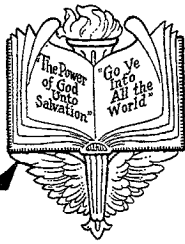


# GOSPEL HERALD

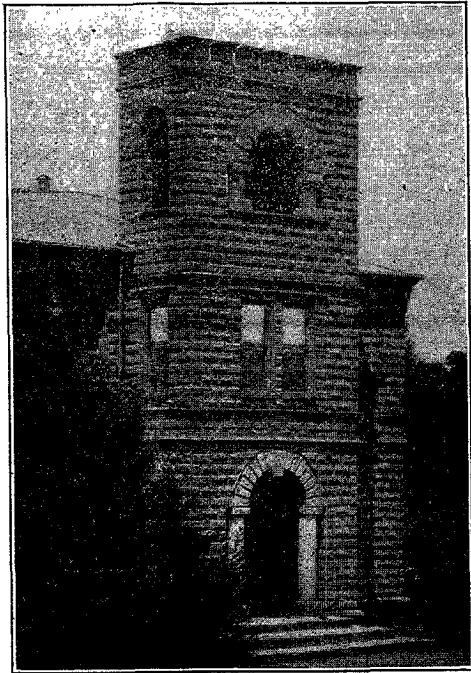


Volume XI

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Number 9

## ARE ALL THE CHILDREN IN?



Are all  
the children in?  
The night is falling,  
and storm clouds gather  
in the threatening west; the  
lowering cattle seek a friendly  
shelter; the bird hies to her nest;  
the thunder crashes; wilder grows the  
tempest, and dark  
fearful din. Come  
gather round the  
all the children  
dren in? The  
guilded sin

ness settles o'er the  
shut the door, and  
hearthstone. Are  
in? Are all the chil-  
night is falling, when  
doth walk about the  
streets. O, "at last it  
biteth like a serpent!"  
Poisoned are stolen  
sweets. O, mother,  
guard the feet of inex-  
perience. Too prone  
to wander in the  
paths of sin! O, shut  
the door of love a-  
gainst temptation. Are  
all the children in?  
Are all the children in?  
The night is falling, the  
night of death is hasten-  
ing on apace. The Lord  
is calling, "Enter thou  
thy chamber, and tarry  
there a space." And  
when He comes, the  
King in all His glory,

Who died the shameful  
death our hearts to  
win, O, may the gates  
of heaven shut about  
us, With all the chil-  
dren in! *Selected.*

### "Deep Calleth Unto Deep"

"Deep in unfathomable mines  
Of never-failing skill  
He treasures up his bright de-  
signs,  
And works his sovereign  
will."

THUS William Cowper informs us  
of the vastness of God's wonder-  
working, and the illimitability of  
His power.

These mines of truth and know-  
ledge the Sovereign Lord permits  
us to explore. From digging in

them under His teaching, we may  
gain wisdom and energy to further  
advance the Cause of our choice. In  
him "is the depth of riches, both  
of wisdom and knowledge."

But a few days mark the opening  
of another school year. We trust  
under the guidance of the Divine  
Mind, some mines of truth may be  
opened, searched out and added to  
our meager store. And yet schools  
can only be the instruments, the  
means, to aid in developing one's  
power to learn and comprehend.

From this beginning personal  
energy will continue to search the  
hidden things of life as revealed in  
nature and kindred sciences.  
There is a law governing all con-  
ditions of life, and "to him who  
learns thus to interpret its teach-  
ings, all nature becomes illumi-  
nated; the world is a lesson book,  
life a school."

As flint striking upon flint pro-  
duces fire, so our minds when  
grappling with the problems of

*Continued on page four*

### The Schools of the Ancient Hebrews

THE institutions of human society find their best models in the word of God. For those of instruction, in particular, there is no lack of both precept and example. Lessons of great profit, even in this age of educational progress, may be found in the history of God's ancient people.

The Lord reserved to himself the education and instruction of Israel. His care was not restricted to their religious interests. Whatever affected their mental or physical well-being became also the object of divine solicitude, and came within the province of divine law.

God commanded the Hebrews to teach their children his requirements, and to make them acquainted with all his dealings with their people. The home and the school were one. In the place of stranger lips, the loving-hearted father and mother were to give instruction to their children. Thoughts of God were associated with all the events of daily life in the home dwelling. The mighty works of God in the deliverance of his people were recounted with eloquence and reverential awe. The great truths of God's providence and of the future life were impressed on the young mind. It became acquainted with the true, the good, the beautiful.

By the use of figures and symbols the lessons given were illustrated, and thus more firmly fixed in the memory. Through this animated imagery the child was, almost from infancy, initiated into the mysteries, the wisdom, and the hopes of his fathers, and guided in a way of thinking and feeling and anticipating that reached beyond things seen and transitory, to the unseen and eternal.

From this education many a youth of Israel came forth vigorous in body and mind, quick to perceive and strong to act; the heart prepared like good ground for the growth of the precious seed, the mind trained to see God in the words of revelation and the scenes of nature. The stars of heaven, the trees and flowers of the field, the lofty mountains, the babbling brooks, all spoke to him, and the voices of the prophets, heard thru-

out the land, met a response in his heart.

Such was the training of Moses in the lowly cabin home in Goshen; of Samuel, by the faithful Hannah; of David, in the hill-dwelling at Bethlehem; of Daniel, before the scenes of the captivity separated him from the home of his fathers. Such, too, was the early life of Christ in the humble home at Nazareth; such the training by which the child Timothy learned from the lips of his mother Eunice, and his grandmother Lois, the truths of Holy Writ.

Further provision was made for the instruction of the young, by the establishment of the "school of the prophets." If a youth was eager to obtain a better knowledge of the Scriptures, to search deeper into the mysteries of the kingdom of God, and to seek wisdom from above, that he might become a teacher in Israel, this school was open to him.

By Samuel, the schools of the prophets were established, to serve as a barrier against the widespread corruption resulting from the iniquitous course of Eli's sons, and to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. These schools proved a great blessing to Israel, promoting that righteousness which exalts a nation, and furnishing it with men qualified to act, in the fear of God, as leaders and counselors. In the accomplishment of this object, Samuel gathered companies of young men who were pious, intelligent and studious. These were called the sons of the prophets. The instructors were men who were not only versed in divine truth, but who had themselves enjoyed communion with God, and had received the special endowment of his Spirit. They enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people, both for learning and for piety.

In Samuel's day there were two of these schools,—one at Ramah, the home of the prophet; and the other at Kirjath-jearim, where the ark then was. Two were added in Elijah's time, at Jericho and Bethel, and others were afterward established at Samaria and Gilgal.

The pupils of these schools sustained themselves by their own labor as husbandmen and mechanics.

In Israel this was not thought strange or degrading; it was regarded a crime to allow children to grow up in ignorance of useful labor. In obedience to the command of God, every child was taught some trade, even tho he was to be educated for holy office. Many of the religious teachers supported themselves by manual labor. Even so late as the time of Christ, it was not thought anything degrading that Paul and Aquila earned a livelihood by their labors as tent-makers. **MRS. E. G. WHITE.**

### How Others Succeeded

**W**ALKING in a path that has been traveled by others is always easier than "blazing the trail." In attempting a task it is cheering to know that some one has done the same work before you, and the experiences of others who have successfully climbed life's ladder are encouraging to one who is beginning the climb. Some one has aptly said, "what man has done, man may do." Following are a few concrete examples of success.

A young salesman for Underwood and Underwood stereoscopes accepted the truth and decided to get an education. During two years of school he baked bread to pay his expenses, and canvassed during the summer. The first vacation he was given \$7.50 worth of small books and no money, his ticket being bought for him. Arriving at a little town in Illinois at midnight, he stayed in the station till morning. Then to obtain breakfast, he had to sell a book. Not finding a place to stay the first day, he returned to the station and spent the night sitting up—a policeman kept him from lying down. This was repeated for four nights before a home was found where he could remain. After paying his room rent he found he had only five cents a day for food until the time for his delivery. He went to a baker and arranged for two stale loaves of rye bread daily for five cents. One loaf night and morning was his diet for eight weeks. That Summer, besides getting his scholarship, he gained twelve pounds in weight. He finished college, and became the principal of one of our schools, and now is filling an important position in

our denominational work.

The Bible teacher in one of our colleges obtained his education through his ability to be handy at everything. One summer he canvassed. Then he passed a summer on the farm, and later acted as clerk in a store. Next he was the village postmaster.

Intent on securing an education, a young man came from Australia on the "Pitcairn" a few years ago. Having had few educational privileges, he had to begin in the lowest grades, altho he was a grown man. The summers he spent working in a cannery, and in various other ways he succeeded in completing his course in school. On his return to this country after spending several years in Australia, he connected with the educational work, and is now the principal of one of our Western schools.

His brother could not wait till the "Pitcairn" sailed, but worked his passage on a merchantman. Arriving in California after the schools had closed, he worked all summer on a threshing machine. For five years he worked his way through school, and is now the efficient secretary of a department in the North American Division Conference.

A German boy, sixteen years old, landed in America without friends or money. He worked first in Baltimore, and later in Chicago. Six years after his arrival in this country he went to work on a farm in Iowa, the tenant of which was a Seventh-day Adventist. The young man soon accepted the Adventist faith, and was baptized. After spending some time on the farm, he went to college through the kindness of friends, and worked in the printing office to pay his expenses. Then in 1886 he went to Europe, and has been bearing heavy burdens ever since.

Another of our leaders had a very difficult experience in his youth. This experience only serves to brighten the position he now holds. His life proves that no young person is too handicapped to secure an education. In his boyhood he was acquainted with poverty. Notwithstanding his lack of educational privileges, he determined not to be held down. He resolved to go to school. Later his wife,

who was a school teacher, aided him; and together they struggled through several years of school. Then in the work of God they climbed the ladder of success, and now can see the fruits of their earlier labor, as he now holds an important administrative position in the denomination. H. F. BROWN, *in Youths' Instructor*.

### The Bible in Education

As an educating power the Bible is without a rival. "Christian Education", p. 65.

Nothing will so impart vigor to all the faculties as requiring students to grasp the stupendous truths of the revelation. "Testimonies," Vol. 5, p. 24.

There is nothing more calculated to energize the mind and strengthen the intellect than the study of the word of God. "Gospel Workers," new edition, p. 249.

There is no other book whose perusal strengthen and enlarges, elevates and enobles the mind, as does the perusal of the Book of books. Its study imparts new vigor to the mind, which is brought in contact with subjects requiring earnest thought. "Testimonies," Vol. 4, p. 499.

The Bible contains all that is needful for the saving of the soul, and at the same time it is adapted to strengthen and discipline the mind. . . . The Bible gives the true seeker an advanced mental drill; he comes from the contemplation of divine things with his faculties enriched. "Counsels to Teachers," p. 448.

If all would make the Bible their study, we should see a people further developed, capable of thinking more deeply, and showing a greater degree of intelligence, than the most earnest efforts in studying merely the sciences and histories of the world could make them. "Christian Education," p. 106.

As a means of intellectual training, the Bible is more effective than any other book, or all other books combined. The mind thus brought in contact with the thoughts of the infinite can not but expand and strengthen. "Christian Education," p. 124.

"The time to grind the scythe is before you need it."

### The Children Neglected

ALTOGETHER too little attention has been given our children and youth. The older members of the church have not looked upon them with tenderness and sympathy desiring that they might be advanced in the divine life, and the children have therefore failed to develop in the Christian life as they should have done.

"Shall the youth be left to drift hither and thither, to become discouraged, and to fall into temptations that are everywhere lurking to catch their unwary feet? The work that lies nearest to our church-members is to become interested in our youth, with kindness, patience and tenderness giving them line upon line, precept upon precept. O, where are the fathers and mothers in Israel? There ought to be a large number who, as stewards of the grace of Christ, would feel not merely a casual interest but a special interest in the young. There ought to be many whose hearts are touched by the pitiable situation in which our youth are placed, who realize that Satan is working by every conceivable device to draw them into his net. God requires the church to arouse from its lethargy, and see what manner of service is demanded in this time of peril.

"The eyes of our brethren and sisters should be anointed with the heavenly eyesalve, that they may discern the necessities of this time. The lambs of the flock must be fed, and the Lord of heaven is looking on to see who is doing the work he desires to have done for the children and youth. The church is asleep, and does not realize the magnitude of this matter. 'Why,' says one, 'what is the need of being so particular thoroughly to educate our youth? It seems to me that if a few have decided to follow some literary calling, or some other calling that requires a certain discipline, receive special attention, this is all that is necessary. It is not necessary that all our young people should be so well trained. Will not thorough education of a few answer every essential requirement?'

"No, I answer, most decidedly

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science and mathematics are made keener for the warfare of life. It is the knotty problem, tackled and conquered, that broadens our faculties for the stern duties of later life. And wonderful vistas of truth are opened to us in the study of the sciences. One cannot fail to

"See hidden in the thing, the thought that animates its being,"

as he contemplates the mysteries of life that are all about us, only awaiting our inspection and study, to be revealed. When we study the tiniest flower, or the smallest germ of life, or turn to the immense proportions of our solar system, it is with a feeling akin to that produced by the sublimest eloquence, as the infinitude of power behind each operation forces itself upon our minds. The study of the processes of nature in their physical and chemical aspects, can only tend to impress upon us that "Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge."

We must learn to think, to solve the problems of life for ourselves, under right direction. This is the aim of school life. This will lead to power, and power properly circumscribed, will enable us to conquer self, an achievement of the greatest moment in any cause. It is in school life that one's latent powers are released and stirred to action in proper channels.

And the exact science, mathematics, tends to unfold the reasoning powers of the mind. It is the mental discipline that one secures from the study of this science that constitutes one of its chief values. Pure memory work that does not stir the gray matter to the depths, is mere play beside that science which clears the mental vision, emphasizes the mental focus and leads to a higher grasp of those powers that make leaders in a great work.

Oakwood Junior College strives to sound the depths in all phases of its work.

C. S. CORKHAM.

Fort Worth, Texas

**W**E have been giving the most of our time during the month of

July toward developing our little company of Sabbath keepers, near Hurst Station, on the Rock Island railroad, fifteen miles from Ft. Worth. We have had brought out some of the testing points in our doctrine, which made four of the last six that stood for the Sabbath, to weaken. We have had some little trouble with the pastor of the Baptist church there. On Sunday the 8th, he tried very hard to get up a fight, by saying every mean thing about Adventists that his conscience would allow him to say in public. The next Sunday the writer was attacked by two of the deacons, who got out their knives and said if I did not like what they were saying just help myself. Their accusation was, that we were trying to fool the people into keeping Saturday, by holding meetings on two days. They claim that since the Adventists have been holding meetings on Sunday afternoon and evening, they have not been able to hold any meeting, because their people leave the church and go to the hall to hear that Adventist message. I never let them know I feared a knife, I only asked the dear Lord to take care of the situation; and that same night a big crowd came out to hear more of God's word. We were called to Corsicana, on Sabbath, the 7th, to attend the funeral of Sister P. R. Rhoe who was a member of our church there for several years. We also took a new Commandment keeper into our church while there. We are of good courage here since we see that God still loves the honest in heart. Mrs. Gates has been selling 100 copies of the *Signs of the Times* every month, and is still selling them. Many here have become interested by reading the *Signs* and are now asking for Bible studies.

E. M. GATES.

Elaine, Arkansas

**I** REALIZE now more so than ever, the meaning of those words, "And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached into all the world for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come." Surely the Lord has his hand in the work and is cutting it short in righteousness. For there was never a time

when the finite minds of men seem to be more zealous for knowledge of the most high than now. In all my travels from place to place, I have seen the manifestations of my Heavenly Father's love. But brethren:

Soon our journey will be o'er  
And we'll rest on Eden's shore,  
And the city of our Savior we  
shall see;  
'Tis a city bright and fair,  
And its glory we shall share,  
When we've crossed death's deep  
and ever dreaded sea.

CHAS. T. JACKSON.

### Solemn And Impressive

**Y**ESTERDAY was the baptizing, and it was our privilege to see souls go down into the watery grave in commemoration of the death, burial and resurrection of Christ, who but a few weeks ago knew nothing of present truth. The occasion was a most solemn and impressive one, and brought to mind the record of John the baptist when "there went out unto him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan confessing their sins." Clear and distinct was the voice of Elder Peters as, holding before each candidate some precious promise, he baptized him in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. One could not but feel that such an occasion bears testimony that the righteous God, through human and humble instrumentalities, is carrying forward a work of grace in this sinful and adulterous generation, preparing a company to stand upon the sea of glass.

The tent effort here has meant a new vision to many of us. Never before have we been made to feel that truth, God's eternal truth, though seemingly crushed to earth, will eventually triumph over all the hosts of error, the gates of hell prevailing against it never. We are grateful for the tent effort, with its corps of workers, whose hearts God has touched; and our prayer is that God will so quicken our hearts that we may keep abreast of the message and share in its glorious triumph.

C. C. ROBERTS.

Jacksonville, Florida.

### "They Shall Be All Willing"

**W**ILLINGNESS to serve God and finish His work in the earth, will constitute the last sign of the coming of Christ, as far as the activities of God's people are concerned. This willingness will be universal, including every member of the body of Christ on earth, which is His church. Every abiding branch of the gospel tree will be a bearing branch, no others. They will all be taken away as the result of their own lack of service which develops the soul. If we refuse or neglect fellowship with Christ in service, we neglect the only training that imparts a fitness for participation with him in glory. If we have performed no service we are not trained for the kingdom. Work for Christ is just as necessary in order to be saved as any other means of grace. The Lord says "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power." Again he says, "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto Me." This power is given for service,—witnessing. Just as everyone individually receives the Spirit so every one must be a worker for God,—for God has given to "every man his work." "No more sure is there a place being prepared for us in heaven, than there is a place on earth for us to work." The spirit of service is the spirit of Christ. "If any have not the spirit of Christ he is none of His."

That the spirit of work has come into our churches is very evident from the splendid reports of our workers in the Home Missionary department and other departments. These reports show that the activities of the churches are increasing rapidly, doubling in many instances in a single year.

I attended the South Carolina camp meeting in Columbia, June 26 to Aug. 6. This was the largest colored camp meeting ever held in that Mission. A good spirit prevailed throughout. The big missionary day will long be remembered. Sister Knight, the Union missionary secretary, was in charge and I must say the enthusiasm and earnestness manifested was very encouraging. This fore-

shadows better days in South Carolina. In this meeting a liberal spirit prevailed. At the close of one meeting a call was made to assist Brother Brodie, who was in a hospital in the city. In a few minutes \$10.00 was raised. One church had sent up \$6.00 to help him, thus making \$16.00 which would care for him over two weeks. Hearts were made tender as we remembered that Christ says "I was sick and ye ministered unto Me." We shall be dissatisfied if such camp meetings do not result in many more workers entering the field. Tho we are in the eleventh hour there is yet room for many more "fishers". When every one who professes Christ takes up his work, the loud cry will be heard. It is now beginning. Have you enlisted for God?

The work is onward everywhere and we are of good courage. More to follow. I go next to the North Carolina meeting.

C. B. STEPHENSON.

### The North Carolina Camp Meeting

**T**HE annual camp meeting for our colored people was held in Winston Salem, August 9-19. The location was ideal. Elder Abney preceded the camp meeting with a course of lectures, which were attended by a large congregation. Elder Strachan rendered valuable assistance in presenting some of the strong points of our doctrine. About 500 were in attendance the evening the Sabbath question was presented. Fifteen signified their intention to keep the Sabbath, and the interest is growing. Elder Abney will remain during the fall and winter, following up the interest. We are confident that a new church will be developed at this place. About fifty delegates from all the churches in the mission were in attendance. The meeting was held at the same time of the camp meeting for the white people. We had the privilege of having a few of the General workers with the camp meeting, which was much appreciated, and I am sure greatly strengthened the mission work. Sister Anna Knight was present during the entire meeting and gave very valuable instruction

in the Home Missionary Department.

All the delegates pledged themselves to take an active part in the spreading of the truth as never before. The annual report showed that in the Home Missionary Department, with one or two exceptions, the work doubled the past year. The Sabbath school offering for the two camp meeting Sabbaths was \$76. Pledges to missions was \$675. One sister pledged \$100. Others pledged liberally. Considering the small delegation, we think this offering was indeed liberal. We were much pleased to see the hearty response by delegates to this call for missions. They thoroughly enjoyed the spirit to give and I am sure many made a definite sacrifice in so doing. May the Lord bless each one in his efforts to raise the money pledged. I am sure he will. A committee meeting was held Sunday, the closing day of the camp meeting, and business for the mission was planned in a very satisfactory way. Brotherly love and hearty cooperation was manifested by all the workers and there is a very encouraging outlook for the North Carolina Mission.

C. B. STEPHENSON.

### Why We Should Have Denominational Schools

**I**N the year 1872 Elder George I. Butler, then president of the General Conference wrote for the *Review and Herald* the following statement regarding the education of our young people:

"We want a school to be controlled by our people, where influences of a moral character may be thrown around the pupils which will tend to preserve them from those influences which are so common and injurious in the majority of the schools of the present day; and in this school we want a department in which those who would labor in the ministry, or in other public positions of usefulness, may receive that instruction which will qualify them for the duties of these positions."

This was the very beginning of

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not. What selection would we be able to make from our youth? How could we tell who would be the most promising, who would render the best service to God? In our human judgment, we might do as did Samuel, who, when sent to find the anointed of the Lord, looked upon the outward appearance. But the Lord said to Samuel, 'Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him: for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.' 1 Sam. 16: 7. Not one of the noble-looking sons of Jesse would the Lord accept; but when David, the youngest son, a mere youth, and the shepherd of the sheep, was called from the field, and passed before Samuel, the Lord said, 'Arise, anoint him; for this is he.' Verse 12. Who can determine which one of a family will prove to be efficient in the work of God? All the youth should be permitted to have the blessings and privileges of an education at our schools, that they may be inspired to become laborers together with God."—*"Testimonies for the Church, Vol. VI, pages 196 and 197."*

### How to Tame the Teacher

**D**OUBTLESS all know that the teacher is the wildest and most obstinate of all creatures to properly subdue so that he will not be dangerous.

It is firmly believed, however, that if the directions here given are faithfully followed, the wildest and most obdurate teacher can be successfully tamed and reduced to a state of perfect docility.

The first step is to catch your teacher. Here is where many make a fatal mistake at the very outset. He should not be allowed to run about loose. He should be captured at the earliest possible moment. Some who have occasion for a teacher never give any thought to this until he is wanted and then a hurried search usually results in the capture of one who has likely been already spoiled by improper methods.

Having decided to capture one, it is important that the marks of superior quality be well understood,

so that the best one possible may be obtained.

All other things being equal, those branded with a college diploma are usually to be desired, tho many most excellent ones not having this mark have been captured. But there is a mark that is essential. It is spoken of as the SEAL. It should be found in the forehead. Some have supposed that if found in the hand it would be sufficient. But not so. Care should be exercised to see that the teacher wears ornaments. Not such cheap ones as gold and silver, but the kind described in 1 Tim. 2:9, 10. 1 Pet. 3:3, 4. Having by the aid of a professional tamer known as the educational secretary, located the haunts of the one desired, the next step is to get close enough to capture him without frightening him away.

This is done by means of a specially prepared bait, known as "Ample Salary." If he is such a teacher as you will desire to keep, this will not be the only means you will have to employ to catch him, though it must be admitted that it has some influence on him. You must also use a preparation known as cooperation and sympathy. The children should be especially instructed not to tease him, nor should any one make the mistake that is sometimes foolishly made of unnecessarily petting him.

He should be given a fair degree of liberty, and opportunity to work out his own ideas. He no doubt has some. If not, and you find it out for certain, the best thing you can do is to let him go and try again, hoping next time to do better.

Each day the children should watch for opportunities to cultivate his favor, for it sometimes happens that when taken from his native haunts, and placed in new and strange surroundings, he becomes strangely reticent, and though strong and able to work under ordinary conditions, may for a brief period be almost useless. No particular notice should be given to this other than to keep him well fed and small doses administered of the tonic called "encouragement." No doubt, in a few days he will be all right again and ready for whatever comes.

Assuming that you have been successful up to the point of keeping him for, say three months, it becomes necessary to know how to retain him, for it is well known that in about this length of time, there is a disposition to move on. Here is where your skill as a trainer must be put to the test. If you have, at intervals, of about four weeks, administered a fairly large dose of the bait previously mentioned, and have also given at more frequent intervals a tonic known as "expressed appreciation," he will likely be by this time sufficiently tame so that you can talk to him about the whole year without in any way frightening him, and he will probably choose to stay with you for as long as desired. You may regard the work of training as completed.

There is a variety of teachers known as the HIRELING kind. These are costly at any price. If you are so unfortunate as to capture one of these by mistake, you are to be pitied. In such cases it is best to let them go into the wilderness. A few words of warning as to how they may be detected will put you on guard so that there is little danger of being deceived.

If you see a ring on his finger, feathers in his hat, gaudy or costly array on his person, if you hear slang in his mouth, foolish or irreverent words spoken, you may be fairly sure that that he is not the one you wish to catch.

There is no copyright either on this article, or the methods herein described. T. H. JEYS.

### Revelation 20:5 Is It Spurious?

**A** RELIGIOUS publishing house and tract society continues to circulate the following:—

In Rev. 20: 5 the words, "*But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished,*" are spurious. They are not found in the oldest and most reliable Greek MSS., the Sinaitic, Vatican Nos. 1209 and 1160, nor in the Syriac MS. We must remember that a few passages found in the modern copies are *additions* which do not properly belong to the Bible. Since (it is?) commanded not to add to the Word of God, it is our duty to repudiate such additions as soon as their spurious character is established. The words indicated probably crept into the text by accident, in the fifth century; for no MS. of earlier date (either Greek or Syriac) contains this clause. It

was probably at first merely a *marginal comment* made by a reader, expressive of his thought upon the text, and copied into the body of the text by some subsequent transcriber who failed to distinguish between the text and the comment.

What are the facts?—Simply these: (1) 'The Revelation itself is not found in Vatican MS. 1209; of course Rev. 20:5 would not be there. (2) In Vatican MS. No. 1160, the words in question were probably omitted by copyist; for (3) they are found in A *Codex Alexandrinus*, of the fifth century; (4) in B *Codex Vaticanus*, of the seventh century; (5) in C *Codex Ephraemi Rescriptus*, No 9, probably of the fifth century. (6) The words are printed by Dr. Robert Young in his 'Bible Translation' with no marks of doubt; (7) the same with Hind's Interlinear Translation, the text of which is the combined results of Greek scholarship; (8) Rotherham's Emphatic Translation, based on Tregelles' Greek text, does not even question the words. (9) Alford, a noted Greek scholar and translator, raises not even a question concerning them; and (10) the Revised Version, and we know not how many other authorities, are likewise in harmony. The genuineness of the text is not questioned by good authority. The above note is published for a purpose foreign from truth, not perhaps by the human agent, but by Satan.

*Signs of the Times, September 30, 1897.*

### The Advantages of Oakwood

**N**ESTLING among the giant oaks and the evergreens on the top of a gentle slope and at the very foot of one of North Alabama's detached mountains, the Oakwood Campus is surrounded on every side, save one, with broad acres of farm land which at this writing are verdant with growing food crops—wonderful crops of corn, cotton, sorghum, potatoes, melons, etc. As the eye takes in the beautiful panorama, one is compelled to admit that the school is indeed ideally located. Here we have quiet communion with nature; here we are away from the artificiality of the cities; from their sin and temptation, their dust and smoke; here we are free to go

about our daily duties, without the prying eyes of the multitude to intimidate or harass us in any way. Then too, there is the advantage of self-help. The broad acres must be tilled, and this gives opportunity for many young men and women to earn their daily bread while here in school, who would otherwise have to be turned away. We are forced to recognize the wisdom of the Lord when he said, "Land should be secured at a distance from the cities where schools can be built up in which the youth can be given an education in agricultural and mechanical lines." *"Testimonies, Vol. VIII, p. 215.*

Our country location, however, is not our only advantage. The expense of a student is, we believe, less at Oakwood than at any other school of like standards anywhere in the country. There are several reasons why this is true. First, there is no charge made for tuition. This is possible only because the teachers are supported by the offerings of the whole denomination. In no other similar Adventist school of North America is this the case. Second, the school makes no attempt to make money at the expense of the student; and the fact that much of the food consumed is produced on the farm enables us to live more cheaply than would otherwise be possible. Third, the fact that we are five miles from the city is a great help to students in saving money, simply because it is not so convenient to spend it; and then the actual needs of a student in a rural school are more simple than would be possible in the city.

Another distinct advantage of Oakwood is the fact that it is the recognized training center of the whole denomination for the training of colored youth for a place in the Message. The character of the training given here is recognized by our conference officials as that best suited to produce loyal successful ministers, teachers, colporteurs, and Bible workers; and it is only right that they should look to this school to supply needed recruits to fill the ranks of our expanding army of soul winners. The young man or woman who

wishes to qualify for service in the third angels' message can make no better choice than to take his training at Oakwood Junior College. The call of the hour is for educated workers—educated not only in the sciences and in mathematics or in the languages, but educated to be saviors of men. To produce such workers is Oakwood's only purpose.

Further, and by no means of less importance, is the fact that God has specially designated this school as a place that he will bless. It is His school. And is it not an advantage to be in training in a school Jehovah has appointed? Bible history is full of instances in which men have failed because they did not follow the will of God; and other instances are on record where men have accomplished wonderful things as long as they walked in the ways of the Lord's choosing, and then have fallen when they did what seemed good to themselves. It is best to be where the Lord wants us to be.

Then, in view of all this evidence, why should any colored man or woman who wishes a training for service, hesitate, as to where he or she should go to receive it? Begin now to plan to attend Oakwood Junior College. Parents,—you who wish the best for your children, who want them trained for the Lord, by all means help them to plan to come to Oakwood. Here is where the Lord wants them.

GEO. H. JEYS.

### JOTTINGS

Brother Swofford, our farm manager, is enjoying his vacation in attending the camp meetings in the Carolinas. We have a good many students from these states, and they are always glad to welcome visitors from Oakwood and add their words of appreciation of the institution.

Oakwood has enjoyed a most refreshing and welcome season of rains. Our crops are now laid by and this rainy season practically assures a good harvest.

Our Printing office is doing a fine lot of first class jobs this sum-



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mer. A large force is kept constantly at work in this busy corner of the institution. Our own brethren as well as the citizens of Huntsville have patronized this office. The Calendar, the Bulletin, the HERALD, and other job work, have kept us busy.

our educational activities. The result was the founding of the Battle Creek College. Since that time our whole educational system has been worked out and put in operation until we have a great net work extending to every part of the world. Still we have thousands of children and youth who are obtaining their education in worldly institutions. These ought to be gathered in and trained for their part in the Master's work.

The peculiar nature of our message must give color to all our training and education. We have only one purpose in the world that of giving the third angel's message to all people. To the spread of this message, the energies of every man, woman and child among us are to be devoted.

The message of Seventh-day Adventists is based upon the fact that creation was a definite and specific act of an all-wise and intelligent Creator, who spoke all things into existence by the power of his word and then set apart the seventh day of the week to commemorate his finished creation. 'Take the Creator's rest and blessing from the Sabbath and nothing remains but a day of recreation and pleasure.

The evolutionary theory, which

attacks the truth of creation, has become the greatest opposer of the truth for today. Its teaching is permeating every phase of education, both civil and religious. Its seeds are found in greater or less quantities in all the books prepared for the training of the youth in those schools that are bidding for Seventh-day Adventist children and youth. Books, both of fact and of fiction, are filled with its thorns and theories. The sciences are largely explained from its standpoint. The students in these schools are surrounded with such influences, and by teachers and professors who are daily imbibing and imparting these subtle theories. Nearly all the books on science, many of those on theory and practice of teaching, psychology and others, abound with these false sentiments. We are assailed by its influence from every quarter and in every conceivable form. Our youth need the guidance and direction of God-fearing Christian teachers to point out these dangers and save them from the bewitching influence of this pleasing skepticism.

The denomination stands practically alone in its opposition to evolution. The religious bodies who have rejected the literal week of seven days, instituted at creation in order to avoid the observance of the Seventh-day Sabbath have practically committed themselves to this theory. They have opened the door to its teachings and prepared their hearts to receive all its deceptions. The individual who rejects the idea of instantaneous creation, performed by the spoken word of Jehovah and accepts the theory of gradual growth towards perfection, has already accepted the errors of evolution.

This being true, Seventh-day Adventists have the only remedy for a world that is fast being prepared for the final deceptions of the devil. The Seventh-day Sabbath, standing for the fact of a literal creation by a personal God, is the only safety against the inroads of this special deception prepared to lull the world to sleep on the eve of its final destruction.

The thirst for knowledge that

has taken possession of our youth in common with the rest of the world, makes their situation a dangerous one and unless they are guarded in their education they will be taken in satan's snares. Now, as in the garden or Eden, the serpent lurks in the tree of knowledge, of good and evil, and seeks to destroy the people of God. We are told in the Bible that he will if possible "deceive the very elect." Our only safeguard against this subtle and dangerous doctrine is to gather our children and youth into our denominational schools and there train them for God and his work. Otherwise, their voices will be silent when they should be heard in the "loud cry," which is God's final warning to a sinful world. The plagues of God's wrath are soon to be visited upon the guilty who reject this warning. How can our youth take their part in this movement unless they are trained for service? How can they remain under the influence of this false teaching and be prepared to sound the warning of impending danger?

Before the plagues fell upon the Egyptians, God's people were instructed to gather their children in their own homes and shelter them from the destruction, by the blood of the covenant. Is it not high time for us to gather our children and youth in our homes and schools where they may be trained for their part in the warning message? The following brief quotation from "Testimonies for the Church," Vol. 6, p. 195, expresses the situation of today. Shall we not as parents and teachers heed its admonition?

“Before the overflowing scourge shall come upon the dwellers of the earth, the Lord calls upon all who are Israelites indeed to prepare for that event. To parents he sends the warning cry: Gather your children into your own houses; gather them away from those who are disregarding the commandments of God. . . . Get out of the large cities as fast as possible. Establish church schools. Give your children the Word of God as the foundation of all their education.”

“Are all the children in?”

W. L. B.