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**THE** The New Year and the Old

# CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN



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CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE, PANAMA



### Wise Men from the East

Delwin Rees Buckner

A caravan of camels treads its way  
Through sands that glisten in the moonlight glare,  
Dry, dreary dunes of weary waste—and bare—  
Which idle breezes tumble in their play;  
Yet—sweet as perfume from a rose of May—  
A fragrance scents the still, hushed desert air  
Of myrrh and frankincense which pilgrims bear  
To offer to a King, born far away.

What faith these Magi cherished to obey  
The dictates of the star, which beckoned them  
To follow those bright, lustrous rays it shed  
Until at length, one night, when shades of gray  
Had fallen over sleeping Bethlehem  
They found their Lord within His manger-bed.



# THE Caribbean Watchman

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## THE OUTLOOK

### The Price of "Peace"

To show that the world today is weary of the "armed" peace which it is trying to maintain, we quote the following paragraphs from the *New York World*:

Nearly one-half of the German budget for 1911, amounting in all to \$730,000,000, is made up of appropriations for the army and navy. The estimated expenditure for the army is \$200,000,000 and for the navy \$110,000,000.

Germany is thus paying one-seventh of the cost of the insane rivalry in national armament which Lloyd-George has computed at the enormous annual total of \$2,250,000,000. It is spending every three years the equivalent of the five milliards of francs received from France as a war indemnity after the defeat of 1871, merely to maintain its military establishment on a peace footing.

This is "peace" at a price no less exorbitant than war. The withdrawal of \$310,000,000 from productive industry in a single year to build Dreadnoughts and support an idle soldiery amounts in effect to a peace indemnity fully as burdensome in its ultimate results as a war tax. That it is paid not in burning fields and looted homes but in a cost of living that means penury in countless households does not alter its essential nature.

— ★ ★ —

### Sunday-law Agitation in the Republic of Panama

Last October a bill was presented before the Panamanian National Assembly which provided for the closing on Sunday in the Republic of Panama of all factories, stores and other places of business in which work is carried on in that day. After much opposition on the part of certain legislators

and private citizens, the bill finally passed the Assembly but was afterwards vetoed by the President. Nevertheless, the insistent champions of Sunday rest succeeded in getting it passed again even over his veto. It was less successful, however, when it reached the Supreme Court, the judges of that body deciding adversely to the bill, declaring all such legislation to be unconstitutional.

Many of the nations of the world from the days of Constantine in the 4th century until the present time, have enacted Sunday laws, but wherever they have been enforced, they have invariably led to persecution. It is impossible for them to benefit anyone at any time, and they are capable of doing great evil.

Man is endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which should certainly be included the right to work or not to work and the right to rest or not to rest according to one's individual choice in the matter. Sunday laws, however, force men to rest when it is their God-given privilege to work if they wish to; furthermore they try to force men to be religious by compelling them to rest on Sunday, which is a religious day, even though, personally, they do not choose to be religious.

It is not the function of civil government to interfere with men in the free exercise of their inherent, God-given rights; on the contrary, governments are instituted among men for the very purpose of protecting them in these. This is what the Constitution of the Republic of Panama

repeatedly promises to every resident within its territory, and any laws that would interfere with such good principles of government should be condemned as not only unjust but highly injurious as well.

— ★ ★ —

### The Flying-Machine

For about forty years men have been trying to learn how to fly. They have dreamed and written and experimented on the perilous and difficult feat of imitating the birds as they cleave the air in their flight, and they have at last realized their dreams. The flying-machine is a success although the various experiments have cost the lives of many of the most daring and

venturesome of the aviators. At first ascensions were effected in ungainly balloons but, later, successful attempts were made in rudely-constructed aeroplanes. The passion to conquer the air and bring even that element into subjection has been so strong that it would admit of no failure. "Defeat" was an unknown word outside of the vocabulary of the birdman.

Modern ingenuity has endeavored to reduce the philosophy of aerial navigation to a science, and, more and more, the efforts they have expended toward effecting this have been rewarded with flattering success, so that today it is no uncommon thing to see monster dirigibles flying through the

air at the rate of thirty-five or more miles an hour and carrying from ten to twenty passengers.

Birdmen have at last become successful competitors of the feathered dwellers of the air. The papers are full of their exploits and feats of daring. To such a degree have aeroplanes been perfected that they have been able to reach a height of almost ten thousand feet and attain a speed of seventy miles an hour flying across country.

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### Dangerous Precedents

Lawlessness is certainly increasing in the world at the present time. We have had a few examples of it recently in the destruction by dynamite of the *Times* building in Los Angeles, California, when twenty-one lives were lost in a moment of time and more than a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed; the recent great railroad strike in France when the instigators of it attempted to paralyze the industries of the country and by that means force the government to accede to their demands; the open threats of the Socialistic Democrats in Germany to overthrow the mon-



Chulalongkorn, Late King of Siam

archy and establish a republic in its place; the revolution in Portugal and the rebellion in Mexico, the object of which is to place another man than Diaz in the presidential chair.

Equal to these for daring was the recent mutiny which occurred on several of the biggest and most efficient vessels of the Brazilian navy. The sailors waited until the admiral of the fleet had gone ashore, and then mutinied, killing him later when he returned and tried to restore order, together with several of the other officers who refused to take part in the movement. Later the big guns were trained on Rio de Janeiro itself, and a few shots were fired which, fortunately, did but little damage. A wireless telegram was then sent to the President in which the mutineers apologized for their behavior and asked for amnesty. They demanded more pay in future for their services as well as better treatment. The Government found itself in a very trying position, so rather than run the risk of a bombardment not only of Rio de Janeiro but probably of other Brazilian cities as well, it decided to come to terms with the seditious sailors and grant their demands.

To say the least, all of the acts of disorder which we have mentioned, are exceedingly dangerous precedents, for in these critical times when all the world is filled with lawlessness, other armies and navies, confederations of labor or capital, as well as political parties with radical sentiments are apt to be emboldened to imitate the bad examples that have recently been set them.

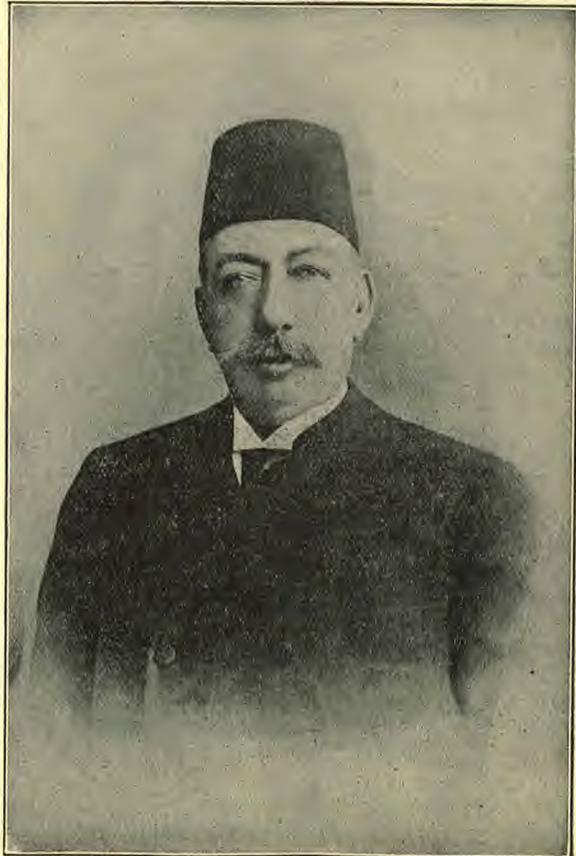
Right here the question naturally arises, Why all this destruction and murder which is filling the earth with woe today? Why do men desire to shed the blood of their fellow men and destroy their prop-

erty? We should answer this query by stating that it is our belief that the principal reason for all this is that mankind in general is in rebellion against God and His government. If men fail to respect the law of their Creator, is it to be supposed that they will submit themselves any more willingly to the established laws and statutes of the land?

— ★ ★ —

## Turkey

Everybody supposed the trouble in the Levant was definitely settled when two years ago the Young Turks successfully overthrew the Ottoman despotism and established a new regime, which gave the people a constitutional government and a more progressive sultan; but recent sinister rumors from Constantinople, due largely to a



Mohammed V. Sultan of Turkey

financial stringency there, cause us to wonder if the "Eastern Question" is not really up again for readjustment.

We have repeatedly published in the columns of the CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN that, according to the prophecies of Daniel, one of the greatest and grandest of all historians, the vexed Eastern Question, particularly as it concerns the Turkish Empire, will not be settled, but will continue to menace Christendom until the Turk is driven out from Europe and finally comes to his end, which the Bible informs us will be just prior to the second coming of Christ.

To show that statesmen of the day as well as Bible students see a never-ending source of trouble in the Turkish question, we quote the following from *The South African Sentinel* which was translated from a French review called the *Bibliothèque Universelle*.

"During the larger part of the past century, the Ottoman Empire—in a half-dying state—has been able to live only on account of the rivalries and the jealousies of the great European Powers. . . . As a division of its territory or its conquest by one or two powers seemed impossible, the Turkish regime was accepted as the lesser evil. When this regime became decidedly too tyrannical, and when some of its people rose up in rebellion, they were helped in obtaining their freedom. Thus Greece, Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria became autonomous, under the suzerainty of the Porte, and finally entirely free. . . .

"The Ottoman Empire has thus been diminished, and every progress made in Europe has made it weaker. . . . Several times Russia tried its luck, only to see herself stopped just as she was preparing to seize her coveted prey. Ever since, her policy has consisted in letting Turkey sink under her own weight, while watching for a chance to *materialize her dream*—in which the whole Russian nation concurs—to *make her home in Turkey with Constantinople as her capital*. . . .

"Let us look first at the Ottoman Empire. Marvelous as the turn-about of young Turkey has been, one must still ask himself if it is not like a beautiful flower

blooming suddenly upon a heap of corruption, but destined to lose its brilliant colors in a few days. Indeed, the most sober-minded observers consider the enterprise of the Ottoman revolutionists not only as a most extraordinary one, but also, from the human standpoint, as an impossible one.

"How can a bond of unity sufficiently strong and elastic be established between nationalities—Turks, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Servians, Albanians—who until recently hated each other with a hatred which could be satisfied with nothing less than murder, incendiarism and torture? . . .

"If the new government of Constantinople had lost its balance, it would probably have opened *one of the most formidable crises of which the world has been a witness*. . . . Bulgaria thought herself strong enough to beat the Turks and take Constantinople. Europe would have opposed this move, and thus would have been unloosed the scramble that has long been hanging over the Ottoman Empire, and *will take place as soon as its neighbors see the approach of its final doom*. . . .

"Whatever chances of success might be on their side, the directors of the Turkish movement knew also that a war with Bulgaria or Austria would be almost certain to open *a fearful crisis which has long been foreseen and warded off by all kinds of expedients, a crisis involved in the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire, and which, to all appearances, would unloose a general war and bring about the complete transformation of the Old World*."

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### Count Tolstoy's Pathetic End

The sad news has reached us of the death of Russia's great literary genius and philosopher, Count Leo Tolstoy, "one of the greatest moral forces of his generation." The *Review of Reviews* pays him this tribute of respect:

Tolstoy had maintained for years that the simplicity, frankness and essential kindness of the peasants make them the nearest class on earth to the ideal Christian. He had been trying, against the wishes of his family, to live the life of the peasant. Since his estate passed into the hands of his wife and son, high rents and cheap labor have been introduced, as well as other commercial methods of raising rev-

enue. The increase of poverty in his peasant villages consequent upon the use of these methods had severely tried the aged philosopher. Recently he was offered a large sum of money for an unpublished novel, but he refused to copyright it. His wife opposed this course as unwise, and the spirit of the old idealist was still further tried. A few days after his flight Tolstoy was heard of at a small place known as Astopova, about seventy miles from Moscow. He had spent some days in a convent, under the care of his sister Maria, who is a nun. His disappearance prostrated his wife and family. The exposure of travel without any comforts, even without sufficient funds, told severely on the aged man, now in his eighty-third year, and when his favorite daughter, Alexandra, reached him at the little hamlet where he was lodged with the railroad station master, she found him suffering severely from exposure. The end came quietly on November 20, and the remains were taken to Yasnaya, Polyana, for burial. Tolstoy had been unpractical and out of tune with the spirit of the age in which he lived. The world severely criticized him for inflicting martyrdom upon an unwilling wife and family whom he loved. No man is justified in doing this for the sake of any of his theories, however noble and exalted. Nevertheless, as this *Review* remarked, in an article which we published two years ago upon the celebration of Tolstoy's eightieth birthday, 'just so long as simple, moral truths and the honest radical life of a fearless man who squares his conduct by his religion continue to inspire the admiration and emulation of mankind, so long will Leo Tolstoy remain one of the greatest moral forces of human history.' He was one of the great figures of all time."

The *Independent* pays the following tribute to the fallen Russian:

"Count Tolstoy died where he would have died, in a peasant's hut. But around that hut the world watched, knowing that its strangest and greatest literary genius was passing away.

"The Church was forced to give him its condemnation. It could not do otherwise, it being such a Church as it is, and he could not speak otherwise, it being such a Church and he being such a prophet. He condemned it with all the fierce-

ness of Elijah or Ezekiel. He knew it had lost spiritual life, that it was worldly and not Christly, and he said so, in obedience to Christ and reckless of consequences. So they forbade him the sacraments of the Church and Christian burial. But that he accepted. He is buried under a tree where the peasants he loved gather, a sort of Oak of Mamre, which henceforth will be one of the world's shrines of pilgrimage.

"Thus passes away the world's greatest author and democrat. For he, born to the nobility, with their tastes and their training, was, by conviction, of the common people, of the poor mujiks, whose most intense desire it was to be one of them that he might lift them up; and because in him "love hath abounded more than glory abounds," because in thus descending to assume the peasant's lot he did not lessen or degrade his own nature, the world's honor will ever be given to him who sought heights of self-abnegation to which it could not follow."

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#### New Year's Thoughts

Let us walk softly, friend;  
For strange paths lie before us, all untrod,  
The New Year, spotless from the hand of God,  
Is thine and mine, O friend!

Let us walk straightly, friend;  
Forget the crooked paths behind us now;  
Press on with steadier purpose on our brow  
To better deeds, O friend!

Let us walk gladly, friend;  
Perchance some greater good than we have known  
Is waiting for us, or some fair hope flown  
Shall yet return, O friend!

Let us walk humbly, friend;  
Slight not the heart's-ease blooming round our feet;  
The laurel blossoms are not half so sweet,  
Or lightly gathered, friend.

Let us walk kindly, friend;  
We cannot tell how long this life shall last,  
How soon these precious years be overpast;  
Let love walk with us, friend.

Let us walk quickly, friend;  
Work with our might while lasts our little stay,  
And help some halting comrade on the way;  
And may God guide us, friend!

—Lillian Gray, in *The Young Idea*

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"In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening withhold not thine hand." Eccl. 11: 6.



# We Have Seen His Star



BY MRS. E. G. WHITE

**N**OW when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying, Where is He that is born King of the Jews, for we have seen His star in the East, and are come to worship Him?"

The wise men from the East were philosophers. They belonged to a large and influential class that included men of noble birth and comprised much of the wealth and learning of their nation. Among these were many who imposed on the credulity of the people. Others were upright men who were honored for their integrity and wisdom. Of this character were the wise men who came to Jesus.

The light of God is ever shining amid the darkness of heathenism. As these magi studied the starry heavens, and sought to fathom the mystery hidden in their bright paths, they beheld the glory of the Creator. Seeking clearer knowledge, they turned to the Hebrew Scriptures. In their own land were treasured prophetic writings that predicted the coming of a divine teacher.

The wise men had seen a mysterious light in the heavens upon that night when the glory of the Lord flooded the hills of Bethlehem. As the light faded, a luminous star appeared, and lingered in the sky. It was not a fixed star nor a planet, and the phenomenon excited the keenest interest. That star was a distant company of shining angels, but of this the wise men were ignorant. Yet they were impressed that the star was of special import to them. They consulted priests and philosophers, and searched the scrolls of the ancient record. The prophecy of Balaam had declared, "There shall come a star out of Jacob, and a scepter shall rise out of Israel." Could this strange star have been sent as a harbinger of the Promised One? The magi had welcomed the

light of heaven-sent truth; now it was shed upon them in bright rays. Through dreams they were instructed to go in search of the new-born Prince.

As by faith Abraham went forth at the call of God, "not knowing whither he went;" as by faith Israel followed the cloud to the promised land, so did these Gentiles go forth to find the promised Saviour. The eastern country abounded in precious things, and the magi did not set out empty-handed. It was the custom to offer presents as an act of homage to princes or other personages of rank, and the richest gifts the land afforded were borne as an offering to Him in whom all the families of the earth were to be blessed. It was necessary to journey by night in order to keep the star in view; but the travellers beguiled the hours by repeating traditional sayings and prophetic utterances concerning the One they sought. At every pause for rest they searched the prophecies, and the conviction deepened that they were divinely guided. While they had the star before them as an outward sign, they had also the inward evidence of the Holy Spirit, which was impressing their hearts, and inspiring them with hope. The journey, though long, was a happy one to them.

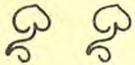
They have reached the land of Israel. Entering the holy city, they repair to the temple. Their arrival was quickly noised throughout Jerusalem, and their strange errand created an excitement among the people, which penetrated to the palace of King Herod. The wily Edomite was aroused at the intimation of a possible rival. He now invited the magi to a private interview. A tempest of wrath and fear was raging in his heart, but he preserved a calm exterior, and received the strangers courteously. He inquired at what time the star had appeared, and professed to hail with

joy the intimation of the birth of Christ. He bade his visitors, "Search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found Him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship Him also." So saying, he dismissed them to go on their way to Bethlehem.

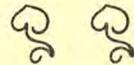
The wise men departed alone from Jerusalem. The shadows of night were falling as they left the gates, but to their great joy they again saw the star, and were directed to Bethlehem. They had received no such intimation of the lowly estate of Jesus as was given to the shepherds. After the long journey they had been disappointed by the indifference of the Jewish leaders, and had left Jerusalem less confident than when they entered the city. At Bethlehem they found no royal guards stationed to protect the new-born King. None of the world's honored men were in attendance. Jesus was cradled in a manger. His parents, uneducated peasants, were His only guardians. Could this be He of whom it was written, that he should "raise up the tribes

of Jacob," and "restore the preserved of Israel;" that He should be "a light to the Gentiles," and for "salvation unto the ends of the earth?"

"When they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary His mother, and fell down and worshipped Him." Beneath the lowly guise of Jesus, they recognized the presence of Divinity. They gave their hearts to Him as their Saviour, and then poured out their gifts,— "gold, and frankincense, and myrrh." What a faith was theirs! It might have been said of the wise men from the East, as afterward of the Roman centurion, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." The wise men had not penetrated Herod's design toward Jesus. When the object of their journey was accomplished, they prepared to return to Jerusalem, intending to acquaint him with their success. But in a dream they received a divine message to hold no further communication with him. Avoiding Jerusalem, they set out for their own country by another route.



## The New Year



By LILLIAN S. CONNERLY

**A**NOTHER year—as we mortals count time—is dying. As we listen to its knell our hearts grow tender and our minds are quickened as a thousand thoughts, quite as varied as they are numerous, struggle for recognition—thoughts of sadness for the old year, of hope for the new one; of gladness and of sorrow; of resolves and doubts—doubts because those same resolves have so many times before miscarried. Yet, notwithstanding all this, there is within us still a hope that we should do better next time. How glad we are that there is yet an opportunity, a new year, another beginning for us! It seems to come to us like a gentle admonition from our Heavenly Father, "Try again, my child."

All of this—and more as well—passes in hurrying panorama before the mind until,

overcome by emotion, we realize more fully our utter weakness and kneel helpless before the Infinite, confiding our desires and fears to that One who is always able to turn our past defeats into victory, give strength in the place of weakness and help us to carry from the year now dying lessons and experiences which will make the new year a successful one. It is a beautiful plan that divides the time of our earthly pilgrimage into years, giving us a new beginning at the end of every 365 days—a time to think over what has already passed during our lives and to reflect upon what is likely to take place in the days before us. God in his wisdom permits us to remember in order that we may profit by the mistakes of the past and he may indeed be considered a wise man, who often sits down, as it were,

to ponder well the path which he has already trod that in the future he may appropriate the lessons learned.

The future we always view with more or less uncertainty for we cannot know positively what it may have in store for us. Nevertheless, to a certain extent, the power lies within our own selves to determine what it shall be. We know that we shall be proved and tested and that we shall have to meet disappointments but we know also that in all these things there will be opportunities to conquer and become stronger and nobler because we have overcome. Let us enter into this new year with large hopes and pleasant anticipations. There will be opportunities to form new associations which will bring us happiness. Let us choose only the best of these. If prosperity in business bring rich returns, we may well rejoice, but in all we ought not forget the friendly admonition of the wise man: "If riches increase, set not your heart upon them;" and we should remember also what Paul says, "They that will be rich, fall into temptation and a snare." Unless we use the wealth God gives us to His glory and honor the possession of it will only prove our final ruin.

But if all the blessings of life seem to pass us by in the coming year, we need not be dismayed. If one or many friends prove untrue, it is hardly probable that they will all forsake us and, even though this should be the case, we know there is one Friend "that sticketh closer than a brother." He has promised us that he will never forsake us nor leave us.

If prosperity in business seem to pass us by, we can at least be assured that we shall be provided with the necessities of life and so may comfort ourselves with Paul's exhortation. "Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content." If some position of honor of which we deemed ourselves worthy is given to another, may it not be that David's reproof can apply to us, "Thou hast done foolishly in lifting up thyself," and, if so, let us take the advice that he proffers for such a time: "Lay thy hand upon thy mouth." And if that worst of all calamities—ill health—should overtake us, let us remember this gracious promise: "The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing; thou wilt make all his bed in sickness." And if the "pale Reaper" sometime remove from our midst a loved one; there still remains to us the glorious hope of a resurrec-

tion, and a glad reunion with him or her again. Then let us be glad and praise God for his mercy and goodness.

In each passing day of the new year every soul may find something of happiness. This will come in seeking to glorify God and trying to make others happy and hopeful. When we offer our best wishes to our friends on New Year's Day and wish them success and happiness, let us pledge ourselves at the same time that we do this that we will do all in our power as well to make these wishes a reality by kindness and benevolence as also by forgetting self in seeking the good of others, and, above all, let us be loyal to our Maker, always endeavoring to understand and do His will. This will bring us the truest happiness which is what we most sincerely wish for every reader of the WATCHMAN during the year 1911.

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### The New Year

By the Late Uriah Smith

Why hail we thus each new-born year,  
With voice of joy and scenes of mirth?  
What room for gay and festive cheer,  
While woe and darkness span the earth,  
While sin and suffering, pain and death, still throw  
Their baleful shadow over all below?

Earth trembles at the cannon's roar,  
War's murderous visage scours the plain,  
Its fairest spots are drenched with gore,  
Its fruitful fields are piled with slain,  
And what are all these slow revolving years,  
But funeral pageants of distress and tears?

Yet glad we hail each New Year's morn,  
For from the great high throne of heaven  
A royal fiat forth has gone,  
A glorious word to earth is given:  
Behold, says He who looks creation through,  
Where sin has marred My works I make anew—

New earth to smile before His face,  
New heavens in crystal beauty dressed,  
New years to run a guiltless race,  
New joys for each immortal breast,  
New flowers upspringing from the sinless sod,  
New waters sparkling from the throne of God.

New bodies for these feeble forms,  
New life from e'en the mouldering tomb,  
New skies unrent by raging storms,  
New beauty, new, unfading bloom,  
New scenes the eternal era to begin,  
Of peace for war, of righteousness for sin.

Speed then away, O tardy year!  
Fly quickly, hours that intervene!  
Groaning we wait the time when tears  
Shall be but things that once have been.  
Dawn, thou blest morn, so long in promise given,  
The glorious, glad new year of God and heaven.

# The Second Advent

By W. S. HYATT

**L**EST any should think that the work of Christ was finished on earth when He went away, the apostle Paul wrote to the Hebrews: "And unto them that look for Him shall He appear the second time." While Jesus was with His disciples, He told them He was going away, and this caused sorrow to fill their hearts. Then Jesus spoke these cheering words to them: "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in Me. In My Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you; I will come again." Blessed promise to the child of God!—"I will come again." But when He comes, is He to remain in this world of sin and sorrow? Ah, no: hear his words. "I will come again, and receive you unto Myself, that where I am, there ye may be also."

## Manner of His Coming

When Jesus ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet, His disciples stood gazing into heaven trying to catch one more parting look at their Lord. The Father knew the sorrow and loneliness that filled their hearts, so He sent two angels to bear to them a message of comfort. "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus, which was taken up into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven" Acts 1: 11. Precious assurance—He will come again, but how? "*In like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven.*" They saw Him go up personally before them, and a cloud received Him out of their sight. The Revelator, speaking of His return, says, "Behold, He cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see Him." Rev. 1: 7. Just as He went up to heaven in a cloud so will He return. His coming will not be in secret, for Jesus declares that "as the lightning cometh out of the east and shineth even

unto the west; so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be." Matt. 24: 27. It is the "same Jesus" that went to heaven that will return. Language fails to express our gratitude for the promises that He whom we have learned to love here, will come again and take His people to dwell with Himself forevermore. Truly this is the "blessed hope" of which the apostle writes to Titus. Titus 2: 13.

## Object of His Coming

"Behold I come quickly; and My reward is with Me, to give every man according as his work shall be." Rev. 22: 12. Evidently this must be the time when every man reaps the harvest that he has sown, whether it be good or evil. Peter wrote to his fellow-workers, and exhorted them to faithfulness, for, said he, "When the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away." 1 Peter 5: 4. Truly that will be a wonderful day. We can but faintly understand why it is called the "great and notable day of the Lord." Acts 2:20.

Since the death of Abel, the multitudes of earth have passed into the grave one by one, but the time is coming when it will be said, "Awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust;" and at that time "the earth shall cast out the dead." Isa. 26: 19. But when will this take place? The apostle Paul writes to the Thessalonians that those who are asleep shall awake when "the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God" (1 Thess. 4: 16); and Jesus said, "All that are in their graves shall hear His voice and come forth." John 5: 28, 29. Oh, hasten, glad day, when loved ones are once more united, and can enter the country where sin and death shall reign no more.

## Signs of His Coming

As there were signs hung out in the heavens at the first advent, so there will be

signs showing the second advent near. "And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring." Luke 22: 25. Wherever the eye of the student of prophecy turns, he sees evidences that the great day of the Lord is approaching. God will hang out signs everywhere to attract the

attention of men and lead them to get ready to meet their Lord. In Noah's day the people would not believe that the flood was coming, and to-day we hear people on every side saying, that our earth is in its infancy. This is a lullaby song to put us to sleep, that we may be found unready in that great day.—*South African Signs of the Times.*

## True Greatness—A Lesson for Christmas

By L. A. REED

THE life of Christ throws light for all time on the great vexed problems of humanity. All the deep-pondered questions of the human heart have their answers in the illumination of His life.

Take, for example, the question of greatness? Who is really great? One summer morning nearly two thousand years ago, some poor laborers, mere men among men, standing on the shore of an Asiatic sea, asked the question of another Man even poorer and younger than themselves. They asked the question of Him because they believed that He was the Messenger sent by the Maker of the world to explain to man the meaning of human life.

"Who is the greatest?"

Hard as was the question, He answered it; and he answered it with finality and without hesitation. Who is greatest?

Tiberius Cæsar, the great Roman emperor, was then ruling with mighty sway over all the known world; but Christ did not point them to Cæsar. Phidias, the greatest Greek sculptor, had lived and carved his genius at Athens and at Olympia in lines of beauty never to be excelled; but He did not point to Phidias. Socrates, the greatest of the Greek philosophers, had sounded the depths of human knowledge and formulated life into principles; but he did not point to Socrates. He did not de-

signate any man then living or who in the ages to come would move the world with the triumphs of genius, as a Galileo or a Newton, a Dante or a Napoleon; and He left forever unmentioned the men we call the greatest and admire the most and love best to emulate because they carry uncounted millions in their possession.

No, He named not these. He called a little child, and "set him in the midst of them." What child was that? It was just a common, every-day child, an innocent child with no special beauty or power, but who from day to day did the little work given him, asking no petulant questions, cheerful and happy because he was alive, because he had loving friends, because he was not at war with God and his own conscience.

The birth of Christ as a babe in Bethlehem shows to us the worth of the child life and spirit. Christ by that birth has hallowed the child as one whom He would have us be like. When the wise men, journeying far, bowed at last before the manger where the young child lay, the little being they worshipped was truly as great as when He stood at the head of the angelic cohorts and shared the majesty and transcendent glory of God; neither childhood nor the manger lessened one whit the might of His greatness, nor dimmed the brightness of His actual glory.

Man can not recognize greatness apart from its trappings: greatness, to impress the human heart, must be accompanied by the pageant of ostentation and fanfaronade.

This is why man needs to unlearn the lesson of choosing pride and display. This is why he needs to learn the blessedness of a peaceful mind. This is why he should choose to be born again and become—in all that is worth the living—"as a little child."

### The Babe of Bethlehem

Lo! the Babe, where, glad, they found Him,  
By the chrismal light that crowned Him;  
See the shaggy shepherds round Him,  
Round His manger kneeling low!  
See the star-led Magi speeding,  
Priest and scribe the record reading,  
Craft and hate each omen heeding,  
Brooding swift the direful blow!

Vain the wrath of kings conspiring;  
Vain the malice demons firing;  
On the nations, long desiring,  
Lo, at last the Day-star shines.  
Earth shall bless the hour that bore Him,  
Unborn empires fall before Him,  
Unknown climes and tribes adore Him,  
In ten thousand tongues and shrines.

Crown Him, monarchs, seers, and sages!  
Crown Him bards, in deathless pages!  
Crown Him King of all the ages!  
Let the mighty anthem rise!  
Hark! the crash of tuneful noises;  
Hark! the children's thrilling voices;  
Hark! the world in song rejoices,  
Till the chorus shakes the skies!

Living Christ, o'er sin victorious,  
Dying Lamb, all-meritorious,  
Rising God, forever glorious,  
Take our hearts and songs, we pray,  
May we Thee by faith decrying,  
On Thy death for life relying,  
Rise to rapture never dying,  
Rise with Thee in endless day.

—George Lansing Taylor

## The Past Year

AS we take a retrospective view of the year that has just gone, the events which most attracted our attention were the deaths of England's peacemaker and king, Edward VII. and Count Leo Tolstoy; the tour of Europe by President Roosevelt; the visit paid our planet by Halley's comet; the rapid perfecting of aeroplanes and the progress made on the Panama Canal.

As we review the past year, one thing that forcibly impresses us is the phenomenal, world-wide

development of all industries, probably due in large part to the absence of any wars of consequence, which, too, seems strange as all the nations are strongly equipped for battle and there has been no lack of perplexing international problems to be adjusted any one of which might have provoked a general armed conflict.

In our survey of the great nations in their onward march towards greater attainments and a higher grade of civilization we see England still ahead, her people being possessed in a very high degree of the inestimable faculty of self-government, and the enviable capacity of controlling her vast colonial possessions; the United States, a marvel of national growth and unparalleled in the development of resources; and Germany, a colossus of strength, ambitious to secure for herself the dominant place in European politics, which is England's greatest rival for the supremacy of the seas.

Among the decadent nations and those which ceased to exist last year, are Corea, one of the oldest of nations before her absorption by the Japanese Empire, and Persia, at one time a world power, but now rapidly falling into the paws of the Russian bear. Because of the protection afforded them by the other nations, China and Turkey have been preserved from a forcible division.

At the present time the world ostensibly is enjoying almost universal peace; we do not behold our cities razed to the ground; our fields are not devastated by disastrous international or civil wars, and yet—is there peace in the earth today? There exists a bitter warfare between corporate wealth and organized labor which menaces every line of industry in the countries where it is being waged. Furthermore, a matter of fear are the schemes of unscrupulous political demagogues, who, if they could, would be as dangerous to the interests of a country as ambitious military leaders in the past have been.

During the past year Latin Europe has been kept in a state of almost constant agitation. In France where the economic and professional interests are so thoroughly organized, the socialistic labor leaders during the great strike intended blocking the wheels of industry all over that country. But though the strikers tied up business to a great extent, still all lawlessness and disorder was suppressed by the strong hand of the premier, Briand. This action on his part proved him to be not only an able and acute statesman but a patriot as well, having in view only the best interests of his country.

The struggle in Spain and Italy is not only for greater religious liberty. It is not a contest solely between clericals and anti-clericals; nor is it alone one between factions with republican sentiments

and those which hold monarchical ideas and favor the reigning dynasty. The struggle, described in as few words as possible, is for the modernization of dominant politics in Spain and of the Roman Catholic hierarchy as well.

Last year saw the end of the long and destructive civil war in Nicaragua as well as the suppression of two of minor consequence in Uruguay and Honduras. In Portugal, a revolution drove out the Braganza dynasty and established a republic in its place.

During the year just ended cities in various parts of the world have been visited by earthquakes. Perhaps the greatest sufferer was Cartago, Costa Rica. France, Japan, India and other countries suffered severely from floods, and in a few places there were tidal waves. The forest fires of the United States and Canada were more disastrous than usual during 1910. Storms at sea did much damage to shipping.

Man was not idle last year either. Much was accomplished by him in the way of subduing

the desert and the wilderness. Adverse forces of nature have been resisted and even made to serve man.

Medical science has been waging a successful warfare against the most insidious foes of the human race—cancer, tuberculosis, malaria and hookworm. The ravages of Asiatic cholera and bubonic plague have been stayed—for a time at least. Active campaigns have also been carried on against the opium traffic, the white slave trade, intemperance and immorality.

In the religious world there has been marked activity everywhere. The Roman Catholic Church has won signal victories in countries strongly Protestant such as the United States, England and Canada. In the non-Christian nations, steady and rapid advances have been made by the Protestant denominations. One hundred thousand missionaries are at the present time actively engaged in carrying the Gospel of salvation to the heathen of earth. Light is shining everywhere so that those who desire may know the will of God.

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 \* Christmas Thoughts \*  
 \* By B. E. CONNERLY \*  
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PEOPLE perhaps look forward to Christmas more than to any other of our annual holidays. The advent of our Saviour into this world to live as a man among men, was certainly a most important event for the human race. Angels heralded His birth to the shepherds in the following words: "Behold I bring good tidings of great joy which shall be for all the people; for there is born to you this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

Surely the gift by our Heavenly Father of a Saviour who can redeem man from sin, is the best of all tidings, and should cause us the greatest of joy. In response to Heaven's gracious gift let us, during this Christmas-tide, announce to a fallen world Him who alone can give rest and peace to the sad and weary soul.

The Saviour is humanity's most noble example. He lived a pure life and developed a spotless character worthy of our

imitation. Let us, then, think as He thought speak as He spoke, do as He did, strive to be what He was and only make friends and associates of those who follow His example.

To meditate upon the beautiful record Inspiration has left of the Saviour's life on earth, how he left an exalted place in the heavenly courts, came to earth and was born a humble babe in Bethlehem's lowly manger should inspire us with nobler and better thoughts.

Angels from Heaven announced the birth of Christ: they brought to earth a message of peace and good will. The shepherds were godly men though poor and unknown in the world. The wise men, however, were of a different class, being rich and of noble birth. Mary the mother of Jesus, was of a worthy family in Israel, being of the lineage of King David.

Simeon and Anna, two God-fearing servants of the Lord, prophesied of the

greatness of Christ when he was presented for the first time in the Temple. John the Baptist, the greatest of all prophets, declared Him to be the One "that taketh away the sins of the world," and God, Himself, said of Jesus: "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." What a Saviour is ours! Are we not justified in following in his footsteps.

Do not, however, set your heart on December 25 as being the date of the birth of Christ. There is no blessing in the day: the blessing comes from the Saviour. The Bible nowhere reveals the natal day of our Lord: therefore we ought not to dedicate any special day in honor of that event.

And even though we knew that Christ was born on December 25, that in itself would not make it a sacred day. Bible students, however, find conclusive evidence that our Lord was born much earlier in the year than the date usually assigned—probably sometime in the month of October.

A careful study of the history of December 25 will reveal that it is but a survival of the last day of the great heathen feast known as the Saturnalia, which was celebrated by the ancient Romans in a very licentious and immoral manner a few days before the close of the year. At the present time there are many who observe Christmas merely as an excuse for indulging their appetites and may these not better be said to be imitating the old pagan Saturnalia rather than celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the Saviour?

Yet, however we may regard Christmas Day, we can at any rate claim the promise of the angel: "Behold I bring good tidings of great joy." In these tidings there is all that the Christian's faith can grasp. There is more than peace and good will: there is Jesus, He who saves from sin; and there is Emmanuel, which, being interpreted, is, God with us.

### The Strength of Islam

The Turkish journals of Constantinople have been busy making up statistics as to the number of Mohammedans in the world. Though it is admittedly difficult to obtain

any but approximate figures, they arrive at the following totals:

The Ottoman Empire, 27,000,000; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 600,000; other Balkan States, 100,000; Russia, 24,000,000, out of a total population of 135,000,000; India, 60,000,000, of a total population of 250,000,000; China, 40,000,000; independent Asiatic States, 20,000,000; Java and neighboring islands, 25,000,000; Philippines, 500,000. This is considered satisfactory enough; but the journals point with pride to the progress of Islamism in Africa, where they find that the entire north and center are Mohammedans, and that by proselytism both pacific and "armed," the disciples of the prophet are rapidly winning the negroes of the interior to their religion and code of civilization; they estimate that the strength of Islam in Africa is no less than 60,000,000 to 70,000,000. In conclusion, the journals put the total number of Mohammedans in the world at 270,000,000, and affirm that this number is being rapidly augmented by conversions, as well as by the large birth-rate which is a feature of Moslem life.—*Christian*.

### Forgetting Does Not Settle Debts

If you owe a man some money, you may forget the fact, but the debt remains. Forgetting it does not pay it. You may forget your old debts to God. They may cause you no more pain. But they are there yet, unsettled, and some day they will find you out. Some day the remembrance will come back with terrible vividness. "Son, remember," said Abraham, in the Lord's parable, to the rich man, and then recalled to him the story of his earthly life. Memory does not perish in the life beyond. It revives.

You may write with lemon juice page after page and no trace is left. The writing sinks away and disappears. But expose the paper to the heat and every letter will come out in bold, clear outline. So we write our life's record. We see no trace and all seems lost and forgotten. But some day every word and act will flash out. Nothing that we do fails to be recorded. In the judgment day all will be brought out. Forgetfulness is a false standard.—*J. R. Miller*.

## Home and Health

### The Fruit of the Vine

From hills and vales, the world around,  
My fragrant clusters may be found,  
Each goblet filled with nectar sweet,  
To cheer and comfort man most meet.

When taken thus, I soothe his woe,  
And health to heart and limb bestow.  
I lend my charm to festal board,  
—E'en grace the table of the Lord.

But I, whose aim is but to bless,  
Have been betrayed and made a curse,  
My juice, from balm to poison grown  
By man's invention, now I own.

And, thus perverted, I can be  
To man a mortal enemy.  
I blight his home and curse his name  
And bring him ruin, loss and shame.

Instead of joy, comes up a moan;  
Instead of song a mortal groan.  
The ill I do no tongue can tell  
My name means death: the end is hell.

—Lillian S. Connerly.

### The Importance of Fresh Air and Sunlight

By MRS. A. F. HAINES

A few months ago I was hurriedly summoned to the bedside of a young lady who was suffering from a complication of diseases. The house, itself, was a large, two-story one with spacious, airy rooms artistically furnished. However, the young lady in question, in the place of selecting one of these, had—unfortunately for herself—chosen the darkest—and consequently the most unhealthful—room in the house. And—once installed in it—she had insisted upon continually keeping all the doors and windows closed so that hardly a breath of fresh air could enter. Poor girl! She did not know that by so doing she was keeping out of her room not only the pure air and sunlight but even life itself.

The sick-room should always be the brightest, sunniest and pleasantest one in the house. If there happen to be only one room, the sick member of the family should be given the lightest and most desirable spot in it. During the day, the sufferer

can spend a part or all of the time in the open air. People who are ill—if too weak to walk—may be carried on cots out-of-doors. It is very important that sick persons should live in the sunlight as much as possible because in every ray of the sun are life-giving and healing properties. Then too, disease-producing germs and microbes, when exposed to these bright rays, soon perish.

We can easily see the effect of sunlight upon vegetable life by comparing the growth of plants in dark caverns and dingy cellars where the rays of the sun seldom or never penetrate with their development in gardens or on the hillsides. How stunted and shrivelled is the plant that tries to mature in darkness! But its mate that flourishes beneath the warm rays of the sun,—how hardy and thrifty it is!

In the deep, secluded valleys of the Alps, where the sun is only seen for a few short hours during the day, the inhabitants suffer excessively from scrofula. The women especially have large goitres on their necks while many of the men are idiots or feeble-minded. Yet higher up on the side of the mountains an entirely different state of things exists. The people are strong, hardy and well-developed physically as well as mentally. As the two peoples live in essentially the same way, the only reason that can be assigned for the difference in health between them is that the inhabitants of the mountains receive more sunlight than those who live in the valleys below. Sick persons usually begin to improve in health almost immediately after a change of residence from their former sunless valleys to some point high up on the mountainside where the sun shines in more abundance.

Sunlight is recognized by all doctors to be a highly valuable agency in the treatment of disease. Hospitals—as is well known to everyone—are always constructed in such a way that the sun's rays can permeate every nook and corner of the sick-

rooms. The gratifying success which these institutions have had in restoring their patients to health, ought certainly to prove the usefulness of sunlight as a curative agency. All living and sick-rooms should be abundantly supplied with fresh air and sunshine. God is the One who makes the sun to shine and it is He, too who sends the showers of rain to purify the air,—that element so essential to man's health and well-being, which is taken into his lungs as food for the blood and, after being assimilated by it, is conveyed through the arteries to every tissue of his body.

### Come Ye Yourselves Apart

By MRS. M. H. CROTHERS

**M**OST of us from one cause or another, are physically weary when summer comes, and look forward longingly to holiday time and the going away it brings. But many of us do not really "go away," in the fullest and best sense of the term at all. "Going away" should if possible, mean cutting ourselves entirely free from everything that has formed our lives during the year, away from worrying troubles, away from depressing surroundings, away from one's daily self to seek for one's best self, and away from familiar places and people.

Most of us need this going away badly, and because so many of the world's workers have so little time for rest and recreation during the working months, the holiday should be made as much a real change as possible.

The Saviour advised his disciples to go "into a desert place" for the rest they needed, that, by so getting nearer to nature, they might gain a little more of the spirit which comes from communion with God in quiet hours amid the beauty and glory of the world which He created.

#### A Timely Holiday

Many a weary worker is helped to bear more, due to the timely holiday? Burdens which seem too heavy can be carried

more easily after rest. To seek for health is a duty. We cannot do our work as it ought to be done if we are ill and weary; and unless we try to keep ourselves as far as possible in a fit state to do it, we are neglecting an obvious duty.

Only a day's rest and change is better than nothing, and even a variety in our surroundings does good. I know one busy woman, who, when she gets very tired and weary of home, rearranges her room, changes the pictures and furniture, and so make a change. She says it refreshes her, and no doubt it does. Anything is better than to accustom our eyes to the same thing year in and year out, till we get heartily sick of it all.

And there are very few of us, who, if we make the effort, cannot do something to break the weary round of monotony. The wise question is not "What might I do if things were different?" but, "What can I do, situated as I am with things as they are?"

A rest at home is often as much needed, and does nearly as much good, as a long journey in search of health. Even our limitations are sometimes of immense good if they teach us to make the best of what we have. It is well, of course, if we can have a change of scenery; but if we stay at home, and yet "go away" in the sense of making things different in some way—no matter how small—from the ordinary routine, we shall probably be surprised to find how it refreshes and rests us. The very act of changing even minor things leads our thoughts into new channels, gives us new work to do. The interest in it is freshened; the sense of change has come into our life.

If we use our holiday aright, we shall gain from it not only the strength we need to fight our daily worries and cares, but, if we remember Christ's injunction, "Come ye apart," and try to spend the holiday that we feel He would approve, we shall also find strength to help us to fight onward and upward on the heavenly road, which will lead us at last to His side.

## Here and There

In Annam, 1,000 Chinese were recently drowned.

Every year in the United States about 13,000,000 cattle are slaughtered.

The population of the United States, including her possessions, is 101,100,000.

The greatest number of men that the Canal has employed at any one time was 38,676 on March 31, 1910.

Recently serious riots occurred between the Hindus and Mohammedans of Calcutta. 150 persons were injured.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science "faith" and Church, died December 3 at her home in Boston. She was ninety years old.

In North Carolina, U. S. A., there is a bridge over five miles long—the longest in the world. For 19,000 of its 26,668 feet it runs through water the depth of which is over twenty-one feet.

The Tlaxcala Indians who aided Cortes four centuries ago to conquer the Aztecs, recently revolted against the Mexican Government, but now are in full retreat before a force of federal troops.

When the Brazilian fleet recently revolted it was not the first time it had done so. In 1880, it helped to overthrow Dom Pedro's empire and establish a republic; four years ago the sailors also mutinied.

An Anglo-Russian agreement with Persia makes possible the construction of a railroad which will unite India with Europe. The cost will be about \$100,000,000. When completed, the trip from London to Bombay can be made in a week's time.

November 13 and 14 demonstrations hostile to the United States were made in Leon, Nicaragua. Reports from the scene of trouble state that forty persons were killed in the fighting which occurred between the people and the government troops.

"The Roman armies which ruled the world from about the 3rd century B. C. to the 8th century A. D., were probably the finest, comparatively, that have ever existed, more because of their perfect discipline and organization than because of individual prowess, which had previously been the main feature of hostile armies."

"General Kuropatkin had in round numbers 700,000 men in his army in Manchuria in January, 1905, and the Japanese army was even stronger. On the other hand, the United States army which captured Santiago de Cuba in 1898 numbered less than 15,000 men."

In various cities of Mexico anti-American demonstrations have occurred. In the capital an American civil engineer was shot by a policeman. Fighting has also been going on between the rebels and the government troops. In riots in Puebla 25 persons were killed.

In Canada a contract will be let shortly which will call for the construction of four cruisers of the improved Bristol class and six torpedo-boat destroyers of the improved class. They will be built in Canada and will use oil as fuel. The cost will be about \$10,000,000.

During the last ten years the following crowned heads have been deposed, either by their own subjects or by other nations: Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey; King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia; Abd-el-Azis of Morocco; Mohammed Ali, the Shah of Persia; Yi Chok, the recent Emperor of Korea, and, lastly, Manuel II. of Portugal.

Heights reached by Aviators: Dec. 18, 1908, W. Wright in Avours, France, 360 feet; Sept. 17, 1909, O. Wright in Berlin, 565 feet; Oct. 4, 1909, O. Wright in Berlin, 1,600 feet; Jan. 12, 1910, L. Paulham in Los Angeles, Cal., 5,000 feet; July 9, 1910, W. Brookins in Atlantic City, 6,175 feet; Sept. 23, 1910, J. Chavez in the Alps, Switzerland, over 8,000 feet; Oct. 24, 1910, J. A. Drexel in Belmont Park, 7,105 feet; Oct. 31, 1910, R. Johnstone in Belmont Park, 9,714 feet. The record is held at the present time by J. A. Drexel who, on November 24, ascended to a height of 9,916 feet. This shows us the rapid progress made in aviation.

Recently Chancellor Bethman warned the social democrats that they will be held accountable for the excesses which they have committed. Referring to a speech made by one of the members of the Prussian Diet who stated that conditions "in Germany were developed in such a way that the German crown might soon be swept away in a night as was that of Portugal," the Chancellor said: "The revolutionary character of social democracy is finding more brutal expression." After accusing this party of being responsible for the riots which occurred recently in the Moabit district of Berlin, he concluded his speech by saying: "Who sows the wind, reaps the whirlwind."

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Editorial Notes
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We wish to refer anyone desiring an Encyclopaedia to the advertisement of Thomas Nelson and Sons on the next page. We use this standard reference work here in our office and can highly recommend it.

As the annual greetings are going around, we are reminded of our friends and especially of those who have so kindly contributed to the columns of the WATCHMAN or have faithfully carried the journal to its readers. To all we wish that the coming year may be a happy one, bringing with it better days, brighter hopes and greater achievements.

We wish to call the attention of our readers again to the February number of the WATCHMAN which will be a most important issue. In accordance with our promise made some time ago we expect to answer to the satisfaction of our readers the much-debated questions: Is the Law of God as found in the Decalogue binding on Christians today? and, Is the seventh or the first day of the week the Christian Sabbath?

The Caribbean Watchman for 1911

More and more have we come to depend upon the influence of the printed page in the moulding of character and in preparing the youth to fill

their places in society. The tons of literature which flow in constant streams from the different presses all over the world, are the most effective agent in educating men to more efficiently develop their intellects and make of themselves more intelligent and, consequently, better citizens.

As year by year we see populous cities growing up in our island countries and in the adjacent republics on the mainland, greater industries being developed and more important commercial relations established with the surrounding nations, we feel that it is incumbent upon us as citizens who have ever in mind the interest of these different fields to prove ourselves worthy in every sense of the greater responsibilities which rest upon us each year.

So while all the world are making New Year's resolutions, we, as editors of the CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN, promise, as our part in the great work of character, family and nation building, to furnish our readers with a better paper in 1911 than we have given them in any preceding year.

In the Outlook department we will keep our readers well informed on current events, both national and international; in the general articles, the intensely interesting, though oftentimes perplexing religious questions shall be treated in all their different phases in a clear and concise manner. We will give special attention to the books of Daniel and Revelation, showing that daily in all the world these prophecies are meeting with rapid fulfillment. Then we promise, too, that the Home and Health departments shall be of inestimable value to all mothers in their endeavor to make their homes ideal. Reader, do not fail to obtain every number of the WATCHMAN during the coming year.

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The Watchman for March
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The March Edition of the WATCHMAN will be dedicated to the Laboring Man. We are striving to make this the most interesting and instructive number we have yet published. Some of the principal articles will be:

- To the Men That Toil;
Christ the Laboring Man;
The Power of Riches;
The Struggle Between Capital and Labor;
The Value of Economy;
What the Bible Says to Both Rich and Poor;

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### READ THIS LETTER

Ottawa, 8th April, 1910.



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works combined. I thought that you might be interested to know this, as the sale of one or more to each department of the government is unprecedented.

In going over the subject of reference works purchased for the use of the Departments at Ottawa I found that you have sold about ten times as many sets of Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia as have ever been purchased of all general reference works combined.

*J. G. ...*  
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