

# Signs of the Times

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## THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT

Courageous Work of the Early Heroes of Faith—The Marvelous Spiritual Temple in Process of Building  
Eternal Glory of the Completed Work

By MRS. E. G. WHITE

**M**ORE than eighteen centuries have passed since the apostles rested from their labors; but the history of their toils and sacrifices for Christ's sake is still among the most precious treasures of the church. This history, written under the direction of the Holy Spirit, was recorded in order that by it the followers of Christ in every age might be impelled to greater zeal and earnestness in the cause of the Saviour.

The commission that Christ gave to the disciples, they fulfilled. As these messengers of the cross went forth to proclaim the gospel, there was such a revelation of the glory of God as had never before been witnessed by mortal man. By the cooperation of the divine Spirit, the apostles did a work that shook the world. To every nation was the gospel carried in a single generation.

Upon the foundation that Christ Himself had laid, the apostles built the church of God. In the Scriptures the figure of the erection of a temple is frequently used to illustrate the building of the church. Zechariah refers to Christ as the Branch that should build the temple of the Lord. He speaks of the Gentiles as helping in the work: "They that are far off shall come and build in the temple of the Lord;" and Isaiah declares, "The sons of strangers shall build up thy walls."

### ERECTING THE SPIRITUAL TEMPLE

Writing of the building of this temple, Peter says, "To whom coming, as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious, ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ."

In the quarry of the Jewish and the Gentile world the apostles labored, bringing out stones to lay upon the foundation. In his letter to the believers at Ephesus, Paul said: "Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God; and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone; in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord: in whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit."

### THE SURE FOUNDATION

And to the Corinthians he wrote: "According to the grace of God which is given unto me, as a wise master builder, I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon. For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ. Now if any

man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble; every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is."

The apostles built upon a sure foundation, even the Rock of Ages. To this foundation they brought the stones that they quarried from the world. Not without hindrance did the builders labor. Their work was made exceedingly difficult by the opposition of the enemies of Christ. They had to contend against the bigotry, prejudice, and hatred of those who were building upon a false foundation. Many who wrought as builders of the church could be likened to

the builders of the wall in Nehemiah's day, of whom it is written: "They which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon."

### PROGRESSING DESPITE DANGER AND DEATH

Kings and governors, priests and rulers, sought to destroy the temple of God. But in the face of imprisonment, torture, and death, faithful men carried the work forward; and the structure grew, beautiful and symmetrical. At times the workmen were almost blinded by the mists of superstition that settled around them. At times they were almost overpowered by the violence of their opponents. But with unfaltering faith and unflinching courage they pressed on with the work.

One after another the foremost of the builders fell by the hand of the enemy. Stephen was stoned; James was slain by the sword; Paul was beheaded; Peter was crucified; John was exiled. Yet the church grew. New workers took the place of those who fell, and stone after stone was added to

the building. Thus slowly ascended the temple of the church of God.

Centuries of fierce persecution followed the establishment of the Christian church, but there were never wanting men who counted the work of building God's temple dearer than life itself. Of such it is written: "Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover of bonds and imprisonment: they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword: they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, tormented; (of whom the world was not worthy:) they wandered in deserts, and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth."

### PERSECUTIONS COULD NOT STOP IT

The enemy of righteousness left nothing undone in his effort to stop the work committed to the Lord's builders. But God "left not Himself without witnesses." Workers were raised up who



THE GREAT COMMISSION THE FOUNDATION OF  
THE CHURCH'S TRIUMPH



ably defended the faith once delivered to the saints. History bears record to the fortitude and heroism of these men. Like the apostles, many of them fell at their post, but the building of the temple went steadily forward.

The workmen were slain, but the work advanced. The Waldenses, John Wyclif, Huss and Jerome, Martin Luther and Zwingli, Crammer, Latimer, and Knox, the Huguenots, John and Charles Wesley, and a host of others brought to the foundation material that will endure throughout eternity. And in later years those who have so nobly endeavored to promote the circulation of God's word, and those who by their service in heathen lands have prepared the way for the proclamation of the last great message,—these also have helped to rear the structure.

#### GLEAMING LIKE JETS OF LIGHT

Through the ages that have passed since the days of the apostles, the building of God's temple has never ceased. We may look back through the centuries, and see the living stones of which it is composed gleaming like jets of light through the darkness of error and superstition. Throughout eternity these precious jewels will shine with increasing luster, testifying to the power of the truth of God. The flashing light of these polished stones reveals the strong contrast between light and darkness, between the gold of truth and the dross of error.

Paul and the other apostles, and all the righteous who have lived since them, have acted their part in the building of the temple. But the structure is not yet complete. We who are living in this age have a work to do, a part to act. We are to bring to the foundation material that will stand the test of fire,—gold, silver, and precious stones, "polished after the similitude of a palace." To those who thus build for God, Paul speaks words of encouragement and warning: "If any man's work abide which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire." The Christian who faithfully presents the word of life, leading men and women into the way of holiness and peace, is bringing to the foundation material that will endure, and in the kingdom of God he will be honored as a wise builder.

#### A GLORIOUS DAY AHEAD

If the church will put on the robe of Christ's righteousness, withdrawing from all allegiance with the world, there is before her the dawn of a bright and glorious day. God's promise to her will stand fast forever. He will make her an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations.

We may have a vision of the future, the blessedness of heaven. In the Bible are revealed visions of future glory, scenes pictured by the hand of God, and these are dear to His church. By faith we may stand on the threshold of the eternal city, and hear the gracious welcome given to those who in this life cooperate with Christ, regarding it as an honor to suffer for His sake. As the words are spoken, "Come, ye blessed of My Father," they cast their crowns at the feet of the Redeemer, exclaiming: "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing. . . . Honor, and

glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever."

#### THE SONGS OF VICTORY AND JOY

There the redeemed greet those who led them to the Saviour, and all unite in praising Him who died that human beings might have the life that measures with the life of God. The conflict is over. Tribulation and strife are at an end. Songs of victory fill all heaven as the ransomed ones take up the joyful strain, Worthy, worthy is the Lamb that was slain, and lives again; a triumphant conqueror.

"I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and—before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands; and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb."

#### NO MORE DEATH NOR SORROW

"These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve Him day and night in His temple; and He that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." "And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

#### ESTIMATING VALUES

APPARENTLY, one of the most difficult things of life is to put the proper estimate on reputed values. Some persons strain every nerve to acquire fortunes. Others burn midnight oil to gain social standing or political honor. The fact that every vital energy is bent in the direction of securing some one of these worldly attainments, reveals the relative estimate placed on things which, when secured, are but temporary possessions at best.

There is, however, one acquisition, the value of which can never, in this world, be fully estimated, and that is the "riches of God's grace." Such a consideration may be declared not practicable, as it does not come within the purview of ordinary mortals.

Certainly there are untold numbers who have not entered upon the possession of this rich endowment; yet when considering the wealth of earthly millions from which they are nearly as far removed, they do not seem to be deterred from reaching after that. Indeed, its value seems to be quickly comprehended; and yet it can not begin to compare with the heavenly riches, either in present worth or in the continuance of its benefits.

But when the eyes of one's understanding have been sufficiently anointed with the divine unction, he will then be able, with the appreciative apostle, to reckon that the things of this world are not worthy to be compared with the riches of God's grace, which is able to develop its glory in the soul of human happiness. J. O. C.

## The Pentecostal Power

By ELIZA H. MORTON

From Olivet to proud Jerusalem  
Christ's chosen ones returned at His command—  
His parting words were ringing in their ears—  
To wait the Father's promise there, to wait  
The Spirit's power. They met and sought the Lord,  
And praying, felt they had an Advocate  
Above. In solemn awe they bowed the knee,  
And claimed they should receive as they should ask  
In Jesus' name. His pure and holy life  
Came to their minds. They longed to live again  
Those years with Him, to show Him how they loved  
His words. They sorrowed o'er their sins, and wept  
As low they bowed in earnestness and prayed,  
Not for themselves alone, but for the souls  
In all the world. They claimed the promised power,  
With words of penitence and songs of praise,  
And lo, the Spirit came in fulness sweet,  
Baptizing every one with power to serve!  
They cried, "Herein is love, redeeming love,"  
And tongues of fire appeared upon their heads,  
A symbol of the gift they had received.  
The Scriptures shone with luster new and clear,  
And all were of one heart and mind and soul,  
Becoming more and more like Jesus day by day,  
As forth they went to speak the truth with words  
That burned into the hearts and souls of men,  
And thousands were converted in a day.

And near the close of earth's great harvest-time,  
The days of Pentecost will come again  
In fulness greater than before, that souls  
May know the truth,—the present truth, that tests  
The hearts of men as it is shed abroad,  
And lightens earth from sea to sea. Full soon  
The timid will be strong, the stammering tongue  
Be loosed, the lips be touched with coals of fire.  
The early and the latter rain combined  
Will come from clouds made bright with showers of rain.  
Supplies of grace for daily needs prepare  
The soul for added grace, and only those  
Who work and pray, with lamps all trimmed, will know  
The sanctifying, living faith that grasps  
The throne, and makes us laborers with God,  
While temporal things before that glory fade.  
Baptize us, Lord, to work for souls. Amen.



# Building the Wall of Apostasy

Thought to Stand above Moses — Men Claiming to Reverse the Teaching of God and Christ — The Untempered Mortar — Fate of the Arrogant Builders

By T. E. BOWEN

NEARLY every prophet whose writings compose the Old Testament Scriptures, gives evidence that there were portrayed before him, in holy vision, scenes down here at the "time of the end." All speak of the great and terrible day of the Lord. Nahum describes the flaming chariots raging through the land, in the day of His "preparation," coursing with lightning speed and "flaming torches," their winding path of iron over rivers, through mountains, jostling and raging in the streets. He saw our ponderous trains, but scarcely knew how to describe them.

## APOSTASY UNDER SYMBOL OF A WALL

Ezekiel describes an apostasy developing, down at the end, with such wide-spread proportions that he gives quite a little space to it in his scroll. He uses the simile of a wall — a very fit illustration when we come to see that the prophet is describing a movement involving the law of God. God's law is to His obedient people like a great protecting wall about a city — very common in Ezekiel's time. He saw a great company of shepherds down at the end. He speaks of these hired ministers under the term "prophets," as they are supposed to be speaking to the people for God. This is his message to them:

## THE LORD HAD NOT SPOKEN

"Thus saith the Lord God; Wo unto the foolish prophets, that follow their own spirit, and have seen nothing! O Israel, thy prophets are like the foxes in the deserts. Ye have not gone up into the gaps, neither made up the hedge for the house of Israel to stand in the battle in the day of the Lord [plainly referring to the time of the end, just before the coming of Christ]. They have seen vanity and lying divination, saying, The Lord saith: and the Lord hath not sent them; and they have made others to hope that they would confirm the word. Have ye not seen a vain vision, and have ye not spoken a lying divination, whereas ye say, The Lord saith it; albeit I have not spoken? Therefore thus saith the Lord God; Because ye have spoken vanity, and seen lies, therefore, behold, I am against you, saith the Lord God. And Mine hand shall be upon the prophets [false shepherds] that see vanity, and that divine lies: they shall not be in the assembly of My people, neither shall they be written in the writing of the house of Israel, neither shall they enter into the land of Israel; and ye shall know that I am the Lord God." Eze. 13:3-9.

## NOT PREPARED FOR THE BATTLE

This scripture depicts an apostasy from God. By false teaching, people are not prepared to "stand in the battle in the day of the Lord." But the real cause of this falsity follows:

"One built up a wall, and, lo, others daubed it with untempered mortar; say unto them which daub it with untempered mortar, that it shall fall: there shall be an overflowing shower; and ye, O great hailstones, shall fall; and a stormy wind shall rend it." Verses 10, 11.

This is an important scripture. It reveals that which we see before our very eyes to-day, a condition world-wide in its extent. "One built up a wall." The papacy replaced, in the great wall of God's law, the fourth

commandment, which enjoins the keeping of the seventh day, with a false patch of a wall enforcing the first-day sabbath rest. Without one word of authority, the Roman Catholic Church instituted this false sabbath. She claims it as the mark of her authority for changing other precepts of Christ.

## BY PAPAL AUTHORITY

Here is one statement of theirs making this plain:

"By the authority of the [Roman] Catholic Church, the weekly day of rest from servile work was transferred from Saturday to the first day of the week precisely to commemorate the resurrection. Moses instituted the Sabbath; the higher authority of the Catholic Church instituted the 'Lord's day.' Or we may put it this way: God gave through Moses on Mount Sinai the command for the weekly observance of the Sabbath, or seventh day, to commemorate the divine cessation of the work of creation; while the same divine Legislator gave through His church, rock-founded on the Mount Calvary, the command for the weekly observance in future of the Sunday or first day in commemoration not alone of the first day of creation, but of the 'day of days'—Easter day. *This important change in the literal observance of one of the commandments in the Decalogue is not recorded in the Holy Scripture.* 'The Bible alone' theory of Protestantism apart from the living authority of the [Roman] Catholic Church, is quite incapable of justifying the universal Christian observance of Sunday."—(Roman) *Catholic Record*, a paper published in Canada.

## WORKERS WITH UNTEMPERED MORTAR

While "one" built up the false wall, "lo, others daubed it with untempered mortar." "Others" implies more than one. Notice Ezekiel's surprise. "Lo" is an expression of surprise and wonder. "Why should they do it?" no doubt he thought. Nearly every Protestant denomination in the world is engaged in daubing with untempered mortar this Roman Catholic, man-made wall.

What better illustration could the prophet have used than "untempered mortar"—stuff that will not hold together? One uses one argument, another another, to bolster up this unscriptural device of the Sunday-sabbath by which Christ and His Father are robbed every week of the glory and honor and praise due the Creator. Not one word of authority from God in His holy word can be found for this transfer of days, as the Roman Catholic Church freely boasts.

You have no greater authority for Sunday sacredness than for the claim that no marriage is legal unless performed by a Roman Catholic priest, or for infant sprinkling, or the observance of the mass. All stand on the one and selfsame foundation—the man-made authority of the papal church.

## WHAT BECOMES OF THE APOSTASY

But this wall—what becomes of it? Here is what God has predicted concerning it: "Therefore thus saith the Lord God; I will even rend it with a stormy wind in My fury; and there shall be an overflowing shower in Mine anger, and great hailstones in My fury to consume it. So will I break down the wall that ye have daubed with untempered

mortar, and bring it down to the ground, so that the foundation thereof shall be discovered, and it shall fall, and ye shall be consumed in the midst thereof: and ye shall know that I am the Lord." "Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the daubing wherewith ye have daubed it?"

Christ's indignation against this skilfully planned system of iniquity, by Satan himself working through an apostate church, will come in the seven last plagues, just prior to Christ's second appearing in power and great glory, attended by all the holy angels. It is at that time that great hailstones, and a horrible tempest, are to come upon the inhabitants of earth who have defied God by disregarding His law. It is the wrath of the Lamb. That terrible storm no mind can fully comprehend, no pen picture. Only those who are covered by the Almighty shall abide through it. The scenes of this day of the Lord are described by the prophet John, in Revelation 16, not in symbols or figurative language, but in literal expressions, easy to understand. Reader, turn to that chapter, and picture as you can what it will mean to you to escape these awful plagues.

## JUDGMENTS THAT BREAK FORTH

A glimpse of God's judgments is given us in these words: "And there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake, and so great. . . . And great Babylon [the builder of this wall Ezekiel is talking about] came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of His wrath. And every island fled away, and the mountains were not found. And there fell upon men a great hail out of heaven, every stone about the weight of a talent: and men blasphemed God because of the plague of the hail; for the plague thereof was exceeding great." Rev. 16:18-21.

Viewing this same visitation from God, another prophet wrote: "Howl ye; for the day of the Lord is at hand; it shall come as a destruction from the Almighty." "Enter into the rock, and hide thee in the dust, for fear of the Lord, and for the glory of His majesty. The lofty looks of man shall be humbled, and the haughtiness of men shall be bowed down, and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day." Isa. 13:6; 2:10, 11.

## CONDEMNED BY DESPISED LAW

"It is impossible to describe the horror and despair of those who have trampled upon God's holy requirements. The Lord gave them His law; they might have compared their characters with it, and learned their defects while there was yet opportunity for repentance and reform; but in order to secure the favor of the world, they set aside its precepts and taught others to transgress. They have endeavored to compel God's people to profane His Sabbath. Now they are condemned by that law which they have despised. With awful distinctness they see that they are without excuse. They chose whom they would serve and worship. 'Then shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God and him that serveth Him not.'

## THEY SEE IT TOO LATE

"The enemies of God's law, from the ministers down to the least among them, have a new conception of truth and duty. Too late



they see that the Sabbath of the fourth commandment is the seal of the living God. Too late they see the true nature of their spurious sabbath, and the sandy foundation upon which they have been building. They find that they have been fighting against God. Religious teachers have led souls to perdition while professing to guide them to the gates of Paradise. Not until the day of final accounts will it be known how great is the responsibility of men in holy office, and how terrible are the results of their unfaithfulness. Only in eternity can we rightly estimate the loss of a single soul. Fearful will be the doom of him to whom God shall say, 'Depart, thou wicked servant.'

#### THE OPPORTUNITY NOW

There is opportunity now, reader, to take your stand with God, and come out from all

this apostasy. Get away from this unholy wall. It will soon fall, and great will be the fall of it. While hoary with age, that does not make the Sunday sabbath holy. Christ Jesus created the world, and gave to men the Sabbath. The Son of God spoke it from Sinai, kept it Himself while with us, and died on Calvary to rock-found the whole law of God, including the seventh-day Sabbath. Not one jot or tittle of that law did He change. And as it stood when He died, so must it remain to all generations. "Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets: I came not to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass away from the law, till all things be accomplished." Matt. 5:17, 18.

Reader, which will you believe and obey, Christ Jesus, or the "one" who built the wall?

## A Sunday Law for Portland, Oregon

A CRIMINAL IF HE SELLS BREAD—A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN IF HE SELLS TOBACCO

By W. F. Martin

JUST now, the Northwest seems to be the center of attack for those who are seeking to secure religious legislation. Only recently, the city council at Wenatchee, Washington, passed a Sunday-closing ordinance, at the request of the church people. A strong effort was made to secure a similar measure in Walla Walla.

For some time, a Sunday-closing ordinance has been pending before the commission of Portland. At its last meeting, that body passed the measure, and it is now a law.

#### BREAD AND TOBACCO

In common with all such measures, this Sunday law is inconsistent. It does not close the stores; and while prohibiting the sale of bread and other such articles, it allows the sale of tobacco. Thus a merchant may sell tobacco and be within the pale of the law, whereas if he should sell a loaf of bread he would be a criminal. It is said that the law was passed at the instigation of the leading grocers, and yet it met with more or less opposition. There is now some talk that the opponents of the measure will fight the law in the courts.

Following is the text of the measure:

"Section 1. It shall be unlawful to keep open any shop, store, or grocery for the purpose of labor or traffic on the first day of the week, commonly called 'Sunday,' or the 'Lord's day,' except for works of necessity or charity; provided, that the above provision shall not apply to theaters or places of amusement, drug stores, undertaking establishments, shoe-shining stands, livery-stables, garages, butcher shops, bakery and delicatessen shops; and provided further, that meals may be served on the premises or elsewhere by caterers, and tobacco, milk, fruit, confectionery, soft drinks and ice-cream, newspapers and periodicals, and medical and surgical appliances and supplies may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner.

"Section 2. In works of necessity or charity shall be included whatever is needful for

the good order or health of a community, and acts for the preservation of life and property, but nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to permit the sale of groceries, clothing, sporting-goods, boots or shoes, haberdashery, hardware, or dry-goods.

"Section 3. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof in the municipal court, be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty (50) dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed sixty (60) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

## "Signs in the Sun"

Words That Have Been Most Literally Fulfilled—The Cause for the Great Dark Day Unknown

By J. M. COLE

IMMEDIATELY after the tribulation of those days *shall* the sun be darkened." Matt. 24:29. "In those days, *AFTER* that tribulation, the sun *shall* be darkened." Mark 13:24.

#### A MOST UNACCOUNTABLE DARKENING

Concerning the wonderful dark day, Mr. R. M. Devens, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, says in his book "Our First Century," published at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1876: "Almost if not altogether alone, as the most mysterious and as yet unexplained phenomenon of its kind in nature's diversified range of events during the last century, stands the dark day of May 19, 1780,—a most unaccountable darkening of the whole visible heavens and atmosphere in New England,—which brought intense alarm and distress to multitudes of minds, as well as dismay to the brute creation, the fowls fleeing bewildered to their roosts, and the birds to their nests, and the cattle returning to their stalls."

The seer of Patmos tells us that the sun would become as "black as sackcloth of hair."

#### ALIKE INVISIBLE

Dr. Samuel Tenny, in 1785, as quoted in Gage's "History of Rowley, Massachusetts," in describing the intensity of the darkness, said it "was probably as gross as has ever been observed since the Almighty fiat gave birth to light. It wanted only palpability to render it as extraordinary as that which overspread the land of Egypt in the days of Moses. . . . I could not help conceiving, at the time, that if every luminous body in the universe had been shrouded in impenetrable shades, or struck out of existence, the darkness could not have been more complete. A sheet of white paper held within a few inches of the eyes, was equally invisible with the blackest velvet."

#### WENT DOWN AT NOON

"And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the Lord God, that I will cause the sun to go down at noon, and I will darken the earth in the *clear day*." Amos 8:9.

Milo Bostwick, writing from Camden, New Jersey, March 3, 1848, says: "The 19th of May, in the year 1780, I well remember. I was then in my sixteenth year. The morning was clear and pleasant, but somewhere about eight o'clock my father came into the house and said there was an uncommon appearance in the sun. *There were not any clouds*, but the air was thick, having a smoky appearance, and the sun shone with a pale and yellowish hue, but kept growing darker and darker, until it was hid from sight."

#### TO BE IN THE MORNING

The prophet Isaiah, speaking of the darkening of the sun, says, "The sun shall be darkened in his *going forth*." Isa. 13:10. The historian records the fact.

Josiah Litch, in his "Prophetic Expositor," says: "I refer to the dark day of A. D. 1780, May 19. That was a day of supernatural darkness. It was not an eclipse of the sun, for the moon was nearly at the full. It was not owing to a thickness of the atmosphere, for the stars were seen. The darkness began about 9 A. M. and continued through the day. Such was the darkness that work was suspended in the field and shop, beasts and fowls retired to their rest, and the houses were illuminated at dinner time. . . . The sun was *supernaturally darkened*."

Noah Webster, in the New Haven *Daily Herald*, says, "No *satisfactory cause* has yet been assigned." Also in his dictionary, edition of 1869, we find the following: "*The dark day*, May 19, 1780, so called on account of a remarkable darkness on that day, extending over all New England. In some places, persons could not see to read common print in the open air for several hours together. . . . The true *cause* of this remarkable phenomenon is *not known*."

#### UNSOLVED MYSTERY

Sir William Herschel, England's royal astronomer, private astronomer to George III, said, "That phenomenon of the dark day, May 19, 1780, has baffled all astronomical solution, and must remain an unsolved mystery to the end of time."

After making a *careful study of the event*, he gave his understanding of it in the following language: "The dark day in North America was one of those strange phenomena that will always be read with interest, but which philosophy is at a loss to



explain. We have had dark days when there were eclipses, but here there was nothing of the kind. It was dark at noonday without intervention of a heavenly body; and after the lapse of more than a hundred years, it stands unexplained by the great scientists that have studied the perplexing problem."

## The Liquor Traffic and Personal Liberty

A Menace to Life, Property, and Character—Society  
Has a Right to Protection Against It

By G. D. BALLOU

IN his article this week, Mr. Ballou shows how the liquor business invades our personal rights. Next week he will have an article in which he will show that Sunday laws are also a violation of the principles of personal rights that are herein enumerated.

EDITOR.

THERE are many people not among the intemperate class who look with disfavor on every legal effort to suppress the liquor traffic, because they say that such suppression would be an interference with the personal rights of others.

### PERSONAL AUTHORITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL

All just civil law is an authoritative expression, by civil government, of personal human rights. Every true law exists first of all in the personal authority of the individual. No political, social, or religious organization can create or generate or secure any new rights or authority which did not first exist in the individual persons constituting the organization. So all human rights and rights of human organizations are the personal, God-given rights that come as a birthright to every soul. No individual or association of individuals, because of organization, has any excess of rights or privileges, before the law, over any other individual or class, no matter what their social, financial, or religious standing may be.

What, then, are these inalienable human rights?

### DEFENSE OF LIFE

First of all, every person has a right to preserve, make secure, and defend his own life or the life of any other person. Failing in this, he becomes guilty before his Creator and his fellows. Especially is this seen in the matter of defense. If one fails to defend the helpless when life is endangered, he is scorned and detested by his fellows. In some cases, if he fails to defend his fellows, he is accounted a partaker of the crime.

### DEFENSE OF PROPERTY

Every one has a full and perfect right to defend his property from any and all attacks. "If a thief be found breaking up, and be smitten that he die, there shall no blood be shed for him," says the law of Moses. If the neighbors' property, or community property, be endangered, the obligation is none the less imperative. Again, under some circumstances, failure to defend would make a man partaker in the crime. A man shot down in the act of putting the torch to his neighbor's house or barn would not be mourned by the community, and the slayer would be commended for his deed.

It is the prerogative and duty of every man to defend his own family or the family of another from all impure attacks. The man

who fails to defend in either case would be counted either a villain or a weakling, for whom no good word would be spoken. In all these cases, the individual right of defense is paramount to all action of the civil powers, and the unwritten law justifies the avenger.

### DEFENSE OF REPUTATION AND CHARACTER

Here is a field of defense over which there is no chance for argument. It is not permissible to do bodily injury in return for slander or reproach, but every man's best defense is a correct life and the setting forth of the facts of his good behavior. Then the civil law permits the levying of damages where it is shown that the slander has proved a financial loss to the assailed. This line of defense lies very close to defense of property, for the best business asset any man can have is a good reputation and character.

### THE BASIS FOR ALL CIVIL LAW

These rights to defend life, property, chastity, and reputation form the basis for all civil law. There are no personal rights that may not be legitimately classified under these four heads, and hence there can be no proper

civil laws that do not find their authority resting on this basis. Anything that in any way endangers any of these relationships becomes a subject for just legislation. In representative government, we elect men to go to the halls of legislation, and we delegate to them the personal authority that we possess by reason of the inherent, natural rights already specified. These legislators, thus clothed with the personal authority of all the citizens, are empowered to make authoritative laws for the civil state or community.

### EXTENT OF THE RIGHT OF DEFENSE

The sale of dangerous toys and weapons and poisons is prohibited, or ought to be, because these things are a menace to life and property. How about the sale of intoxicating drinks? Do they endanger the life and comfort and happiness of the people in the community where sold and used? Be fair with yourself in answering this question. Has that woman down there in the hovel, with her helpless babes, any right to the necessities of life which could be purchased with the money her drunken husband squanders on liquor? Where is her defense when her husband loses control of himself through having the drink constantly placed within his reach?

Must I as an individual be made responsible to use my time and means to supply the starving, chilling, wretched ones made so through failure to keep the bottle out of reach of the poor weaklings who are permitted to drink or let it alone, as they please? It may be noticed they seldom let it alone.

### DOES IT MAKE THEM DANGEROUS?

Does the drink in any way endanger the lives of the poor uncontrolled creatures who never know when to let it alone? Does it make them dangerous in their families and in the community? How many murders have been committed by men who took the intoxicant to nerve them for the bloody deed!

Is the sale and use of intoxicants dangerous to life and property? Are drunken men fit to run railroad trains and automobiles and to drive horses? Are they fit to act as night watchmen? Are they fit to act as policemen to guard the lives and property of waking and sleeping citizens?

If you can answer these questions affirmatively, why, then let the liquor flow. Employ the drunken night watchman for your property, or a drunken chauffeur for your automobile, or a tipsy dude to chaperon your family to the seashore, or employ a drunken doctor when you are sick. But the writer would prefer a leave of absence from the vicinity of such surroundings.

Is the sale and use of intoxicants dangerous to life and property and chastity? Would you send your family to a resort where half the guests were drunk all the time? Would you consider your sister or your daughter safe in the company of a man who led her to places where drink is sold, and especially if he drank himself and urged her to drink? Where does the downfall of many a young man and woman begin? Is it not in the wine cup or the beer bottle? Will you tell me truly, is the sale and use of liquors that will make men and women drunk a menace to chastity and virtue?

And last of all, what do you think of the reputation and character of a town where nine tenths of the people drink strong liquors,



## Spring

By  
Mabel Corinne Craker

Why is Mother Earth so restless?  
She is stirring up her bed,  
And displays a patchwork quiltlet  
From beneath the snowy spread.

Why have brooklets ceased their crooning,  
Hushed their drowsy lullaby?  
'Tis a lively air they're humming,  
Waking countless sleepers nigh.

Flow'rets peep from out their dwellings,  
Close, thatch-roofed, and water-proof;  
And the liverworts are raising  
Their quaint parasols, forsooth.

Those brave sentinels, the pine-trees,  
Wave their boughs with added grace,  
While above their sturdy rootlets  
Sheets of gold the eye can trace.

Clinging vines, round massive columns,  
Deck the cedar and the oak;  
And the feathered prima donnas  
Gaily sing to woodland folk.

Tell me, why is man so fearful  
Lest he give his Maker praise,  
While around him all seem grateful  
For the blessings of His grace?

O, extol the God of heaven!  
Let His name adorn thy song.  
He it is who gives the springtime.  
Praises unto Him belong.



and where half of them get drunk? Compare this town with another where not one in ten touches the drink, and a drunk man is only seen in the town when he and his chums come over from Treeville to do a little advertising and show the dull, slow "drys" what kind of citizens they ought to have to make life interesting and keep the courts busy and the jails full.

If you had a case in court involving your life or your property or your reputation, would you want a judge who drank freely, or a jury of tipplers, or would it even please you if your witnesses were just noticeably under the influence of liquor?

#### A PERPETUAL MENACE

What, then, is the matter with this whole liquor business? The strongest impeachment against it is that it is a perpetual menace to life, property, chastity, and reputation. Every principle of law involved in human rights may be justly invoked against it.

To prohibit its manufacture and sale is no infringement of any man's rights; for no man has a moral right to damage himself

with the drink habit, and no man has a civil right to force the community to repair the damage and sustain the losses he inflicts on it when he brutalizes himself and debases others with strong drink.

Who is the brave, wise man,—the one who bars out the enemy, or the one who lets him in and then battles with him and endures the damage he inflicts?

Brother, what will you do when the opportunity is offered you to help cast out this giant evil that is doing more to debauch human society than are all other forms of sin? Many a weakling will bless you for having helped to put the temptation out of his reach, by voting to exclude the liquor business from your state and from the nation.

*"If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it? and He that keepeth thy soul, doth not He know it? and shall not He render to every man according to his works?"* Prov. 24: 11, 12.

place. He becomes unconscious, and not his body, which knows nothing in life or death.

#### THE RESURRECTION AND THE CONSCIOUS DEAD

The belief that the souls of men depart at death, the righteous to heaven, and the wicked to hell or some intermediate place, has relegated the doctrine of the resurrection to the background, and is largely responsible for the silence that prevails upon this subject, so clearly set forth in both the Old and the New Testament.

The martyr Tyndale, in defending the doctrine that the dead sleep, declared to his papist opponent: "Ye, in putting them [departed souls] in heaven, hell, purgatory, destroy the argument wherewith Christ and Paul prove the resurrection. If the soul be in heaven, tell me why they be not in as good case as the angels be. And then what cause is there of the resurrection?"

Of course, if the soul departs to heaven or hell at death, there remains no cause for a resurrection. This is patent to all, and is the fundamental reason for the silence from the pulpit upon this doctrine. Dr. Adam Clarke said concerning the resurrection, "There is not a doctrine in the gospel on which more stress is laid; and there is not a doctrine in the present system of preaching which is treated with more neglect."

#### "IF THERE BE NO RESURRECTION"

Paul declared that "if there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen: . . . then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain. . . . Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished." 1 Cor. 15: 13-18. Now if for four thousand years the souls of the righteous had gone directly to heaven at death, how could the apostle truthfully have said that if there is no resurrection, they "which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished"?

#### THE FALSE SUPPRESSING THE TRUE

It is evident that when a false doctrine is promulgated, and almost universally accepted, it leads to the suppression of true doctrines, and also breeds other false teachings. He who believes that man is naturally immortal, must, to be consistent, deny the resurrection, and also hold to the repugnant, unreasonable, anti-Scriptural dogma of eternal life in misery; for if man is now in possession of an "unending existence," the sinner must writhe in the flames of hell forever. Let us thank God that we are not naturally immortal, but that immortality is the gift of God, to be received at the resurrection of the just.

#### WHAT ABOUT THE WICKED?

Adam was barred from the tree of life, after his disobedience, "lest he put forth his hand, . . . and eat, and live forever." Gen. 3: 22. What a blessing to the human family that the tree that perpetuates life was guarded by the flaming sword! This was done that there might not be, in all of God's universe, an immortal sinner. Our heavenly Father was too kind to immortalize sin, and then torture, to all eternity, its victims.

It is true that He is also a God of justice, who will by no means clear the guilty. Such can clear themselves through repentance, confession, and faith in Christ, during the probationary period; but if found in sin in the final day, they will be punished

## Immortality Universally Desired

Do We Have It by Nature?—What We Receive at the Resurrection—Will a Merciful God Eternally Burn the Wicked?

By E. HILLIARD

THE word "immortal" is defined by Webster as follows: "Having unending existence; exemption from death; not mortal."

Exemption from death is what every sane person desires. All, naturally, have a dread of death. The cold, dark tomb, where the body crumbles to dust and the victim rests in unconscious slumber, holds the human family in abject fear.

It is through Christ, the first-fruits of them that slept, that we have the promise of the resurrection. "The dead in Christ shall rise first." This promise removes the dread of the tomb from those who believe the word of God. "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." 1 Thess. 4: 14.

#### DELIVERED FROM FEAR OF DEATH

Christ clothed Himself in sinful flesh, that He might pass through the tomb, and thereby "deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." Heb. 2: 15.

If it be true that the souls of men are immortal, and pass directly to heaven when the breath leaves the body, then we might covet death rather than life. Death, in such case, would be our best friend. But the Bible teaches the contrary. It says, "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." 1 Cor. 15: 26. Anything that deprives us of life is our enemy. If Christ had not brought immortality within the reach of man, through the gospel, death would be an eternal sleep. But thank God that through the plan of redemption, death is to be abolished. 2 Tim. 1: 10.

Immortality was promised to man on condition of obedience. Adam disobeyed, and therefore could not transmit to his posterity

immortality, for he did not possess it. Had not God sacrificed His Son, there would have been no hope for the transgressor. This great, wonderful sacrifice was made that death might be swallowed up in victory.

#### A BARRIER AGAINST SPIRITUALISM

There are many who do not seem to understand the nature of man and his condition in death. The Lord does not want us to be ignorant concerning our dead. Paul says, "I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep." 1 Thess. 4: 13.

A correct knowledge of the condition of man in death will prove a barrier against the inroads of Spiritualism; for that whole superstructure is built upon the doctrine of inherent immortality. The Scriptures teach us that the dead are asleep in the tomb, therefore they can not appear in spiritualistic seances. Those who purport to be our departed friends, are but the personification, by evil angels, of those whom we knew and loved in life.

This representation is a clear-cut counterfeit; for David declares of man, when he departs this life, that "his breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish." Ps. 146: 4. His son Solomon testifies to the same. He says: "The living know that they shall die: but the dead know not anything. . . . Their love, and their hatred, and their envy, is now perished." Eccl. 9: 5, 6. Such texts of Scripture ought to leave none in ignorance concerning the dead. It is the soul in man that thinks and knows in life, that ceases to think and know in death. It is the intelligent man—the *real* man—instructed by the divine word of God, that knows when death takes



according to their works, and then destroyed. "All the wicked will He destroy." Ps. 145: 20. "The transgressors shall be destroyed together." Ps. 37: 38. "The day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch." Mal. 4: 1. "And they shall be as though they had not been." Obadiah 16.

#### NO CLAIMS ON GOD

The wicked who reject proffered mercy until they pass away in their iniquity, will have no claims upon a merciful God at the resurrection of the unjust. To say that God will plunge them into *eternal* misery in a burning hell, would be a shameful impeachment of His character of mercy and love. Is God a tyrant? Are the blasphemous shrieks of the wicked to ring in the ears of the redeemed saints, and the ears of the Lord of hosts, to all eternity? Must all heaven listen to the screechings of demons for countless ages?—No, never! Such, however, would be the case if man were naturally immortal—in possession of an unending existence.

#### THE TIME OF CHARACTER FORMING

At the coming of our Lord to bestow immortality upon His faithful people, their characters are not changed. Character is formed, through Christ, in the mortal body, and remains the same. Immortality pertains to the body, and is put on at the resurrection, in the twinkling of an eye. 1 Cor. 15: 51-54. The saints then, with their bodies changed from mortality to immortality, will enter heaven, to dwell forever in the presence of God. They will be continually advancing in the knowledge of their Creator and Redeemer.

Blessed day, indeed, when the last great trump shall reverberate throughout this lost dominion, calling forth the dead, who for centuries have slept in the tomb, to life and immortality. Then will he who through Christ has sought, by patient continuance in well-doing, for glory, honor, and immortality, realize the full fruition of his hope. Then will King David arise in the likeness of his Lord, and "be satisfied." Who is there in this vale of tears but that longs for the dawning of that day, when disease and death will be abolished? All who love their Redeemer can but say, Hasten on, glad day of deliverance.

#### Education's Weakness and Strength

**T**RAINING of the mind never strengthens a man's moral character. "The greatest failure is an educated failure," a philosophy teacher has said. Sin and education can, and often do, go hand in hand to unreckoned limits. And the reason is that the overcoming of sin is never possible to the natural man, no matter how highly educated he may be. It is possible only to God; and God works this overcoming of sin only in such human lives as have, by receiving Christ as Saviour, let the Spirit of God bring to birth a new life, even the life of God, where only the natural and hopelessly sinful life existed before. Then education can indeed come into its own with mighty results, as God intended. With Christ as our sole moral strength, it is our duty to put into His service all the education that He makes it possible for us to gain.—*Sunday School Times*.

## World's Fairs

One of the Greatest Held 520 Years Before Christ

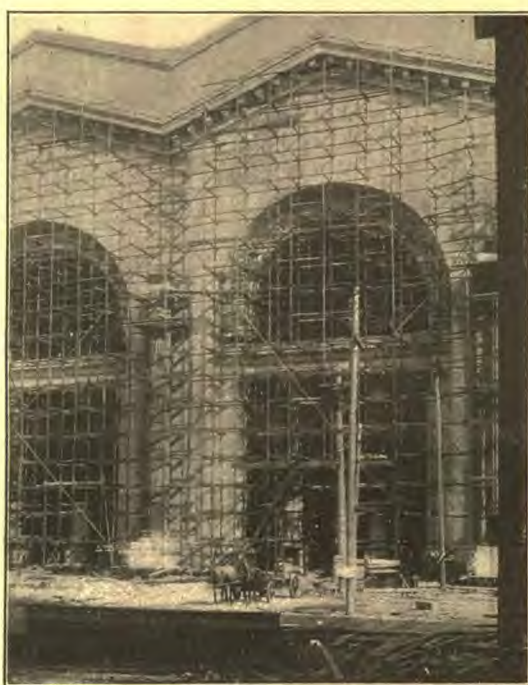
By ROBERT S. FRIES

**T**HE opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is set for February, 1915, and the accompanying photograph shows the front of one of the buildings that are nearing completion.

The view includes part of the main entrance to the Machinery Hall, which is nearly finished. Some idea of its size may be had by comparing the wagon driving through the door, with the height of the columns flanking the entrance.

We may think that international expositions are products of our modern civilization; but as Solomon says, "There is no new thing under the sun."

The prophet Daniel, speaking of the four kings that should reign on the Persian throne, says, "The fourth shall be far richer than they



ENTRANCE TO MACHINERY HALL, PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION — THE WORK IN PROGRESS

all." Dan. 11: 2. This was Xerxes the Great, spoken of in the Bible as Ahasuerus, whose kingdom extended "from India even unto Ethiopia." Esther 1: 1.

The book of Esther tells how Xerxes decided to show "the riches of his glorious kingdom and the honor of his excellent majesty" by holding the first world's fair in the history of man.

With the wealth of the world at his command, the king held an international exposition that compares more than favorably with the ones of the present day. The glory of that world's fair has not been surpassed by its modern prototypes.

This first international exposition was held at Shushan, the capital of Medo-Persia, in the year 521 B. C. That it was not a small affair is shown by the statement that it took six months for the people to see all the exhibits from the different parts of the kingdom.

The climax in the display of the riches of the king was the great feast given in the palace of Xerxes. Thousands of sightseers from different parts of the world were invited. No one was barred. The banquet was given "both unto great and small."

Even the couches on which the guests reclined as they ate and drank, were "of gold and silver"; and notwithstanding the multitude who accepted the king's invitation, the account states that the cups from which wine was drunk were all of gold of different patterns.

"And the drinking was according to the law; none did compel." This shows that there must have been some "white ribboners," who refused wine, even in those days.

After reading the account of this first world's fair, we can appreciate the wisdom of Solomon, who said, "Is there anything whereof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath been already of old time, which was before us." Eccl. 1: 10.

#### "What Is Wrong with Our Colleges?"

**T**HIS is the heading of an article in the *Review of Reviews* for April, 1914. Statements made in this article indicate unmistakably that leading educators see there is something wrong in the colleges and universities.

Speaking of wrong ideals and wrong standards that have been finding their way into these institutions, one writer says:

"We had indeed gone far towards making social and athletic Chautauquas of what should, indeed, be institutions of learning. . . . A youth with lanky legs or good wind was a hero, whereas another with intellectual ideals and with the faculty of hard mental work was an 'old maid.' Our A. B. more and more became an empty bauble, an unmeaning, nondescript thing."

Woodrow Wilson is quoted as having said, in 1907:

"You know that with all our teaching *we train nobody*; you know that with all our instructing *we educate nobody*." "Some things discipline the mind and some do not. Some things are difficult and some things easy; and nothing so disciplines the mind as that which is difficult."

The article closes with a very suggestive statement of what constitutes true education:

"We desire strong and vigorous bodies, not with the avowed purpose of becoming professional acrobats, but for all the contingencies of coming life. So the training of our mental bodies is for all the contingencies of coming life,—the higher and leading forms of life and labor. We must return from the scattering and the dilution of these last decades to these simple but essential truths."

It would be well for parents, and all who have the responsibility of providing education for youth, to look about to find schools where "simple" and "essential truths" are taught. We may thank God that there are some schools of that kind. We will not select the school where football, or some other barbarous sport, has a conspicuous place, and the "youth with lanky legs or good wind" is counted a hero, to the disparagement of useful and intellectual pursuits.

The Lord "taketh not pleasure in the legs of a man. The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear Him." Ps. 147: 10, 11. Instead of patronizing institutions where empty baubles may be obtained, but where training and education in the essential truths and duties of the present time are not to be expected, how much better to select a school where the fear of the Lord, the beginning of wisdom, is the motto in every endeavor!

F. D. STARR.



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## THE MASTER'S USE OF THE WORD

Satan Quoted Scripture to Christ—The Purpose Was to Deceive—The Lord Quotes a Text That Exposes the Satanic Interpretation—Principles of Interpretation Thereby Made Plain

WHEN seeking to tempt Christ, the devil deliberately quoted Scripture to sustain a false position. He suggested that Christ cast Himself down from the pinnacle of the temple, by way of asserting His inherent divinity; and to sustain this evil suggestion, he repeated the scripture, "He shall give His angels charge concerning thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up."

### SATAN'S PRESUMPTUOUS SUGGESTION

God never gave the promise for any such presumptuous conduct as Satan suggested that Christ take at this time. So the verse is entirely perverted as the evil one quotes it. He presents it as an evidence that presumption would be proper, and that God's care would be continued under the circumstances suggested. This was a lie, an entire perversion of the intention of the promise.

Every promise of God is upon conditions, and these conditions are plain and explicit. If one violates the conditions of the promise, he thereby forfeits the promise. It is just as Jesus said,—that it is not he who says, Lord, Lord, that shall enter the kingdom of heaven, "but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven."

### THE CONDITIONS MADE PLAIN

In this particular promise which Satan quotes, we have the condition very plainly laid down: "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the Most High, thy habitation, . . . He shall give His angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways." "Because he hath set his love upon Me, therefore will I deliver him." And the very first verse of this ninety-first psalm tells who it is to whom God has made this marvelous promise. It is "he that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High," the one who says of the Lord, "He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in Him will I trust."

Far different from this trust, this making God a refuge, this dwelling in the secret place of the Most High, this setting the love upon God, was Satan's suggestion that one do a presumptuous act, that which would have doubt in it, that which would question God, that which would see if God would preserve when man goes his own presumptuous, headlong way.

### MISUSE OF SCRIPTURE CORRECTED

This misuse of Scripture, Christ clearly corrected; and He shows, to the end of time, the way in which all perversions of Scripture are to be met. When the evil one quotes the Scriptures to sustain his evil principles, his evil suggestions, his rebellious, presumptuous ways, the remedy is, to use the words of Christ, "It is written again." Matt. 4:7. While Satan could find a scripture that, wrested from its context, seemed to bear him out in his evil plan, Christ could find another scripture that struck squarely across the way suggested by Satan.

Satan is still at work giving men scriptures separated from the context, changed from their intention, that seem to bear out the doctrines men desire to teach or believe; but the remedy, every time, is to turn to the other passages of Scripture that throw the full light of God's lamp upon the problem.

### "IN THE SPIRIT ON THE LORD'S DAY"

For example, the observer of Sunday will read Rev. 1:10, "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day," and offer it as an evidence of Sunday sacredness; but there is not in this scripture one whisper of Sunday, and there is not a scripture anywhere that teaches that the

Lord's day is Sunday. This text is just as foreign to Sunday observance as the scripture Satan quoted was foreign to the idea he suggested; and the answer to those who quote Rev. 1:10 in support of Sunday is the answer that we get by following Christ's example: "Again it is written," "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Ex. 20:10. And "again it is written," "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on My holy day." Isa. 58:13. Thus the Bible tells us, as we find the places where "it is written again" that the seventh day is the Lord's day, it "is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Ex. 20:10.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE INTERPRETATION

Another example: The system of religion known as Christian Science, quotes texts of Scripture which seemingly support some of its doctrines. True, some of these quotations have to be only partial quotations, for the whole quotation would deny the statements which Christian Science makes. For example, Christian Scientists love to quote, "Work out your own salvation"; but I never yet knew of one quoting the whole of it,— "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." The words "fear and trembling" are absolutely out of harmony with the self-complacency of the Christian Scientist. Nevertheless,

they are a part of the text; and wo to him who takes from the word of God, or adds thereto. Rev. 22:18, 19. "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be forever: nothing can be put to it, nor anything taken from it: and God doeth it, that men should fear before Him." Eccl. 3:14.

### "IT IS GOD THAT WORKETH IN YOU"

In quoting the text, "Work out your own salvation," the very scripture that follows it (for here once more we must adopt the example of Christ, and say, "Again it is written"), explains it: "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of His good pleasure."

Let us remember that "no prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation"; and when any person sets himself up to give private interpretations of the Bible, he is not following the divine plan. When we discover the scripture that seems to bear a certain construction, we should at once look for other scriptures; for "again it is written." And thus by comparing spiritual things with spiritual, we shall be led by the Spirit into all truth.

L. A. R.



"Then the devil taketh Him up into the holy city, and setteth Him on a pinnacle of the temple, and saith unto Him, If Thou be the Son of God, cast Thyself down: for it is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone. Jesus said unto him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."



## UNSCRIPTURAL VIEWS OF GOD'S KINGDOM

The Jews in Christ's Time Were Looking for a Temporal Kingdom in This World—Christ Did Not Meet Their Views, and Was Crucified by Them—Men Making a Similar Mistake To-Day

THE Jewish church at the time of Christ's first advent stumbled and went headlong to its ruin. Nothing contributed more to this than the Jews' incorrect views concerning the kingdom of Christ. They were expecting a Messiah to come and establish a temporal dominion, and deliver them from the Roman yoke. And because Christ did not appear in harmony with their false and unscriptural views, they rejected Him. The time when He will establish His kingdom is at His second coming. This is clearly presented in Scripture. There is great danger that many living in this time will make a mistake over this question of the kingdom, that will be as fatal as was the error of the Jews anciently.

In both this week's paper and next, Mr. Porter will address himself to this subject of the time when the kingdom is to be established. This week's paper mentions some of the organizations that are working with such great enthusiasm under the inspiration of the same kind of false hopes as those anciently held by the Jews. In next week's paper, some of the scriptures will be more fully considered in which the Bible teaching in regard to the kingdom of God will be presented.

EDITOR.



SINCE his apostasy, Satan has been at war with the kingdom of God. He has sought to subvert it by inducing its subjects to accept false conceptions regarding it. He effected the ruin of the world in the beginning by the erroneous view that it was better for subjects of the kingdom of God that they have a knowledge of evil instead of a knowledge of good only, as God originally planned.

Satan wrecked ancient Israel by diverting them from the plan for the old-covenant kingdom, which was salvation by means of pardon through "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," to salvation by works.

### HOW SATAN DID IT

He sought to subvert the apostolic church by leading it into the mistaken idea that the kingdom of glory would be restored at Christ's first advent. He so far succeeded in ensnaring the early disciples with that notion that when the Master was "speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God," just before His ascension, "they asked of Him, saying, Lord, wilt Thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" Acts 1:3, 6. He had before declared that "My kingdom is not of this world." He now answered their question by His ascension to heaven. As He ascended, two shining angels from His kingdom of glory said: "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven." Verse 11.

### BLINDER THAN THEY OF OLD

One who fails to see the import of this angelic announcement, is blinder than the disciples of old. It was Christ's answer to their question about establishing again an earthly kingdom. He would never establish an earthly kingdom until they should see Him "so come in like manner" as He was then seen ascending.

They had cried lustily, "Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord: peace in heaven, and glory in the highest," when Christ, riding upon a beast, had made His triumphal entry into Jerusalem just before His crucifixion. They thought He was then taking the throne of earthly dominion. His rebuke to their wrong views at that time was His crucifixion.

How Satan rejoices when he sees the professed church of Christ seduced, by his deceptions, into false ideas of the establishment of the kingdom of Christ!

### NATIONAL RELIGIOUS REFORM ATTEMPTED

In 1863 a council of eleven churches convened at the town of Xenia, Ohio, for a prayer-meeting, with the purpose of bettering the state of religion. This was certainly a very laudable means of accomplishing a most lofty object. But before the council concluded, Satan, ever alert to divert every good movement from its legitimate sphere of influence, side-tracked this very worthy council, making it a movement to force Christian conduct and the enthronement of Christ as ruler of nations.

### MISGUIDED EFFORTS

As the result of this church council, a society was organized January 27, 1864, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, to be known as "The National Reform Association." Its object, as stated in its constitution, was: "To secure such an amendment to the Constitution

of the United States as will declare the nation's allegiance to Jesus Christ, and its acceptance of the moral laws of the Christian religion, and so indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all the Christian laws, institutions, and usages of our government on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the land."

From its inception, it labored untiringly to compel Sunday observance and to secure the recognition of the name of God in the Constitution of the United States. Later, the noble W. C. T. U. organization was seduced into supporting this most unchristian movement. The late Miss Frances Willard, when president of the W. C. T. U., thus stated the reason for their association's enlisting in the movement:

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, local, state, national, and world-wide, has one vital, organic thought, one all-absorbing purpose, one undying enthusiasm, and that is that Christ shall be *this world's king*,—yea, verily, **THIS WORLD'S KING** in its realm of cause and effect,—king of its courts, its camps, its commerce,—king of its colleges and cloisters,—king of its customs and its constitutions. . . . The kingdom of Christ must enter the realm of law through the gateway of politics. . . . We pray Heaven to give them [the political parties] no rest . . . until they shall . . . swear an oath of allegiance to Christ in politics, and march in one great army up to the polls to worship God."—President's annual address in convention, Nashville, 1887.

This was a repetition of the false conception that it was necessary to take Christ by force and make Him king of an earthly dominion. It is surprising how willing modern disciples of Christ are to accept that false view of the kingdom of God which was so summarily repudiated by Christ Himself, when He was here on earth.

### A CONFEDERATION OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES

The most imposing fraud ever foisted upon any people has been reserved by Satan for the last generation before the second advent of Christ. Before Christ's first advent, Satan had deluded the Jews into believing that Christ was to come as this world's king. They therefore rejected Him because He did not come as they desired. Satan is now planning as sweeping a delusion for the Christian world just before the second advent. And the pity of it is, the Christian world to-day is falling into Satan's snare as readily as the Jews did prior to the first advent.

In November, 1905, there met in New York City the greatest and most significant church council ever convened in America. Its objects, as stated in its plan of federation, were "to bring the Christian bodies of America into harmonious service for Christ and the world"; "to secure a larger combined influence for the churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social conditions of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life"; "to correct such social evils as gambling, the liquor traffic, and Sabbath desecration." Thirty-two Protestant denominations, representing twenty millions of people, joined in this federation movement.

### THE CARDINAL FAVORED IT

Father McLane, representing Cardinal Gibbons, of the Catholic Church, said, speaking by invitation of the chairman: "All I can say is that Cardinal Gibbons is heartily in favor of any movement, or any combination, that will help toward the proper observance of the sabbath. . . . And certainly you will find that the Catholic clergy will be shoulder to shoulder in any rule or order in regard to the proper observance of the Lord's day."

Dr. Dickey said: "It is our province, in the name of our supreme King, and seeking the good of mankind, to ask rulers to respect the code of our kingdom. This confederation will compel an audience, and it will speak with power, if it will put aside its differences, and make its agreement its argument."

### A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FAVORED IT

Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, said: "A federation without creedal expression or denominational control will exert a mighty Christian power. It will make possible the throwing of the whole compact power of the united church solidly on the side of right and justice. Such a power, wielded in righteousness, would redeem New York, reform Philadelphia, and make Chicago clean. That power, exerted upon the nation, would lift it at once to a higher plane. I am sure that the influence of the federated churches upon the nation would make it that there should be no more war, nor preparation for war. The commission of Sir Walter Raleigh, the compact in the Mayflower and Colonial acts, prove that this is a Christian nation."



## THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE

The next meeting of this confederated council was held in Philadelphia, December 1-8, 1909. The Philadelphia council was regarded as the most representative gathering in the history of Protestant Christianity in America. Among those in attendance were "more than thirty bishops, many presidents of universities and colleges, some of the most noted collegians and preachers in the country, officers in mission boards and other departments of church work, and a large number of laymen of prominence." Among the laymen were prominent governors of states, who participated in the program.

## "CIVIC RIGHTEOUSNESS" AND "OVERLAPPING"

Among the themes considered and approved were such topics as "Civic Righteousness," "To Avoid the Two Great Faults of Protestantism, Overlapping and Overlooking," "To Effect an Organization That Will Prevent the Establishment and Maintenance of Too Many Protestant Churches in a Given Locality," and "To Perfect a System as Thorough and Exact as the Parish System of the Roman Catholic Church." The World's Mission Conference held in Edinburgh in 1910 followed the same trend in its work.

## WORLD'S CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE

The World's Christian Citizenship Conference held in Portland, Oregon, June 29 to July 6, 1913, followed the same program as the other great Protestant councils. R. M. Downie, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, struck the key-note of the convention in the introduction to his address, in the statement: "The principal theme of this great conference that is meeting in this city is the kingdom of Christ. That is the center of our program. The central statement of this conference is to make that kingdom eminent and dominant in the affairs of men. In other words, to realize that prayer which Christ taught His disciples to pray, 'Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.' That is the principal purpose of this great conference. And every item of this magnificent program that has been provided for us relates in some way more nearly or more remotely to that one theme, that one purpose."

## POLITICAL OBJECTS OF THE MOVEMENT

The program of the Christian Citizenship Convention officially states its object as follows: "The object and inspiration of all effort is the establishment of the kingdom of God. In the Christian's conception, this kingdom may mean much more than a divine human society on earth, but it can never mean anything less. This kingdom is inclusive of all life in all of its relations and activities. Nothing that concerns man can be alien to the kingdom of God.

"The complete program of the kingdom contemplates *evangelism, missions, education, and social service*. The advance of the kingdom among men is promoted in and through all the institutions of man's life: the *family, the church, and the state*. . . . The principles of Christian citizenship, we have stated, are not merely ideals for political thought, but are primarily principles of political action. . . . In the application and realization of these principles there are some definite lines of action which are vital. Our work in behalf of the Christianization of the *political and social* order must move

along four lines: *education, agitation, legislation, and law enforcement*. . . . This conference should consider the various subjects that are vital to the welfare of the people and should adopt such measures as are to be promoted by *education, agitation, legislation, and law enforcement*."

## TO NATIONALIZE CHRISTIANITY

In a leaflet written by J. S. Martin, D. D., secretary of the National Reform Association, entitled "National Reform," the following statement of what the movement really is and designs to accomplish is given. Since the leaflet is written by the secretary it is official: "National Reform. What is it? . . . As the name indicates, it is a reform that is nation-wide and has to do with the nation as such. . . . Thus regarding the nation, it seeks to have it recognize and acknowledge and reduce to practise these Christian or Bible truths so vital to its welfare. (These truths are that the nation is responsible to God as 'Creator and to Jesus Christ its divinely appointed ruler, and amenable to the law of God revealed through Christ.') This it would have the nation to do not only in its vital or unwritten constitution (that is, in its customs, usages, laws, and institutions), but also in its formal and written Constitution. And all this as a means to the end of thoroughly Christianizing the nation. The preservation, development, perfecting, and perpetuating of our national Christianity is what is meant by National Reform. . . . The United States is normally a Christian nation. National Reform would make it really so. . . . Moreover, National Reform would have the nation, the great moral person that it is, not only procure forgiveness for its sins, . . . but openly and publicly pledge henceforth obedience to Jesus Christ and His law."

## THESE GREAT REFORM MOVEMENTS ANALYZED

These great reform movements are in fact but one great movement under different heads. And there might be added to them other movements which, though differing in some features, are the same in general trend. The objects of the movements named are plainly stated.

First, to declare Christ this world's king;

Second, to adopt the law of God as the state constitution;

Third, to compel every skeptic and hypocrite to repent and pledge obedience to the law of Christ;

Fourth, to ask Catholicism to join Protestantism in this "Christianity by force" movement;

Fifth, to parcel out the parishes of the world, and have no overlapping in home or foreign lands;

Sixth, that there shall be no more war.

To declare Christ this world's king was Satan's proposition in the wilderness of temptation, immediately after Christ entered upon His work as Messiah, after His baptism. All Satan required at that time was one act of worship. Now he demands, through these latter-day movements, a pledge of a life of enforced obedience. Christ repudiated the brazen effrontery of his satanic majesty then, and refused to accept any terms or proposals to become this world's king, before that kingdom is given Him of the Father at the second advent. That decision cost Him persecution, humiliation, and finally death upon Calvary.

R. C. P.

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## Question Corner

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## 4311—THE LAND VERY FAR OFF

Where in the Bible does it say, "They shall see the land that is very far off"? and when shall they see it? G. W. B.

This verse is found in Isa. 33:17. This prophecy applies after the redeemed have entered into their inheritance. Verse 16 is a promise of sustenance and refuge during the time of trouble; and then the exceedingly precious promise is held out as a beacon light to encourage them on, that if they remain steadfast during this time of severe testing, they shall see the King in all His beauty and splendor. Their eyes shall behold the "land that reacheth afar," as the Revised Version gives it; the "land of far distances," as it is given in the margin.

Rev. 22:4, 5 says: "They shall see His face; and His name shall be in their foreheads. And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle,

neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light: and they shall reign forever and ever." Eyes that have power to behold the face of the infinite God, which shines above the brightness of the sun (Rev. 21:23), will be able to see beyond anything within reach of our present powers of conception. Their vision will not be limited as now, but the power of their eyesight will be increased beyond the ability of any human instrument to strengthen it, so that they will be able to see to the remote limits of that "land that reacheth afar."



## SYSTEMATIC BIBLE STUDY

HOW many weary souls, rendered disconsolate through the ravages of sin, have found comfort in the wonderful words: "Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before Mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow. Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though

your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Isa. 1:16-18. This is only a small portion of the great storehouse of spiritual wealth that is contained in the book of Isaiah, upon which we enter in our reading this week. This book has been denominated the gospel prophecy. In many of its utterances it is a living expression of the experiences through which the world is passing at the present time. Every word should be studied as closely as our time will permit, as we are passing through this book, and we should earnestly pray that the wonderful utterances of God's word may be fastened upon our minds so that we can meditate upon them even when we do not have the privilege of the open book before us.

## SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1914

Deuteronomy 20-27

Isaiah 1-7

Ephesians 5 to Colossians 2

Read one chapter in Deuteronomy each week-day and two on the Sabbath. Read one chapter in Isaiah each day. Read one chapter in Ephesians, Philippians, or Colossians each week-day and two on the Sabbath.



# PUBLISHING, EDUCATIONAL, and HEALTH WORK

Progress in These Lines in South America — A Remarkable Work among the Indians of That Continent

By H. H. HALL



RIVER PLATA ACADEMY, DIAMANTE, ARGENTINE



RIVER PLATA SANITARIUM, DIAMANTE, ARGENTINE

OUR Argentine publishing house is located at Florida, some thirty minutes' ride from Buenos Aires. It owns its own property. The building is quite roomy for their present necessities, and contains the offices of the union and local Argentine conferences.

## CIRCULATION OF LITERATURE

They print three periodicals,—*Salud y Vida*, or *Life and Health*; *El Atalaya*, or *Watchman*; and *La Revista Adventista*, or the *Advent Review*,—all in Spanish. They also issue a number of tracts and pamphlets, but thus far find it more economical to purchase their books from our house in Mountain View, California, or from Barcelona, Spain.

Under the able field direction of Brother E. M. Trummer, who came here from Union College less than five years ago, this branch of the work has gone forward in a marvelous manner. Books and periodicals to the amount of about \$100,000 have been sold during that time. To appreciate fully what this means, one must come in contact with the terrible indifference to everything religious, or the worse prejudice against everything evangelical, which everywhere exists.

## THE FIELD WELL ORGANIZED

The union and local conferences recognize the value of this department, and each field has a man giving his whole time to its interests, as follows: E. M. Trummer in charge of the union, A. R. Sherman in Argentine, J. T. Thompson in Uruguay, J. D. Lorenz in Chile, A. G. Nelson in Strait of Magellan, R. B. Stauffer in Peru, O. H. Schulz in Bolivia, and Enrique Mangold in Ecuador. With this strong organization, and the continued blessings of the Lord, they will approach \$50,000 in their 1914 sales.

Their publishing house has an investment of about \$30,000 and is in fairly good financial condition, its present worth being \$22,000.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

One of the beautiful trips in Argentine is by boat from Buenos Aires up to the port of Diamante, on the River Plata. Twelve miles inland is the academy, a view of the main building being here shown. There is also a series of rooms partially surrounding a quadrangle, where the kitchen, the dining-room, and the girls' dormitory are located at present.

These are among the first buildings erected; and as they, like most of the homes in this vicinity, are built of adobe, they are cracking badly, and some of

them can not be used much longer. Thanks to the recent thirteenth Sabbath offerings by our Sabbath-schools in the states, a new two-story brick building is nearing completion, to which the girls, the dining-room, and the kitchen will be transferred. This will give some of the added space required in the main building, as the boys will remove from it to the rooms vacated by the girls.

## WISHED HE HAD GIVEN ANOTHER DOLLAR

One can hardly look over their facilities and the work to be done without wishing he had given another dollar when the contribution envelope went around on that thirteenth Sabbath occasion. As the brick are made on the ground, it is hoped that the new building can be brought within \$10,000. A central boiler house is being erected, but this is paid for by local subscriptions.

Prof. H. U. Stevens, of Union College, and his wife, formerly Miss Inez Hoiland, of Oakland, California, are in charge, assisted by Elder W. W. Wheeler, also of California, Otto Heyde, Camilio Gill, R. H. Habenicht, Miss Almeda Kerr, and one or two others whose names I do not remember.

The school was just opening when I was there in early March—they are on the other side of the equator, you see—and the enrolment was nearly one hundred, which is quite an increase over any previous opening. The investment in land, buildings, and furnishings is nearly \$25,000, practically all of which is paid.

As the school at Pua, southern Chile, had not opened when I visited that field, I did not see it. That school also received a share of the thirteenth Sabbath offering mentioned, and is therefore securing some of the added facilities of which it stood in great need. Of the educational work among the Indians, I will speak under another heading.

## HEALTH AND SANITARIUM WORK

Besides several nurses in different portions of the South American field, who are exerting an excellent influence, we have a good sanitarium just across from the school property, under the direction of Dr. R. H. Habenicht, assisted by Dr. G. B. Replogle and a corps of efficient nurses. This sanitarium, which began in the home of Brother and Sister Habenicht, has now grown into the institution shown in the accompanying cut, to which the people for many miles around flock for physical help.

## THE STRENUOUS DOCTOR

Situated as it is, in the country, people come in wagons and on horseback, both for help themselves and to summon the doctor to their homes. He has a cot

LAST week Mr. Hall gave us a general view of his trip through South America in the interests of our publishing work. He took us hurriedly from place to place, mentioning matters of interest, and concluded by giving a brief account of our union conference meeting that he attended at Montevideo, Uruguay. This week his article deals more specifically with some of the branches of our growing work there. It is remarkable when we consider the self-sacrifice and the earnestness of human effort that are causing schools, publishing houses, and sanitariums to spring up in every part of this world for the one purpose of promulgating the great message of Christ's soon coming. Nothing short of a marvel of divine power will inspire men to such deeds.

This article is really a continuation of the one last week, although it is independent of it, in that it treats a phase of the subject that may be readily understood without knowing anything that was in the article a week ago.

Next week Mr. Hall will have an article on his visit to the Panama Canal Zone, in connection with which he will tell something of what he saw in regard to the progress of our work in that field.

EDITOR.



MEDICAL MISSIONARY W. O. CLUFF ON TRIP AMONG THE INDIANS ON THE HIGHLANDS OF BOLIVIA



that he puts into the rear of a wagon when called out on a long night trip; and sometimes for a week about all the sleep he gets is that taken as he is bumped over the country roads on this cot.

The corral near the sanitarium was well filled with wagons the day I was there, each one of them bringing its particular case needing the assistance the sanitarium could give.

The institution can care for thirty-five or forty patients; but as it is often filled, the building of an additional wing is considered. The total investment is a trifle over thirty-five thousand dollars, and the present worth a little above twenty-two thousand. Long may it continue to extend its kindly Christian help to the sick and suffering in Argentine.

#### INDIAN WORK

Unfortunately I failed to meet Brother and Sister F. A. Stahl while in Bolivia and Peru, and therefore can not give as much information as I otherwise could. But that there is a wonderful and seemingly unlimited field opening before us among the Indians of these countries is admitted even by our bitterest opponents. This is particularly true of the section around the shores of Lake Titicaca, near which is Cuzco, the old capital of the Inca empire, the descendants of which are now for the first time becoming interested in Protestantism.

Amidst bitter opposition and even persecution, Brother Comacho, an Indian who accepted the message we hold, some five years ago began a little school. The Indians were eager to learn, and flocked to it. Brother Stahl and others began work among them, and the interest in both the school and our message grew.

#### ATTACKED BY BISHOP AND ARMED MEN

A little over a year ago, Brother and Sister B. Rocas, of Argentine, were sent over to take charge of the school work. But some months later, the Catholic bishop, with two hundred armed men on horseback, fell upon them. Eight were finally arrested because they had been baptized and kept the seventh day, and were driven on foot twenty-two miles to Puno, where they were imprisoned for a week.

As there was no case against them, the jury released them; but Brother Comacho and seven or eight of his companions went to Lima, the capital, and presented their cases to the president and to other leading men as well. The result of their visit, so far as the repealing of the law forbidding Protestant service is concerned, has not yet fully materialized; but the president paid their fares home, and gave each of them a pound sterling.

A leading lawyer of the republic has taken the case up on his own responsibility, and is suing the bishop for imprisoning these Indians without cause. The affair has got into all the papers, and is bringing us and our work before the people throughout the republic.

Schools seem to be the medium through which we may reach

these Indians. While the union conference has done what it could for them in the way of a schoolhouse and a mission building, and furnishing a teacher for this one school, more schools can be opened as soon as we find just what legal requirements are necessary in the way of teachers and facilities.

I met Brother and Sister Rocas at Arequipa, where he is finishing some normal work, the lack of which enabled our enemies to declare him incompetent and therefore close the school for a time. He has already completed his preliminary examination, and has every assurance that the finals will be as easily passed, and then the school will be opened once more.

#### SEVENTY-ONE IMMERSED

Brother Maxwell gave me a kodak view, which is here reproduced, of a recent baptismal scene, in which he and Elder Pohle baptized seventy-one of these people. Following this, a communion service was held on the shores of the lake, and one hundred sixty-eight took part.

A village near here Brother Stahl visited recently; and on his telling the people of the soon-coming Saviour, they pleaded for him to return and tell them more. This he could not promise; but the village chief pressed him until he said, "If I do not return, some one else will." The chief replied, "But how am I to know that some one else will teach us the same things?" Brother Stahl says: "I thought a moment, and then took up a small pebble and broke it in halves. I gave him one half, and told him that whoever would come to teach him and his people would have the other half. He took his half and put it away carefully, and said, 'It is well.'"

At La Paz we met Brother and Sister W. O. Cluff and Sister Wightman, recently from the States. Sisters Cluff and Wightman have been nursing among the Europeans of the city, but Brother Cluff has been doing medical missionary work among the Indians, and he is very enthusiastic over the possibilities before him. He says they seem wonderfully disposed to accept the message of a soon-coming Saviour, and are singularly faithful to it. He refers to those about the lake, as no special results have thus far been seen in the other sections of the country; but no doubt there will be, as soon as our force is sufficient to connect the teacher with the preacher and the medical evangelist. In the accompanying

picture Brother Cluff is shown on one of his trips among the high Andes and table-lands of Bolivia.

#### THEY CAN NOT READ

As Brother Trummer and I rode for two days in almost continuous sight of this people, with their tiny ranches, many of them surrounded with stone walls, and saw their mud huts, with little wooden crosses stuck into the roofs, he said to me, "We can do nothing for these people with our literature, for they can not read."

And yet there are two and a half million of them in Bolivia and



NO. 1. DIRECTORS OF COLPORTEUR WORK IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN UNION CONFERENCE. FIRST ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ARE: J. D. LORENZ, OF CHILE; G. E. HARTMAN, MANAGER BUENOS AIRES PUBLISHING HOUSE; ELDER J. W. WESTPHAL, PRESIDENT SOUTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE; H. H. HALL; E. M. TRUMMER, DIRECTOR COLPORTEUR WORK, SOUTH AMERICAN UNION CONFERENCE; A. R. SHERMAN, ARGENTINE

NO. 2. INCA INDIAN GROUP NEAR LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

NO. 3. A RECENT BAPTISMAL SCENE IN LAKE TITICACA, NEAR PUNO, PERU, IN WHICH SEVENTY-ONE INDIANS WENT FORWARD IN THAT ORDINANCE



Peru alone. Shall we not send to the South American Union sufficient means to enable it to secure instantly the necessary facilities and teachers to give the bread of life to this waiting people, who for long centuries have been downtrodden and persecuted? Shall not these simple folks, who have been taught to trust in the symbol of the cross, be acquainted with its real significance and saving power?

AS you have read the foregoing account in regard to the work that is being done in South America, particularly among the Indians, you have possibly been impressed with the thought that you would like to give something to help it forward. The three million Indians, for instance, who have no written speech, but who will need to be educated in order that they may receive the great gospel message, may appeal to you the most strongly, or possibly you may be affected by some other phase of the needs of the self-sacrificing workers in the field.

If you desire to help in this good work, money for that purpose may be sent to the Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, California, and it will be forwarded in our regular way to the place designed. We are sure that the good work in progress there will commend itself, and means can not be better invested than in supporting it. EDITOR.

### Advancement and Success in Japan

WE have moved our presses into a large Japanese building near where we have been. The place is well adapted for our publishing work, and is really a better location. But we trust that ere another year passes, we shall be in our own quarters.

For nearly two years now we have had an application before the government for a *shadon*, or permit to own property through a committee of the mission. The matter has lingered along until the present without a decision, on account of our doctrine of the coming of Christ, and the attitude that one of our young men took, while in the army, toward Sabbath work, he having refused to do service on that day. The matter is now in the hands of the minister of education, with whom we expect to have an interview soon, and we hope it may be closed up favorably to the mission.

A party of nine from the mission, six foreigners and three Japanese, went to Kuji-machi to assist in the dedication of our new church there. This church is located in the country, among the farmers, who planned and built it. The building is 20 x 30 feet, painted, furnished, and dedicated free from debt. The dedicatory services were held with nearly all the members and a goodly number of interested neighbors and friends in attendance.

In all, four services were held with them

while we were there. Evening after the Sabbath, we gave a stereopticon lecture on the Holy Land; and no one but those who know how the Japanese can pack a house, can conceive of the number that succeeded in getting inside.

We had with us a phonograph, with records of sacred music; and the pictures and music undoubtedly were a treat never before enjoyed by many who were present.

Some, having come from a distance, arrived about an hour after the meeting was over, still hoping to see or hear a portion; but we had to disappoint them, as everything was packed away and we were getting ready for bed.

There is a good interest at the place, and meetings are held several times each week, and we expect to see raised up a good, strong, substantial, self-supporting church of tithe-paying members, who have their own homes, and will be a factor in the support of the work of the Lord in this land.

F. H. DE VINNEY.

### Impressed by a Dream

DURING recent weeks, we have made a round of the churches in the northwest of Chosen. Sixteen have accepted the binding claims of God's law, and several more are interested. Two patients, men, have taken their stand for the truth.

On this trip, we met a man who had formerly gone to the mountains to pray to Satan, but getting no satisfaction, he decided

of life, he said, "This is the true church," and he has kept the Sabbath now for nearly a year.

RILEY RUSSELL.

### Optimistic Views of the Work in China

PRAISE God for this onward missionary movement, telling of the soon-coming Christ. Already it is in ninety-one kingdoms—a most wonderful movement indeed.

But we do not regard it as strange. We expect this. It is the fulfilment of prophecy. Rev. 10:11; and 14:6, 7. The word of God can not fail.

I have been in China eight and one half years; and if the message advances as quickly during the next eight years as it has in these past eight years, the greater part of China will have had an opportunity to hear it. But the beginning of a thing is always the most difficult, and the message will advance here at least three times faster the next eight years.

Eight years ago, we had no schools, no press, no literature, not even a Sabbath-school lesson, but had to write such out by hand every week—and no foreign missionaries that could as yet speak the language intelligibly. Now we have all these—a good, solid foundation laid for future aggressive work. But more than this, now we have a name and a reputation nearly all over China, and thousands of honest-hearted ones, who want the Bible and the Bible only, are constantly inquiring, "Why do they call themselves Seventh-day Adventists?" and wanting to understand why we have such a long and queer name. They write for our tracts and books—"Bible Readings," "Daniel and the Revelation," and "Christ Our Saviour," etc.; and as they read the truth, they are impressed by the Spirit, and call for a living messenger. This is our experience now, and will be thus even more so in the future.

Hence China's 430,000,000 should not cause us to postpone Christ's coming in glory. "At such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh." God can and will warn China quicker than many imagine.

In looking back upon the eight and one half years, I am happy to see the progress made in China. A good foundation has been laid, ready for a quick work, and the next eight years will disclose even greater joy.

We shall soon be in the kingdom. This message and this people will go through. Those who allow themselves to be sidetracked by the enemy, are greatly to be pitied. Those who stay on the "through car" will soon be in the eternal world. May the Lord bless all our brethren.

JOHN J. VESTRUP.

"PRUDENCE is well-trained common sense."



This historic old cathedral fronts the great plaza of Lima, Peru, and is built of sun-dried mud. It would melt down in a week's rain provided they ever had such a thing in Lima. In one of its side rooms are the mummified remains of Pizarro, who caused the Inca emperor to be strangled after he had paid a ransom equal to seventeen million dollars. In the plaza, heretics were first burned at the stake in South America in 1573. Just across the street and fronting the same square are the government buildings. When Mr. Hall was there, masons were busy plastering up the bullet holes made during the nearly bloodless revolution that accompanied the unseating of President Billinghurst a few weeks before.

to become a Christian. As there were so many different churches, he was troubled, but prayed God to show him the true church. That night he dreamed he saw a tree bearing twelve kinds of fruit, and by it a blazing Chinese character "7." Next day one of our men gave him one of our papers, and a short study on the binding claims of the law of God and the seventh-day Sabbath and the new earth. When he had read of the tree



# Keeping Cool in Warm Weather

Kind of Foods Best for Health in Summer-Time  
The Amount We Eat Is Important — Heat-Strokes and Various Summer  
Diseases May Be Avoided

By Daniel H. Kress, M. D.



**T**HE warm weather is here. Many persons think they must go to the seashore or to the mountains in order to keep comfortable. It is possible to be comfortable at home, provided you know how.

## THE HUMAN BODY AND CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE

The human body is a wonderful piece of mechanism. It possesses the power of adapting itself to changes in external temperature in such a way that the temperature internally remains always practically the same.

The internal temperature is maintained by means of the nervous and the circulatory system. The temperature of the liver, and of some of the deeper muscles, in which the greatest amount of oxidation takes place, ranges from 102° to 105° Fahrenheit, while the mucous membrane of the mouth has a temperature of only 98.6°, and the temperature of the skin is still lower.

The heated blood from the internal organs and muscles is constantly brought to the surface for the purpose of cooling. The cooled blood is then carried back again, to aid in keeping cool the internal organs.

When the weather is cold, impressions are made upon the sensory nerves of the skin to that effect, and these impressions are in turn conveyed to the blood-regulating centers. As a result, the surface vessels contract, and less blood is permitted to be brought to the surface for the purpose of cooling. This accounts for the white skin or goose-flesh appearance noticeable on a cold day.

## ALCOHOL AS A HEATER

Some have imagined that alcohol has a warming influence in cold weather, because when under its influence a sensation of warmth is experienced. This is deceptive and unreliable, for there may be a feeling of warmth when the internal temperature of the body is actually lower. Alcohol, by paralyzing the vasoconstrictor nerves, causes dilatation of the blood-vessels of the skin, thus permitting a greater flow of blood to the periphery. The increased amount of warm blood in the periphery produces a sensation of warmth to the nerves of sensation. While there exists a sensation of warmth, the blood is rapidly cooling. In a drinking man the internal temperature may be several degrees below normal, and the person be unconscious of it. Drunkards exposed to cold and in danger of death do not as a rule appreciate their danger.

## HOW THE BLOOD IS COOLED

While in cold weather the blood supply to the surface is shut off to some extent, in warm weather the peripheral or surface

blood-vessels and capillaries dilate, and permit a larger flow of blood to the skin for the purpose of cooling. This accounts for the red, flushed faces and the swollen hands. The cooling of the blood is brought about by the increased evaporation of moisture from the surface. On a warm day, an adult may give off from two to four pints of moisture every twenty-four hours, and yet not perspire sensibly. If the weather becomes very hot, more moisture oozes out, and becomes visible on the skin. The moisture on the skin answers the same purpose to the body that the moist cloth surrounding a pitcher of water on a warm day does to the pitcher. Evaporation keeps it cool.

In tropical countries, drinking water is usually kept in cloth bags, and hung up so that the breeze can get at it. No matter how warm the breeze may be, it will aid in cooling the contents of the bag. Men and women who do a moderate amount of work, and perspire some, suffer less from heat than do those who sit around and talk about the heat, trying to keep cool. Alcohol, by paralyzing the nerves of sensation, makes one less conscious of the heat, but by encouraging dilatation of the capillaries still further, especially the capillaries of the brain, is responsible for many of the heat-strokes during summer months.

## WARM-WEATHER DIET

Diet is an important factor in keeping cool on a warm day. In cold weather, we feed our furnaces or stoves, in order to keep our houses warm. In warm weather, less fuel is required. The human body has within it a furnace and an automatic stoker or fireman. When impressions of cold are made upon the skin, they are communicated to the heat-regulating centers in the brain. Consequently a greater amount of fuel is automatically fed to the body furnace, and a greater amount of heat is produced. This calls for a greater amount of food.

In warm weather, it is not uncommon for people to eat the same kind of food and the same quantity they eat in cold weather, and then the fans have to be kept going to keep them from burning up. The lack of energy experienced during the summer months is frequently due to the clogging of the furnace with clinkers, or excess of fuel, and not, as is supposed, to too little food. In order to feel fit and to keep comfortable, it is necessary to eat less.

## THE APPETITE CHANGES

In warm weather, the digestive organs can not digest the same quantity or quality of food that they are capable of digesting in cold weather. Wisely, therefore, nature takes away the desire for many of the solid foods, and furnishes us with greens, vegetables, and fruits.

Dogs fed on the same amount of meat in warm weather as in cold weather become ill. The cat has epileptic fits if no change is made in her food in warm weather. She can not eat the same number of mice or rats. Much of the summer sickness is due to the absorption of poisons, resulting from the decay of unsuitable foods in the alimentary canal. Summer diarrhea is chiefly due to this cause. The free use of meat is therefore not only unsuitable, but dangerous, in hot weather. Highly albuminous foods, such as beans, lentils, and eggs, which readily undergo putrefactive changes, should be used sparingly.

## VALUE OF FRUITS IN SUMMER

Fruits are, of all foods, the best during the summer months. The food elements in fruit are served in a form to require very little effort on the part of the digestive organs to prepare them for absorption, while the acids prevent putrefaction, and are aids in the digestion of the albuminous food that it may be necessary to eat in addition to the fruit. They also contain liquid in the purest form obtainable to supply the needs of the body. Super-cooked vegetables, such as cabbage, ferment readily, and should be used sparingly.

In warm weather, the diet should be composed largely of cereals and fruits, with some additional wholesome relish. Salads made of raw vegetables, as cabbage, celery, lettuce, etc., are appetizing and healthful. It is best to eat foods in as natural a state as possible.

## EXTERMINATE SUNSTROKE

Should this regime be followed, there would be less summer sickness, and sunstroke would be practically unknown; and the outlay of means to go to a cooler climate in order to keep comfortable, would not be necessary.

## THE CLOTHING

Linen or cotton underwear is preferable to any other, during warm weather. Light, thin, and loosely woven inner and outer garments allow free access of air, and permit free evaporation of moisture from the skin.

Anger, anxiety, and nervousness intensify the heat. Self-control is a most important aid in keeping cool. By planning beforehand the work of each day, and then performing it in a quiet manner, comfort may be experienced even in warm weather. Periods





of complete relaxation should be taken at intervals during the day. A few minutes of complete relaxation before meals will also be found beneficial.

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## Signs of the Times

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 2, 1914

### He Will Save Us

"AND it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for Him, and He will save us: . . . we will be glad and rejoice in His salvation." Isa. 25:9.

These words are a prophetic declaration of the fact that there will come a time when an exultant people will look up, and with a joyous exclamation proclaim that "this is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us: . . . we will be glad and rejoice in His salvation."

There are many man-made theories of salvation. There are many persons who expect to save the race by their proposed reforms. These enthusiastic reformers and their proposed remedies for the ills of society are becoming more and more numerous, but the people brought to view in this text had no confidence in any of them. Their faith has rested in the Lord Himself. To Him alone they have looked, and the day comes when their fondest hopes are realized. The Lord does not leave them to disappointment. They are made glad in His salvation.

Is your heart thrilled with this glorious hope? Is it resting in the contentment of its indescribable joys?

### Socialist Gains in France

IN the French elections held on May 10, the Socialists won twenty-nine new seats in the legislature. This will give them in all ninety-seven representatives in the Chamber of Deputies. The Socialists are the intelligent leaders in the discontentment of these times. And if we are political partisans of any kind, we are perhaps spending our time in studying the arguments for and against these movements. But if we are students of the prophetic Word, we can see in all of these agitations the gathering storm which definitely shows that this world will soon be swept by revolutionary forces that will spread anarchy and violence everywhere.

These are not mere theories, but they are questions of fact; and the strongest part of it all is that these facts are literally fulfilling prophecy. The leaders in these great movements hopefully expect to reform the world, but the conditions are rapidly getting beyond their control. They may for a time keep ahead of the elements of discontent, and even seem to be guiding them, but the day can not be very far distant when the onrushing flood will sweep everything before it in the wildest kind of disorder and disaster. These things may seem alarming; but it is better to be alarmed now, and enter the only shelter that is provided against this great storm, than to shut our eyes to conditions until the social tempest breaks upon us with its indescribable furies.

### Go-to-Church Sunday

WE have had our great agitation over a special go-to-church Sunday. On that particular Sunday every man, woman, and child in the United States was not only invited, but was strongly urged, to attend some place of public worship. The idea seems to have started in a little suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, and it has spread like the proverbial "wild fire" all through the country.

It is becoming more and more common to get something of this sort started and then try to have it carried everywhere on waves of enthusiasm. Enthusiasm, whether in waves or not, is very valuable, but enthusiasm is by no means all there is to Christianity.

The trouble with our churches in these times is that they do not have a definite message. So many of them are seeking to make their houses of worship social centers, following the club idea. "Social centers," clubs, sports, and games may all be very well for people who are looking merely for a good time; but if the church is in the world for anything, it is not that it may guide people in having

a good time or seeking ways of amusement, but that it may point the way of salvation. We all know that this life is very transitory and that it soon passes by. The church, therefore, has a serious work—that of arousing people to the need of preparing to meet God at the bar of the eternal Judgment.

There may be no harm in spasmodic efforts to try to arouse people to attend church one day out of the year. Possibly some good may come of it. But our work as Christians is to be just as earnest every day in the year as our energies will permit, in seeking and saving that which is lost.

### The Tax-Loaded Britons

LOYD-GEORGE'S new budget increases the tax nearly thirteen per cent upon the largest incomes. All persons with an income of eight hundred dollars or over a year are subject to this tax. Inheritance tax on estates begins at one per cent upon those amounting to five hundred dollars; and the rate continually rises, under the new law, until twenty per cent is charged against the largest estates.

It is said that this new budget is very popular because of the extra heavy tax on the wealthier people. \$21,000,000 is provided to help some of the smaller towns and villages that are in distress, so that they may, as is asserted, "avoid bankruptcy."

The wastes of war, old age pensions, and the helping of the poor are among the things calling for this increased taxation. England is struggling in the face of superhuman problems.

### The Spectacle of Decay

IN a recent little book entitled "The World," Canon Newbolt says: "There are not wanting indications that the heart of England is being aroused at the spectacle of the decay of law and order, of decency and reverence, which is so painful a sign of the times. It is for good people to realize and fall back on the old principles of religion and virtue, which may yet save England from decay and secure society from the imminent peril which awaits those who forget God."

Canon Newbolt is the chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. He recognizes that the decay of law and order has reached the point that they are a "spectacle" in his country. Leading men everywhere are recognizing the fact, as Ex-President Eliot expressed it a few years ago, that the "defenses of society are broken down."

Our greatest danger lies in not recognizing this and seeing its significance. These times are ominous, and the divine Word itself foretells what lies just beyond.

### Church of Social Revolution

A MAN by the name of White claims to be a minister regularly graduated from one of the big theological schools, and also to be organizing a church called "The Church of the Social Revolution." On Sunday, May 10, he entered the Calvary Baptist Church in New York City, known as the "Rockefeller church," for the purpose of promulgating his doctrines. During the excitement caused by the interruption of the services, one of Mr. White's associates read the verse from the Gospel of Matthew which states that it is easier for a camel to pass through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter heaven. The officer got to him and arrested him just as he had finished reading the verse. Mr. White attempts to make a point on the man's "having been arrested for quoting from the Bible in a Christian church."

Sensible, law-abiding citizens will recognize that the principles of freedom of speech require that we should make lawful arrangements for our place of speaking, and collect our own congregations, who will come to us for the purpose of hearing what we say.

The United States has certainly been very free in allowing liberty of speech. But when persons are convened in a lawful assembly, and men enter the place and clamorously insist upon being heard, these latter are violating the very principles of freedom of speech for which they are contending. No matter how important or essential we may regard our cause, we must understand that liberty of speech also involves the liberty of the individual

who listens. If we have freedom of speech, we must not at the same time have freedom to compel the other man to sit still and hear us.

The world is deeply saturated with the idea that terrible wrongs are committed by the rich. We have had a generation of declaiming against it, and we may be prepared for all forms of fanaticisms and violence to break out.

There is no denying the fact that the rich men have not pursued a wise course. They have been wanton and extravagant in their luxuriant expenditures. There is too much of fact in what is taught concerning them. We have had a generation of seed sowing. The harvest is about to be reaped. Such conditions of unrest and excitement as are now prevalent throughout the world can not fail to break out in a wide-spread revolution. The fanaticisms of Mr. White in New York may soon subside; but the spirit of the times that has stirred him up will still continue, and we will see more and more of this sort of thing, and it will grow worse and worse as the days go by.

THE judiciary committee has reported to the House of Representatives, without recommendation, the Hobson resolution, offering a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition. This means that since this resolution has not been smothered or held up by the committee, it will come directly before each member of the House, and its passage is assured with almost mathematical certainty. For it is not at all probable that a majority of congressmen could be found who would be willing to go back home to their constituency with a record of having voted against such a measure. And what is better still than that, there are a large number of congressmen who stand squarely and firmly with men like Mr. Hobson in favor of the suppression of the nation's great curse, the liquor traffic. No stone should be left unturned to make this worthy undertaking an assured success.

PRESS despatches from Chicago say that the official figures for the four months ending April 30, show an increase in crime in that city over any similar period in the history of its police department. During that time, five hundred "hold-up" robberies were reported, and about ten thousand dollars taken from the victims. There were two thousand burglaries of flats, residences, and stores. The thefts from this source amounted to about \$250,000. In addition to all this, horses and wagons and other property were stolen, amounting to some ten thousand dollars, and some four hundred automobiles were taken. The automobiles, however, in most cases were found after having been stripped of valuable materials and furnishings.

In a fight on May 11 between the French troops and the Moorish forces in Morocco, a French military aviator directed the movements of his country's army. Hovering over the positions of the Moorish forces, he directed the artillery fire, and at times dropped bombs among them. The military airship is an established success, in so far as its efficiency in aiding the work of destruction is concerned.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS has announced that President Wilson will sign his order forbidding the use of liquor on the ships of the navy. It will become effective July 1. If we had more public men who would exercise their strong influence against intoxicants and the evils that they breed, how much better our world would be!

A WOMAN recently attended a court function in Brussels, Belgium, attired in one of the modern disgusting skirts. The queen of the Belgians, be it said to her honor, promptly gave orders that the woman should be taken out of the room, as she did not consider her sufficiently dressed to appear in public.

ON May 7, the House passed the annual naval appropriation bill, carrying \$139,560,334. The bill provides for the building of two battle-ships, six torpedo-boat destroyers, one sea-going torpedo-boat, and three coast defense submarine torpedo-boats.

EARTHQUAKE shocks are very frequent in Catania, and both Mt. Etna and Mt. Vesuvius are more than usually active.