore, that safeguards the thyroid gland during fetal life, adolescence, and pregnancy may confidently be expected to aid in eliminating simple goiter.

It has been aptly said: "Simple goiter is the easiest of all known diseases to prevent." Where,

then, may one turn for explicit advice? Either the family physician or the local health officer is well qualified to suggest the most effective means of preventing this rather widespread affection. Self-drugging with iodine is dangerous and should be shunned.

Why I Do Not Buy Red Cross Seals *By Lora C. W. Little (Illinois)*

MY REASONS for refusing to buy the "Red Cross Seals", sold every year before the holidays, are as follows:

First: The proceeds are used for no definite and specified purpose, but appear to be at the disposal of medical health officials for whatever they like, all of which uses, so far as discovered, I consider highly injurious.

I have a record where the money was used to give children smallpox vaccine. Another where it was used to Schick-test and inject toxin-antitoxin. This operation has sickened, crippled and killed many children: the number unknown because the health officials cover their tracks.

Second: The *Northwestern Health Journal,* organ of the Minnesota Public Health Association, carries a notice that it is supported by Red Cross Seals. The association named is controlled by and for American Medical Association doctors for purposes of medical propaganda.

Third: During the World War, the Red Cross set aside a considerable sum of the money that had been contributed for army relief to set up a laboratory for animal experimentation.

At the time of the Mississippi floods, and again when the floods occurred in New England, the Red Cross refused relief until the starving, shelterless victims submitted to vaccination and typhoid inoculation.

Fourth: When the Seal proceeds are used for "tuberculosis work", the latter is all directed by allopathic doctors and involves much injury and cruelty. In the first place, "forcible hospitalization" is resorted to, and in the second, shots from the poison needle, experimental "serums", are forced on patients, especially on the little helpless children.

Fatal Typical Slippical Gypical

(From Memphis *Evening Appeal*)

INVESTIGATION of the death of Wesley Lowery, 26, Frisco fireman, who died at his home, 1235 Tutwiler Avenue, at 12:45 a.m. today after being given an injection of malaria anti-toxin, was dropped by police today.

Lowery, apparently in the best of health, received the malaria injection at 8 p.m. Tuesday, and a short time later his relatives received a call from the physician, saying that he was dying.

Friends took Lowery to his home, where another physician was called.

Dr. James H. Collins, with offices in the Union & Planters Bank Building, the second physician summoned, today said that Lowery's reactions were not typical of a quinine poisoning case.

"He was unable to talk to me, and was very nervous. All he could tell me was that he had taken a 'shot of ether'," Dr. Collins said.

Capt. Frank Glisson, of the police homicide bureau, today said that he would make no further investigation.

"His death is not a police matter. He was under the care of a doctor at the time of his death," Glisson said.

Lowrey's mother, Mrs. B. G. Fesler, 1235 Tutwiler, was prostrated Wednesday, as was his sister, Mrs. James Olinger of the same address. They were under medical care and were not allowed to see anyone but relatives.

Dr. S. L. Wadley, city health officer, said that while typhoid preventives could prove fatal, it was unusual for them to have such a reaction.

Dr. H. B. Everett, president of the Shelby Medical Association, said Wednesday that he would look into the facts in the case, and confer with Dr. L. M. Graves, city health head, concerning an investigation.

"If necessary I will appoint a committee at once to investigate the case," he said.

Dr. S. L. Wadley of the city health department said that a report on a death must be made within three days after death occurs. The cause of death must be given on the death certificate, Dr. Wadley said.

Notes from Korea *By Our Korean Correspondent*

THE Rockefeller Foundation has offered to donate to the Japanese Government about 4,000,000 yen for the betterment of Japanese hygiene. After studying the offer it was decided to establish seven schools to train specialists to become standard officials in public hygiene, 50 specialists and 50 to 100 temporary students in each school.

The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods is so effective at present that the sale of Japanese goods in China is only 20 percent to 30 percent that of other times.

In pre-war times Russia had 200 small factories, with only 65,000,000 roubles worth of products annually. In 1926 the products surpassed those of pre-war time, and in the year 1930 rose to 406,500,000 roubles. It is anticipated that the production for this year will be more than double that of last year. The area of Russian cotton fields this year, 2,390,000 hectares, is 50 percent greater than last year.

The poverty of Koreans may be judged from the fact that to pay a tax of 8 sen, or a little less than 4 cents, officials took from a poor man his only valuables, consisting of two pans in which he cooked his food. When he protested that he needed the pans to live, he was told that nobody asked Koreans to live.

About 700,000 packages of Russian silk thread have appeared in New York, where, as they were inferior to the Japanese articles, they were sold for about 20 percent less than the price for Japanese goods.

With the flood waters at Hankow higher than for hundreds of years, multitudes of the Chinese people cursed the Government, accusing it of having made the water god angry by pulling down the temple of king dragon and building a road through it. Thereupon two officials built an altar on the spot where the temple had stood, and offered a prayer to the dragon for relief.

Despite this prayer, rain continued to fall and hundreds of thousands lost their homes and their lives. In one instance a man used a coffin as a lifeboat. This is possible in China for the reason that some of the Chinese do not bury their dead, but pile them up near temples or on open fields.

The floods continued to rise until an area of arable land equal to the whole area of Japan proper was overflowed. There are 4,000,000 families within the circle of the calamity. While the flood was at its height there was a big fire in Hankow and hundreds of buildings were reduced to ashes. About the same time also a gunpowder magazine blew up and many people were killed.

After twenty months traveling in Russia, Europe and America, the secretary of a Korean daily, *The Dong-A-Ilbo,* has returned, saying that all the capitalist nations are in a great confusion which cannot be corrected, and are in great agony. He states that the most peaceful nations in Europe are the so-called "weak" nations of Scandinavia. He thinks the Russian people are pushing all obstacles out of their way and will have good success.

In the Courts of South Africa *By R. S. Alexander*

(Reprinted from *The Nation*)

A NATIVE snatched a girl's bag from her and received a six months' sentence of hard labor. A farmer discharged a loaded rifle at a native laborer on his farm because the native refused to obey an order to plow his land, saying, "It is the day for plowing our own lands." The farmer shot the native in both feet, inflicting injuries which deprived the native of the use of his feet for more than six months and which may leave him a cripple. The magistrate, in sentencing the farmer, fined him fifteen pounds or six weeks' imprisonment with hard labor. A native who was one of a gang that robbed and assaulted a storekeeper was sentenced to five years' hard labor and six strokes. A farm manager, not yet sentenced, has been committed for trial for shooting through the knee a native who had a stick in his hand which the accused ordered him to throw away. The native refused, as he was merely resting the stick on the ground, and the farm manager then proceeded to fetch his gun and shoot the native. But the most outstanding case of injustice recently is perhaps that in which a white man and a native woman were brought before the same circuit court on consecutive days, charged with cohabitation, which between white and native is an indictable offense. The native woman pleaded *guilty* and was given a severe sentence; the white man pleaded not guilty and was *acquitted.* [Shades of Pilate and Judge Howe!—*Ed.*]

Maanhaar—for Lovers of Wild Life

MAANHAAR, The Adventures of a Lion Family and Other East African Sketches, is an interesting little book for lovers of wild life. It is by A. A. Pienaar, a young South African, who spent his boyhood days in the home of the big game now being so rapidly decimated. It is said every word in the book is true.

The things of nature are the things of God, and no one with the right kind of heart can read of the sufferings of two little lion cubs, robbed of father, mother, brother and the four other adult members of the family by the rifles of the white hunters, without feeling a pang of remorse. And when the little fellows are finally adopted by another pack, after eating parts of their own mother, and suffering much from fright and thirst, over a period of weeks, he is as glad as can be. The orphans have found a home and will be cared for.

There is another touching story of a baby rhinoceros and a baby hippopotamus made orphans in the same way. With all four of their parents slain by the hunters, these little fellows made friends with each other and remained true friends over a period of five years, shunning all other companionships, even of their own kind. At length the hunters got the hippo; and the rhino, born and bred in the district, was so disheartened that solitary, and evidently sad, he left the home of his youth for a district far away, doubtless hoping for a happy land where he could live in comfort without the scourge of the rifle crack he has so come to hate and fear.

The book takes the reader into the jungle, and the experiences of these great wild creatures become, in sympathy, his own. The wild life kill and eat one another, it is true, but he almost wishes that man would keep out of it and not ruthlessly take the lives of any of God's creatures just for sport.

"Along Interesting Pathways"

ON SATURDAY, October 3, a newspaper in Susquehanna, Pa., had a nice long editorial entitled "More Power to the Preachers". Maybe you would like to see it; so here it is.

MORE POWER TO THE PREACHERS

Susquehanna is experiencing unusual and very interesting activities in the churches.

Last week St. John's Roman Catholic church observed a retreat for a full week, which attracted capacity crowds to the large church three times a day. A "retreat" in the Roman Catholic church is similar in spirit to evangelistic services in a Protestant church.

The Presbyterian church here is ending a week's observance of the 80th anniversary of the organizing of the church. Large congregations have attended the services.

The Baptists have inaugurated an eight-day Bible conference, with Rev. Dr. Pettingill of Wilmington, Del., as the preacher. He is preaching to capacity audiences.

The Episcopalians have a new rector in Rev. George A. Warburton, who starts his new duties this week. He has planned many activities for his people.

The Methodists have had an active week, and on Sunday with a rally day, start the fall season with a program filled with good things. It is interesting to note that the Methodist church has a number of men who have made pledges to duplicate any monies raised for church purposes. In other words, should the members of the congregation raise a thousand, or five thousand dollars, these men will duplicate the amount with cash donations.

When the churches are active it means something to a community. Susquehanna, Oakland and Lanesboro are blessed with clergymen who know how and are energetic enough to lead their flocks along interesting pathways.

That is why Susquehanna has more church members in proportion to the population than any other community in this section of the country.

More power to the preachers.

Hardly was this benediction of the clergy in print before, early next morning, five carloads of Jehovah's witnesses, consisting of eighteen active adults, and six of their little ones, out for a good time, began calling at every home with *The Kingdom the Hope of the World.*

When was an editorial in behalf of the preachers more promptly blessed? And as to leading their flocks along interesting pathways, what pathway could be more interesting (to them) than the novel pathway of the pure and undefiled truth contained in that little book by Judge Rutherford? The joke of it is that the workers in Susquehanna did not know about the editorial until they were on their way back home.

How Will World-wide Peace Be Secured?

THE idea of universal peace is to many probably nothing more than a Utopian dream. They consider it to be merely an ideal born of an earnest desire for release from the conditions of warfare and bloodshed which have marked the history of earth. Nearly everybody will readily agree that it would be a wonderful and desirable thing if every possibility of war were for ever removed. But it is quite evident that this condition of things does not exist today. There seem to be continual war clouds on the horizon. Newspapers give forceful testimony to the fact that the thought of war is altogether too much in evidence. The war that is quite fittingly called the "World War" was supposed to be the last. Indeed, it was fought to end war. We might wish that this were true. But it appears to be a doubtful matter, with the odds against peace.

War is by no means a laughing matter. One can even imagine that the subject is so distasteful to some that there may be those who will be inclined to turn away to consider something more pleasant. I therefore hasten to assure you that I am not going to be pessimistic. On the contrary, I feel absolutely certain that in the not far distant future universal peace will be a reality. This, no doubt, is saying a great deal. Let us, then, go on with the subject, first quickly considering the evils of war, and then viewing with pleasure a warless world.

War never was a desirable thing. It is now less so than ever before. From one of our national weeklies the following is quoted:

> If there is not the slightest hope for world peace, then we might as well prepare to close the books of civilization. Military and scientific authorities leave us no doubt that another world war would be mass extermination. Squadrons of battle planes, as numerous almost as the fall flight of birds, would descend on combatant countries, and these migrations would lay continents in ruin. There are no limits to the possibilities of scientific destruction. Give our general staffs and our laboratories a little more time, and they will hatch out plans and devices for the orderly and complete annihilation of nations. Give the war lords another fling, and a thousand years from now perhaps a new race may begin to excavate the ruins of our cities.

It further says that "the great mass of the people, who bear the burdens both of war and of peace, would not willingly engage again in armed combat. . . . It is a safe assumption that if the common people had their way there would be tranquillity in Europe today. Someone has said that wars are fought by young men with ideals, while treaties are negotiated by old men with boils"; in other words, soreheads.

Not all the common people, however, are so peacefully inclined as this writer suggests. This is shown by the fact that there is much of internal trouble in practically every country on the face of the globe. Frequently we find individuals who are pugnacious enough in their contacts with other people but who nevertheless would raise strenuous objections to engaging in armed conflict beween nations. But doubtless there are many people who sincerely desire peace and who strive to be peacemakers in the ordinary affairs of life. To such the thought of war and the things associated with it is painful even though they themselves might not suffer to any great extent in the event of war. The writer whose words have just been quoted does not picture anything very pleasing. Even if exaggerated, there is certainly a great deal of truth in it; so much of it, indeed, is true that it may well make us think seriously. When we consider that efforts at disarmament have resulted in practically complete failure, and when we remember that the hope that the use of gas and disease bombs might be held within bounds has been practically abandoned, it makes us wonder what we are coming to. The illustration given by a former secretary of war, to the effect that the world resembled a heap of highly combustible explosives which might be set off at any moment, is not overdrawn. The same speaker said, "Let another such catastrophe happen as occurred in 1914 and our children and their children will have to live in a world unspeakably unhappy." To which we might add, 'if they live at all.'

But this is merely viewing things that might happen. How may it be avoided? Can any human agency stop the ever-increasing horror of war? Preventive measures have been suggested: arbitration, or a union of all nations in a league which would have for its objective the abolition of war. Arbitration has been tried and has resulted in doing some good, but it has not in the least affected the problem as a whole. As for a league to abolish war: We have such a league, but its progress in the accomplishment of its supposed object has been so insignificant that it is now apparent to all that, whatever its

avowed purpose, there is no real intention on the part of those concerned to make peace their primary consideration. The league may be defined as the realization of the dream of an idealist who has been employed by scheming politicians for the attaining of the selfish and unjust desires of powerful nations. You ask, Is it not being supported by many noble-minded men and women? Yes, but this does not necessarily argue that it is therefore using its powers for the real well-being of mankind. The nations of which the league is composed are by no means righteous, and their objectives have only too evidently proven themselves to be selfish and unjust. Since these nations are individually of this character, what can be expected of a combination of such nations. Does it not argue that if they do succeed in working together it will only be to advance their own interests at the expense of other nations not represented, or at the expense of its own weaker members? Consequently little can be expected, and little is expected, of the league as far as making the world safe is concerned. It is quite safe to say that not one iota of real progress has it made toward the ideal of universal peace.

Where, then, can we find a means to bring about peace? you will ask. If the united efforts of the nations themselves cannot accomplish the desired result, what can accomplish it? If the most capable and intelligent of human creatures cannot formulate some plan to bring about peace, what or who can? It is evident that peace among nations demands some method of cooperation and a means by which there can be a harmonious adjustment of their individual and common interests. It is also necessary that the decision as to what part each nation or group of people shall play in the general scheme must come from an entirely impartial and unprejudiced source. Further, the governing head or body must have complete authority to enforce its decisions in a wise and effective manner and must have the power to exercise that authority. Tremendous difficulties here present themselves, as is evident from the experience of the league. Apparently no arrangement can be made which will meet all these requirements. Human resources are inadequate for the exigencies of the case. Humanity has indeed come to the point where it realizes the absolute need of such an international governing power, but at the same time it is increasingly evident that there are no materials at hand which will enable men to bring it into being.

A further requirement to accomplish full and harmonious cooperation would be the willingness of the various nations and their peoples to abide by the decisions of the governing body. The peoples must have confidence in the integrity, good intentions and ability of this body. They must be persuaded that its commands and instructions are the best that could possibly be had and that there are no means of improving upon them. Here again we have a condition which is lacking in the present world situation. We find, for instance, that when the league recently decided upon a certain course, two of its members became offended and withdrew. No doubt they had cause for offense; but the point to be noted is that the league and its arrangements came short of ability to supply the needs of the peoples concerned.

It is evident that human plans cannot bring about universal peace. All the plans that have been advanced come short. We find that they seek to treat the symptoms instead of treating the disease itself. War is only the symptom of a deep-seated and malignant malady, and treating the symptoms will do no good. We must have the cause of the trouble removed, and then other matters will gradually be adjusted properly. The cause back of all war, discord and strife is human selfishness and sin. While these heart conditions remain no amount of superficial cooperation will do away with war and the causes that lead up to it. A league of nations will only be used to accomplish selfish ends as long as it is under the control of selfish interests. Some sort of universal cooperation is necessary, but it must be a cooperation based upon the right. The balance of power, so to speak, must be in the hands of the honest, and true and righteously disposed.

Now note what the Bible says about the matter. Speaking prophetically it says, "The kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him." (Dan. 7:7) This divine provision meets the needs of the world exactly. It provides for a universal government. It further assures that the governing body shall be righteous and

possess complete authority. The word "saints" means righteous or holy ones, not in the sense of sanctimoniousness or ultra-religiousness, but rather in the sense of complete devotion to God and the right. When we examine the Scriptures upon this point we are indeed gratified and rejoiced to find them consistently and continually maintaining the promise of a coming universal reign of peace. While the course of evil has apparently gone its way unchecked, God long ago determined upon a time when the kingdom of righteousness shall be established. Let us look over some of the passages which tell about this coming time of blessings.

First of all, there is that well known passage in Micah 4:1-4. Here the kingdom of God is represented in figure as a "mountain". Having in mind that according to the interpretation given by Daniel a mountain represents a kingdom or government, we can readily understand the meaning of this passage. Just substitute the word kingdom or government for mountain and hill, and you have the thought very clearly expressed. 'In the last days [of the rule of evil] shall the kingdom of the people of Jehovah be established in the ascendancy over other kingdoms, and it shall be exalted above all other governments, and all people shall flow into it. And many nations shall say, Come, and let us go up to the kingdom of Jehovah, to the house of the God of Israel, and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths. For the law shall go forth from Zion and the word of Jehovah from Jerusalem. And He shall judge among the nations and rebuke strong peoples afar off, and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruninghooks. Nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But they shall sit every man under his vine and figtree and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of Jehovah of hosts has spoken it.' "Zion" and "Jerusalem" here refer to God's government or organization. It is altogether probable that this government will have a visible seat at Jerusalem in the land of Palestine, but the real government or kingdom will be spiritual, and not human or earthly, as we shall see.

As noted from Daniel 7:27, the Kingdom authority will be given to the saints. Another verse in the same book shows that it will be given to one who is called "the Son of man". The thought is clear. The Son of man is Jesus, who will be the great King of kings and Lord of lords, and the saints will be the kings and lords over which Jesus will be head or chief. These together constitute the great governing body which will establish the world in righteousness and bring about peace which will be eternal in duration, for we are assured that of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end.—Isa. 9:7.

Let us examine other scriptures which give us detailed information concerning the selection and preparation of this kingly body.

The head, Christ Jesus, was first called and prepared for the high position which He was to occupy. We read, "Though he was a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he endured." (Heb. 5:8, *R. V.*) It has been well said that he who would rule must first learn to obey, and this wonderful King was trained in the high quality of absolute obedience to God and the laws of righteousness. Further, we read concerning Jesus, "Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity; therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows." (Heb. 1:9) The expression 'anointing' refers to a ceremony by which the kings and priests of Israel were inducted into office. This figure is applied to our Lord Jesus, but He was not anointed with literal oil, but with the holy spirit, which qualified Him for His high office. Notice, too, that He is anointed above His fellows, or as head over His fellows. The "fellows" or associates are the faithful followers of the Master, as we shall see. In the position which Christ occupies the kingly and priestly office combine. The priestly office makes Him an intermediary between God and mankind. As the peoples of the world are imperfect, they require not merely a wise and just ruler, but also one who can intercede for them before the bar of divine justice. We must remember, however, that it was God's love that prompted him to make all these arrangements, and therefore the arrangement for an intercessor does not imply an absence of love and good will on the part of the Creator, but rather His provision for maintaining the inviolability of His just laws which cannot be set aside.

Jesus is spoken of as a high priest after the order of Melchisedec. Melchisedec was a type or figure of Christ as king and priest, for in this ancient figure the priestly and kingly office

were united. The name "Melchisedec" means "king of righteousness"; and as Melchisedec ruled over a city called "Salem", meaning "peace", he was also 'king of peace'. How harmoniously and beautifully the various features of the Bible fit into each other when we properly understand them.

Here, then, we have the King of glory, who as the King of kings and Lord of lords will bring universal peace and blessing to the world by establishing righteousness. In the book of Revelation He is shown as overcoming the great organization of the wicked one and completely destroying it, thus making way for the kingdom of light, life and love divine.

But let us review some of the scriptures which tell of this great Ruler. His coming was foretold about four thousand years before He actually came into the world. Our first parents were told that 'the offspring of the woman should bruise the serpent's head'. This was but another way of saying that some day a great deliverer would be born into the world and that he would be the one who would overcome the Devil and destroy his works. Subsequently it was shown that this great leader would be one of the descendants of Abraham, to whom God said, "In thee and thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." This promise was confirmed to Abraham's son Isaac, and to Isaac's son Jacob, who later was called "Israel". Thus it was definitely established that the coming universal king would be born of Israel. By a prophecy inspired by the holy spirit of God, it was made known that Jacob's son Judah would be the progenitor of the promised seed. But when or of what particular family he would be born remained a mystery until at the time of David, king of Israel, the promise was narrowed down to the Davidic line. It was promised that one of David's descendants would be an everlasting king.

Mary, the mother of Jesus, was a descendant of David through his son Nathan. This particular line had been lost in obscurity, but it was protected by Jehovah, while the line of descent was carefully preserved in the records which Israel kept of all its families. When the birth of Jesus was announced, the angel said to Mary, "Thou shalt . . . bring forth a son, and shalt call his name Jesus. He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David: and he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever; and of his kingdom there shall be no end." (Luke 1:31-33) This was in fulfilment of Isaiah's prophecy (9:6, 7), "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful Counseller, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever."

Before Jesus' death, resurrection and ascension, He promised His disciples a place in His kingdom, assuring them that they should possess the kingdom, inasmuch as it was God's good pleasure to give it to them. (Luke 12:32) This same promise extends to all of Jesus' faithful followers. It is to this comparatively small group that Jesus' promises and instructions are given. These have been called upon to endure much persecution, difficulty and suffering because of their loyalty to Him, but to them is the assurance: "If we suffer, we shall also reign with him." (2 Tim. 2:12) For them, hardships for Jesus are indeed but light afflictions while they look not at the things that are seen but at the unseen things which God has in reservation for them. For them God is working out a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Their present experiences are intended to prepare them for the glorious position they are to hold when the times of regeneration and reconstruction bring to the world the long-sought-for peace. So the Apostle Peter says, "But the God of all grace, who hath called us unto his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you." "Rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that, when his glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy." (1 Pet. 5:10; 4:13) In Revelation these are pictured as standing with Christ upon Mount Zion, which represents the official part of God's kingdom. Of them it is said that 'they follow the Lamb [representing Jesus] wheresoever He goes'.—Rev. 14:1, 4.

They have part in the first resurrection and shall be priests of God and of Christ and shall reign with him a thousand years. The thousand years are the times of reconstruction, during which the world will be restored to perfect har-

mony with God and consequent happiness, peace and contentment.

Realizing the wonderful position these loyal followers of Christ are to occupy, we can appreciate why at present they are called upon to endure something for His sake. It should not surprise us that true Christians do not get on in the world. They are not popular, for Jesus had said to them, "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." They are not appreciated any more than Jesus was appreciated in His time. Nevertheless, they are and have been the salt of the earth and are the truest and best friends of their fellow men. Their experiences enable them to sympathize with others, and while they are seldom rich in material things, they are rich spiritually. They are rich in faith, as states the Apostle James, and to them are given the promises of exceeding riches of grace.

These, then, together with Christ as their Head, will constitute the supreme governing body that will administer the affairs of the world in the age that is now dawning. They will not merely have to do with affairs international, but will also instruct the nations with regard to policies of internal government. Education, transportation, and every conceivable interest of the human family will in some manner be supervised and directed so as to be in exact line with the requirements of perfect justice. No injustices or unrighteousness will be tolerated then. Nothing shall hurt or destroy in all the world, for the earth shall be full of the true knowledge of Jehovah, not merely a superficial or counterfeit knowledge.

As already intimated, these kingly and priestly rulers will have earthly representatives. Who will they be? The eleventh chapter of Hebrews calls to our attention an array of faithful, Godly people who lived before Christ. These could not be followers of Jesus, of course. Jesus was the first of the ruling class, and He was the one who opened up the way for others to that position of honor. Therefore those who lived before He came into the world could not be of the heavenly kingdom class. The Apostle Paul, however, assures us that they received a good report through faith, and that they are to have a better resurrection than the world of mankind. These are the fathers who in the forty-fifth Psalm are referred to as the princes who are to reign in all the earth. The world of mankind will be privileged to come in touch with these, for they will be seen of men. Thus we read, "Ye shall see Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the prophets in the kingdom of God." Further, we are told that others will in due time share with them the honors of the Kingdom. "They shall come from the east, and from the west, and from the north, and from the south, and shall sit down in the kingdom of God"; that is, they will assume positions in the affairs of the Kingdom when they are qualified to do so.

The worthy ones of the Old Testament will no doubt retain the position of chief honor among men as the representatives of the invisible Christ body beyond human sight. Of that time we read, "Behold a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment." This refers to Jesus and His followers unitedly as "king", and to these worthies as "princes". Then we are told that "the eyes of them that see shall not be dim: and the ears of them that hear shall hearken". This confirms the statement of the prophet to the effect that "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord". Even the heart of the stupid shall understand knowledge, and the tongue of the stammerers shall be ready to speak plainly. "The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the churl said to be bountiful." (Isa. 32:5) This condition will establish society upon a basis of real worth and will result in righteousness' controlling the interests of the people. Further, we are told that then judgment shall dwell in the earth which was formerly like a wilderness, and righteousness remain in the fruitful field of humanity. "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever. And my people [the willing and obedient] shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places."—Isa. 32:16-18.

Thus the desire of mankind for peace and righteousness and happiness will be fulfilled. God's provisions meet all the needs of the situation. A wise, just and all-powerful government will be in control of all the affairs of the earth and will administer them for the benefit of the people as a whole, and not for the advantage of the few.

The Bible thus again proves itself to be inspired and the revelation of God's glorious purposes. Just at a time when the world is beginning to realize the need, the Book of books comes with the assurance of this wonderful provision

which God has made to bring universal peace to the world.

Finally, the time is here for these prophecies to be fulfilled. The evidences multiply on every hand that we are already in the transition period and that the new age, the new world, is upon us. These evidences are graphically portrayed in numerous scriptures which are corroborated by the signs of the times and current events. These are helpfully explained in *The Harp of God, Deliverance,* and other books written by Judge Rutherford. The sole object of that writer and his associates is to point to present-day developments of God's purposes and to proclaim by radio, by word of mouth and by the printed page that "the Kingdom of heaven is at hand", and that peace on earth, good will to men, will soon be a glorious reality.

The Radio Witness Work

MEMPHIS, Tex. "On last Sunday I was permitted to listen in on an address by Judge Rutherford, if I got the name correctly, and was so interested that I tried to get the name of a book or pamphlet which he said I might get by writing to your address. You may know what it is. The address was very instructive and in my line of study, but I was not prepared to take down the title and the address."

OMAHA, Nebr. "Your Sunday morning talks interest me very much and I would be pleased indeed to receive a copy of them in their entirety. While I am only one of your listeners (and there must be millions), nevertheless I feel I would like to thank you for the great work you are doing, and the enlightenment and good I have received from your talks. May God bless and prosper you in the good work you are doing for Him."

AKRON, Ohio. (To Station WGAR, Cleveland) "I am writing through your station to the Red and Blue networks in general in regard to J. F. Rutherford's talks on religion. I feel the same as many others undoubtedly feel. That is, if Judge Rutherford has been denied the right of free speech over these two broadcasting chains, in regard to expressing his views on the Word of God, it is a grave injustice and in direct violation of the constitution, a suppression of free speech. Our constitution allows every American to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, so long as God is held as the Supreme Being. And if the above networks have been a party to this oppression I hope you receive a million letters in protest."

From a Radio Station Manager

[Comments on Judge Rutherford's addresses, received from a radio station manager in Colorado. The manager's personal comments appear in brackets.]

PROMINENT member of Ministerial Alliance stated he felt the talks were propaganda designed to hurt the recognized churches of the country and wished he could do something about it. [*Maybe he does.*]

Prominent Catholic leader, lay, called up and said he wanted to know what time the lecture was on the air, because he had had many comments about it and about the way certain matters were presented, and he wanted to hear one himself so he could see what [this station] was saying about Catholics. [Expect to hear from him again in a few days or next time we see him.]

Pentacostal minister who broadcasts every Sunday said that he enjoyed hearing the lectures occasionally to see if there were any points he could find different answers to. [He didn't say whether he succeeded or not.]

A listener called up September 27 after the lecture and said he enjoyed the lecture, and wanted the address of Watchtower again so he could write for bulletin. Numerous others have called in, stating that they enjoyed lecture, and listened regularly. Also had a letter from a man in Iowa who wanted to know when Rutherford's lectures were on the air in ———, for he intended to visit this vicinity soon and wanted to be sure he heard the lectures.

What the Church Has Done

ROGER W. BABSON, famous statistician, is out with a book entitled *Fundamentals of Prosperity,* in which he says:

It is the church which has created America, which has developed our schools, which has created our homes, which has built our cities, which has developed our industries, which has made our hospitals, charities, and which has done everything that is worth while in America. Try as you will, you cannot separate the factor of religion from economic development. We have figures charted back for the past fifty years. Whenever this line of religious interest turns downward and reaches a low level, history shows that it is time to prepare for a reaction and depression in business conditions. Every great panic we have ever had has been foreshadowed by a general decline in observance of religious principles.

We wonder at Mr. Babson's saying just enough to whet our curiosity and then dropping such an interesting theme. We carry it further.

It is the church that created the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and "the rocks and rills, the woods and templed hills" between them; the church cut down our trees and dug out their stumps; the church picked off the stones and planted our orchards, fields and gardens; the church milked our cows, pitched our hay and chopped our wood; the church made us wash our face and hands and comb our hair; the church licked us for telling fibs, for fighting at school, and for raiding orchards and berry patches; the church dug our coal and iron ore, built our railroads, roads and bridges; the church looked to see if our ears and the back of our necks were clean; the church darned our socks, patched our trousers, and kept our underwear mended; the church ran our typewriters, printing presses and mowing machines; the church dug our potatoes and gathered the apples off the trees; the church put the rings around Saturn, washed the dishes, did the baking, and spanked the kids and put them to bed when they well deserved it; the church got up at four o'clock in the morning and hustled till after dark to bring in enough provender for the hungry. The church dug the canals on Mars, put the man in the moon, located Niagara Falls right where it is and saw to it that, come Saturday night, everybody in the house was well washed and had the nails trimmed on each of the four corners of his body. Next day the church did a big wash, shod six teams of horses and put new spokes in three of the four wheels on the old democrat wagon. Some church!

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