

The ORIENTAL
Watchman
and
Herald of Health



Topical Press

The New Cruiser "Effingham", Flagship of the East Indies Station. Commissioned July 2

HOW HEALTH KNOWLEDGE LENGTHENS THE LIFE-
LINE, THE REVOLT AGAINST THE DOCTRINE
OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION, REAFFIRMING
THE REFORMATION



Around the World

UNDER a law just passed, all Turkish government officials, soldiers, policemen, mayors, teachers and members of parliament must wear clothing and footwear manufactured in Turkey. Three months are allowed in which to make the change, and all found with clothing of foreign make after the time limit will be subject to heavy fines.

During the past year air mail pilots on the trans-continental route between New York and San Francisco flew 6,602,655 miles, or approximately 265 times around the earth, according to the U. S. Post Office Department. The service employs 46 pilots.

Jean Matti a baker of Pully, Switzerland, has become rich through the discovery of a way to prevent bread from becoming stale. He sold his secret to an English milling company, with the reservation that he be allowed to supply the Swiss army with bread according to his process.

The French government is perplexed as to what to do with Marshal Foch's famous sleeping car on which was signed the armistice that put an end to the World War. It is in the court of the Invalides, the well-known tomb of Napoleon, but it is unprotected and is rapidly deteriorating. The custodian of the building will not permit the courtyard to be disfigured by a shed, but he objects to the car being removed, since it is a great drawing card.

The gift of \$100,000 recently made to Columbia University by the late Horace W. Carpentier, toward establishing a department of Chinese, represented the amount the donor had saved by refraining from the use of tobacco for a period of years.

Roger W. Babson, America's statistical expert, says that prohibition is responsible for the improved business conditions in the United States. He says that the saving of a former waste of \$2,000,000,000, each year for liquor has given a tremendous impetus to home building and automobile purchasing and bank deposits and business generally.

On the wide Argentine cattle ranges the horse is giving way to the airplane. On some of the big pampas it takes a cowboy, or gaucho, a whole day to ride on horse-back from one end to another. With an airplane it is a matter of only a few hours. One ranch is equipped with three planes. A dozen planes are now in use on the pampas. Not only do they take the owner over his ranch, but they also serve for flying trips to Buenos Aires, where the big cattle men maintain city homes.

Announcement has been made by Orville Wright that the original Wright airplane, invented by him and his brother Wilbur, which made its first flight on December 17th, 1903, will be presented to the Times Museum, at South Kensington, England. Mr. Wright states as his reason for not intrusting this valuable souvenir to the National

Museum of the United States, the fact that "officers of that institution allowed the priceless relic of the Langley machine of 1903 to be taken out of the museum in 1914, and the original materials of its structure mutilated for purposes of private parties to a patent litigation." He has no assurance that his own plane would be any safer from molestation.

The leaning tower of Pisa, Italy, is in danger of entirely toppling over. A deep trench dug more than a century ago about the base permits filtrations of water which soften the earth, causing it to yield under the weight.

The cure of cancer by X-ray is now considered possible without danger, as the result of a sensational discovery by two French scientists, J. Risler and P. Mondain. The discovery has been announced to the Academy of Science by Professor Daniel Berthelot, celebrated savant and radiologist. Professor Berthelot says the X-ray treatment until now has been dangerous because of the inability to separate the curative red and yellow rays from others which burn the tissues. The new invention is a filter, which by utilizing the antagonistic infra-red rays between the shortest X-ray waves, allows only the radiations from the red and yellow rays to emerge. The invention also opens the way to cure radiodermatitis, from which many X-ray scientists have died following gradual amputation of their limbs.

A floating university, which will combine a year's college study with a trip around the world, will sail from New York next September, with 450 college youths selected from all parts of the country, according to announcement recently made by the New York University, New York City. An 18,000-ton steamship will be campus, dormitories, classrooms, and laboratories for the unique student body for 249 days, in the course of which five continents and 50 foreign ports will be visited. Dean James E. Lough, of New York University's extra-mural division, will be in charge. The itinerary includes Cuba, Panama, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, The Philippines, Dutch Indies, Malay Peninsula, Burma, India, Ceylon, Arabia, Palestine, Egypt, North Africa, and Europe. Special emphasis will be placed on foreign affairs, government, languages, art, history, commercial geography, and foreign trade.

Engineers running a line of power cables from the Canadian side of Niagara Falls to Buffalo were halted temporarily when they found that the steel towers used to carry the wires over the stream were already loaded to capacity, says *Popular Mechanics*. While searching along the shore, workmen found a 4-inch gas main extending to the American side of the river, which is nearly half a mile wide and 75 feet deep at this point. A large sewer rat was captured, a stout string tied about its body, and it was started through the pipe. Half way across it stopped and refused to go farther—another delay and another problem. Finally one of the engineers conceived the idea of sending a weasel in pursuit of the rat. The scheme worked. Not many seconds later the rat popped out on the American side, the string in tow and the weasel close behind. Heavier cord was pulled into the conduit, and then the power cables were dragged through.

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Topics of the Day

British Courage

The boldness displayed by Britain in putting the country back on a gold basis is a remarkable example of British courage and is the result of the fortitude and endurance of her people as they have faced the chaotic conditions following the Great War. Had the statesmen of the other nations displayed similar courage, and their nationals similar fortitude, financial conditions would have been in a much more stable condition in Europe to-day.

The Germans by repudiating the mark cancelled their entire internal debt at one stroke. The owners of French bonds are faced with the fact that they are now worth but one fourth their face value. If the French Government stabilizes the franc at this value the bondholders lose three-fourths their investment. If the Government accepts the alternative and pays the obligation in full they must collect the great loss from the people through taxation. While they hesitate, further inflation is threatened and the French budget is still unbalanced.

But the holder of a British bond gets shilling for shilling and British money is worth its face value. This shows that the British statesmen have had political courage and also that they have had a sound financial policy. It is a remarkable testimony to the extraordinary economic strength of Great Britain.

But no matter how wise its financiers may be, no nation can maintain a gold standard unless its statesmen are backed by a people who are ready to suffer, if need be, in order that this may be ac-

complished. The values the nation exports must equal the values they import. To accomplish this under present conditions there must be co-operation between capital and labour. Mr. Churchill must certainly have been confident that British labour would not pass over to Bolshevism or he would not have returned to the gold standard.

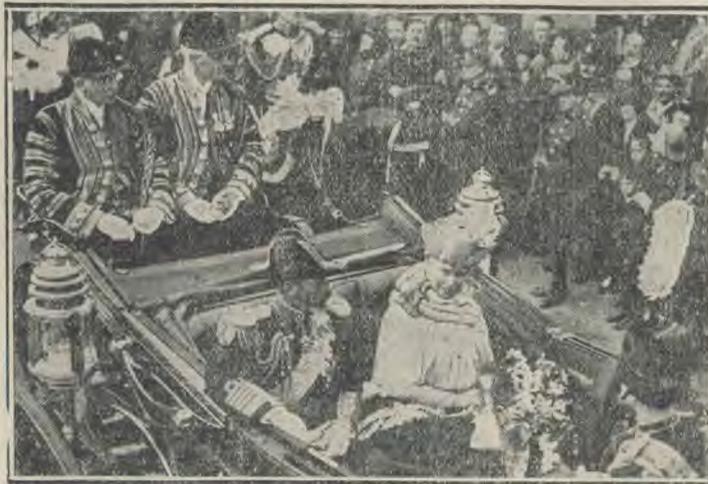
Since the war there has been much unemployment in Britain.

As these are not producers, the balance of the population has been compelled to carry them. And further, the burden of pensions, and of the funding of the American debt has been enormous. But the people have submitted willingly to most heavy taxation to meet it all, and it now appears that easier days are in sight. Unless some unforeseen calamity arises financial prosperity is now certain to come to Britain.

In the meantime the French are faced with the alternative, either the taxpayers or the bondholders must face the terrible losses which France has not only postponed during the years since the war, but which have also grown enormously in the meantime.

The Passing of a Great Patriot

In the death of Mr. C. R. Das, India has lost one of her most able sons. The press has been full of eulogistic statements and all classes from Lord Birkenhead and Earl Reading have expressed their appreciation of the high qualities of Mr. Das and their regrets at his untimely passing. No one who had met Mr. Das personally could doubt his ability or the sincerity of his devotion to the cause of his country. Had his advice to



Topical Press

The Royal Party Leaving Wembley

Throngs are again visiting the Wembley Exhibition. Whether the promoters break even, financially or not, the great educational value of the Exhibition cannot be doubted. This is specially true of the stay-at-home folk who rarely if ever get outside the home country. Wembley is a most striking object lesson of the marvelous resources of the British Empire.



Topical Press

Mimic Air Raids, London

London has recently been the objective of a sham air attack by aeroplanes, which distributed literature over the city. They were met by a section of mobile defenders. The photo shows defenders at work with the guns just outside Mansion House. Gen. Mitchell of the American air service said recently that no anti-aircraft gun had yet been made that could make hits, except by chance.

Mr. Gandhi from prison to join the Round Table Conference been accepted, the entire course of history in India might have been changed. India can ill afford the loss of so great a patriot at the present juncture.

The Riff War

Abd-el-Krim, the Riffian leader, seemed to have done a foolish thing when he brought France into the war he has been waging for some time in Northwest Africa. But there must be some reasons back of the struggle which are not apparent to the distant observer. Some have thought that France is anxious to control the entire strip of Moroccan territory quite to the Atlantic Coast. Gibraltar stands as a grim sentinel guarding the gates to the Mediterranean. Abd-el-Krim may be counting on the apathy of England who would not be pleased to have a great nation strongly entrenched on the African side of the straits. Some see the hand of the Bolsheviks, while others see the radical antagonism between the white and coloured races, which is in danger of being fanned into a world-wide conflagration. At any rate the first impetuous attack of the raiders, which almost succeeded, was repelled, and the beleaguered garrisons relieved. The few Riffian mountaineers can never hope to defeat the strongest military nation in the world. But France herself is war-weary and it is doubtful if they will think it worth while to pursue the agile Riffians to their mountain fastnesses. The Moslems in India are watching the progress of events with anxiety. There are possibilities of a world-wide conflagration wrapped up in the situation.

The Terrible Cost of War

Rex F. Harlow in the June *Current History* gives a new estimate of world casualties made

after careful research among the fifteen belligerent nations in the World War. We give a summary of the conclusions in the accompanying tables. Russia and Germany lost the greatest number of men and Rumania lost by far the greatest percentage of total forces engaged. The number of deaths in Russia, Germany, France and Austria were well over one million each, and in Britain just under a million. The total mobilized strength of the Allied group was 41,883,810, while that of the German group was 22,858,000. But considering that Russia was practically out of the war the last year and America did not come in until about that time the opposing forces were not as unequal as these figures seem to indicate. The proportionate loss to the German group was much larger than to the Allied group. These consolidated figures are almost beyond comprehension. About 65,000,000 of the flower of the manhood of the world were

mobilized, one in eight of whom died, and one in three was numbered in the casualty list. This is about twice the population of the British Isles. Deaths from disease were considerably less than battle deaths thus differing from all previous wars.

Mr. Harlow concludes, "When there is added to the enormous cost in wealth the ghastly loss of nearly 30,000,000 of the best young manhood of the civilized world, there can be no doubt as to the senselessness of war. When the people of the world, the financiers and wealth-loving members of society especially, reach the definite conclusion that war is too expensive, then this frightful disease will be wiped from the face of the earth. Men, millions of them, paid the supreme price of war with their bodies during the world conflict. Avarice and love of power, the evils of envy and greed, were behind it all. When the curtain is raised and those behind the scenes are exposed, then there will be no more 65,000,000 young men marching away to death and destruction."

TABLE No. 1—WAR CASUALTIES

Nations engaged in the War	Total Mobilized Forces	Total Number Wounded in each Army	Total Number killed and died
Russia.....	12,000,000	4,950,000	1,700,000
Germany.....	11,000,000	4,216,058	1,773,000
Great Britain....	8,904,467	2,090,212	908,371
France.....	8,410,000	4,216,058	1,357,800
Austro-Hungary	7,800,000	3,620,000	1,200,000
Italy.....	5,615,000	947,000	650,000
United States....	4,800,000	205,690	50,280
Turkey.....	2,850,000	400,000	325,000
Bulgaria	1,200,000	152,390	87,500
Rumania.....	750,000	120,000	335,706
Serbia.....	707,343	183,148	45,000
Belgium.....	267,000	44,086	13,716
Greece.....	230,000	21,000	5,000
Portugal.....	100,000	13,751	7,222
Montenegro.....	50,000	10,000	3,000

And yet some people wonder why we are pacifists! No lover of humanity can contemplate the appalling price paid in the World War and not be stricken with grief. If a sufficient number would unite to break war it could be done. But the world has not yet learned the lesson. Preparations for war are proceeding unchecked in most parts of the world.

Soviet Russia

It is difficult to learn the actual conditions prevailing in Russia to-day. But in spite of the sentiment sedulously circulated in some quarters that matters are rapidly drifting towards chaos, evidences seems to indicate that affairs are beginning to develop favourably. All the leaders are not bloodthirsty villains, ruthlessly murdering all and sundry who stand in their way. The voice of the masses is making itself heard more and more clearly, and men like Kalanin, the President of the Soviet Republic, are coming to the front.

Kalanin is a simple man loved by the peasants, but he is also a shrewd and clever man. He has had much to do with the mellowing of the radical actions of the Soviet leaders and is destined to still further influence the national policy into less radical lines. Some of the leaders do not like him, but he is the idol of the masses and his enemies dare not put him out of the way.

One of the interesting developments is the breaking down of the attempt to run commercial business through government agents. A new economic policy of permitting private trading in a limited way by "nep" men has been inaugurated. The experiment of cooperative stores is being tried. Speaking in a great meeting recently Premier Rykov is reported to have said that they had learned by sad experience that the State could not run a general store in every village owing to the dishonesty prevalent. Should the State shopkeeper commit a theft only once a month the total loss would be appalling. On the other hand the State could not stand the expense of watching him.

The Soviet attitude concerning religion has been misunderstood in some quarters. It seems after all to be a symbol of the results of the modern

TABLE No. 2—PERCENTAGES

Nations engaged in the War	Total Mobilized Forces	Total Number Wounded in Each Army	Total Number Killed and Died
Russia	18.52	41.25	14.17
Germany	17.01	38.72	17.03
Great Britain.....	13.70	23.47	10.08
France.....	13.91	50.72	16.07
Austro-Hungary.	12.05	46.15	15.38
Italy.....	8.67	16.68	11.57
United States....	7.57	4.30	1.05
Turkey.....	4.41	14.03	11.40
Bulgaria.....	1.86	12.60	7.38
Rumania.....	1.16	16.00	44.76
Serbia.....	1.02	18.63	6.86
Belgium.....	.42	16.73	5.14
Greece.....	.36	9.13	2.15
Portugal.....	.16	13.75	7.22
Montenegro.....	.08	20.00	6.00



Topical Press

U. S. Perfects New Gas Mask With Telephone

The new gas mask recently developed by the Chemical Warfare Service. There is a telephone attachment with this mask enabling the wearer to be heard clearly even in the heaviest firing. It was designed chiefly for service by advance posts during attack. The Telephone connection is inserted near the mouthpiece.

educational system. The men responsible for the policy were educated men whose minds were fixed entirely on this present world. They resented the notion of supernatural interference in human affairs, believing that human evolution should come about in a rational and scientific way. The historic forms of religion offered eternal bliss in what to them was a future inconceivable paradise. Then too, the doctrine of meekness and patience made good wage-slaves under the old regime but very poor rebels under the new. But the most important consideration was the fact that under the Tsar's there was a union of Church and State and the orthodox Church was ever interfering with the rights and liberties of the people. What the Soviet really did was to separate Church and State. But some of the political leaders took advantage of their position to war against all religion. There are symptoms of a return to a saner policy. Those churches who stand for the total separation of Church and State are not now hindered, as soon as it is established that their principles forbid them to mix religion and politics. The church represented by this Magazine recently held a largely attended Conference in Moscow unhampered, under the very shadow of the Kremlin itself.

Divine Signals and Their Import

An Exposition of Our Lord's Great Prophecy

By P. C. Poley

“THEIR spirits had been sustained by hearing the sounds of shot-firing made by the approaching rescuers”, is the report of “The Illustrated London News” concerning the miners trapped in the mine, when “No. 23 Redding Pit” was flooded by an inrush of water that had accumulated in disused workings, near Falkirk in 1923. These signals of approaching deliverance cheered the hearts of the entombed men.

The Lord of Heaven has been pleased to signal to our world the soon-coming of His Son. If men have seen the importance of sustaining the fortitude of those whose lives have been placed in jeopardy by reason of such disasters as are commonly reported in our newspapers, it seems most reasonable and natural that our Creator should signal the approach of an event so stupendous and climactic. To those who look for Him, comfort is administered and courage and patience greatly increased, by such signals.

Preparation for World-Wide Proclamation of Gospel

Signs foretold in prophecy, and unmistakable in their present-day fulfilment, have created a tenseness and spirit of expectancy among men which strongly mark our times. Let us consider at this point one of the conditions which have aroused interest.

Countries have been opened for the inflow of knowledge as never before. As an example of this, there may be mentioned the recent telegraphic penetration into Tibet, resulting in messages passing between Calcutta and Lhasa, the Tibetan capital. When the new telegraph line was constructed, the Tibetans showed a surprising appreciation of the innovation. In an interview with a representative of the Calcutta Statesman, the Hon. Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, said,—“The Tibetan Government has always opposed very strongly any form of communication with India, and the fact that this extension of the telegraph to Lhasa has been carried out at their

own request lends to the circumstance special interest.”—The Madras Daily Express, Aug. 27, 1922.

Tibet, like other parts of the world, is changing, and we cannot fail to see a connection between such facts as these, and our Lord's prophecy in Matt. 24:14, which runs, “This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.”

Having introduced Christ's great prophecy on the Mount of Olives by this quotation, let us proceed to examine some of its important contents.

The Signs of the End of the World

Some of the disciples were keen admirers of the wonderful strength and beauty of the temple at Jerusalem, and seem to have wondered much when they heard their Divine Master utter the solemn words,—“Behold your house is left unto you desolate.”—Matt. 23: 38. It was a prediction of what would soon



Jesus Predicting the Destruction of the Temple

befall the wicked nation for their sin and disregard of repeated calls to repentance. When one showed Him the temple buildings He revealed still further the calamity the Jews were drawing upon their own heads. Then afterwards, on the Mount of Olives, a few of them gathered to Him, and said,—“Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of Thy coming, and of the end of the world?”—Matt. 24: 3.

It was a twofold question, and really called for a description of two groups of signs separated by centuries; but at the time they did not understand this. It is clear that they associated the overthrow of their city with those solemn events to transpire at the second advent of Christ. The answer of Jesus deserves the most careful study. The information imparted in verses 4 to 14 forms a section of the discourse in which are described general conditions that would prevail both in times preceding the fall of Jerusalem, and, later, in times preceding the overthrow of all earthly nations at the second advent. There is (Continued on Page 16)

REAFFIRMING the Reformation

Anglican and Non-Conformist Protestants Meet at the Albert Hall

By A. S. Maxwell

“WIDESPREAD alarm is being felt by the people of this country at the attacks, open and secret, now being made upon the Reformation settlement.”

With these words Sir William Joynson-Hicks, M. P., the stalwart, Protestant Home Secretary, commenced his address from the chair at the Royal Albert Hall, recently. The occasion was a great gathering of Protestant denominations to reaffirm their adherence to the principles of the Reformation and to protest against the re-introduction of Romish doctrines and practices into the national church.

That it was high time for such a protest to be made was evidenced by facts brought out by the various speakers. “Every kind of illegality is now being practiced,” said the Home Secretary. “On more than a thousand altars in the Church of England the Roman mass is being celebrated,” said Archdeacon Thorpe.

In the foreword of the programme prepared by the World Evangelical Alliance, this statement was made: “The English Reformation was a reaffirmation of the authority and sufficiency of the Bible as the voice of God to conscience in all matters of faith and worship; it gave us civil and religious liberty in place of ecclesiastical bondage and corruption; it recovered apostolic doctrine and practice, and through the living Word and Gospel of Christ, laid foundations of freedom and progress which have become the soul of the nation, the secret of our empire’s greatness. *These inestimable blessings are in grave danger to-day, and the noble harvest of centuries of evangelical culture and Protestant loyalty and devotion is imperilled. Determined efforts are now being made to repudiate the evangelical faith recovered at the Reformation, and generally accepted as fundamental by all the Protestant churches. A section of the clergy of the Church of England, the Anglo-Catholics, are pledged to undo the Protestant Reformation, and to introduce Roman Catholic doctrines and practices which the Reformers expressly repudiated. Clergy in hundreds of parishes are performing services which differ in no form from those of the Church of Rome.*”

“The object of this meeting,” said the chairman, “is to commemorate and impress upon the people of this country the great Reformation of the sixteenth century.

“I am glad this is a united meeting. There is one great factor common to all Evangelical and Protestant Churches: their doctrines are broad-based on the rock of Holy Scripture. They are based on the one Sacrifice once made on the

cross for the sins of the world. No priestcraft do we want, no purgatory do we ask for, and we will submit to no compulsory confessional. We stand for the direct responsibility of man to God, without the interference of Pope or prelate. We stand for the Word of God, above the doctrines of Pope or Council. We stand, above all, for truth in doctrine, in principles, and in our lives.

“Built on the Bible, as a superstructure, is the Book of Common Prayer. Not only Churchmen, but the Non-conformists of our land have a heritage in it. If you once get pre-Reformation teaching incorporated in the Prayer Book, you will have mutilated the work of the sixteenth century. Every kind of illegality is now being practised and preached in our churches. But there is no bishop on earth who can permit that which is wrong, or who can sanctify that which is false to the doctrine of the Church of which he is a bishop. There are men and women in churches to-day who want the Mass, the feast of Corpus Christi, the adoration of saints and other practices. There is no room for them in an Evangelical Protestant Church. Let them go where they can worship honestly, believing those doctrines.”

“The tendency has become all too common,” said Dr. Sidney M. Berry, General Secretary of the Congregational Union, “to indulge in cheap slights and sarcasms at the Reformation and even at the word Protestant. As I read the history of this land, however, it seems to me that Protestantism has made a supreme contribution to our national welfare. The blessed Reformation was not an episode in our history; it was an epoch . . . Free Churchmen would deem it an irretrievable disaster if the Church of England lost the Reformation Prayer Book.”

He went on to deal with the charge made by Anglo-Catholics and others that Protestantism is a series of barren negations. “If that is the case,” he said, “then it has been a remarkably fruitful parent.”

All the great negations of history have had tremendous positives behind them. The moral law is a series of negations only that great moral positives may be asserted.

When Bishop Knox rose to speak the entire congregation stood to honour him. He has ever been a staunch supporter of Protestant principles, and was the originator of the memorial signed by 300,000 adult communicants of the Church of England protesting against Romish innovations.

It was a most unusual occurrence for a bishop of the Church of England to address a Non-conformist gathering of this nature. This very fact added emphasis to his stirring (*Continued on Page 15*)

THE POWER HOUSE OF GOD

New Light on the Mediation of Jesus in Our Behalf

IN continuation of our study of Daniel eight and nine we learn that after the Messiah was manifested on the earth at the end of the Seventy Weeks, He ascended to the right hand of God. The balance of the 2300 Days (2300-490) or 1810 years is related to this mediatorial work of Jesus for us in heaven.

The Sanctuary on Earth and the Temple in Heaven

"For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us."—"Now of the things which we have spoken this is the sum: We have such an high priest, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens; *A minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not man.*" Heb. 9: 24; 8: 1, 2.

The inspired writer reveals to us the wonderful truth that the earthly sanctuary built by Moses, was but a pattern or type of the true tabernacle in heaven, where Jesus carries forward His mediatorial work for the removal of sin, and for the impartation of His righteous character to all who will yield to Him. This temple of God in heaven (Rev. 11:19), and the services going forward there, are thus of the most absorbing interest to us. Paul says of true Christians, "Our citizenship is in heaven." Every sincere, trusting soul will welcome new light on the sanctuary question, for in it, more than in any other subject, are revealed the details of the work being carried forward by Jesus in our behalf.

In order that the "worldly" sanctuary and its services might correctly represent the work of our High Priest, God gave definite instruction concerning every detail of the tabernacle built by Moses, and also of its successor, Solomon's temple, and of the services carried forward therein. These are the only buildings erected on earth for which Almighty God gave the "blue prints." "Who serve unto the example and shadow of heavenly things, as Moses was admonished of God when he was about to

make the tabernacle: for, See, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount." Heb. 8:5. Moses followed these divine specifications with the most careful exactitude, as is witnessed in Exodus 40. After repeating that each detail was completed "as the Lord commanded Moses," Almighty God accepted the work of His servant by filling the tabernacle with such a measure of His presence, never vouchsafed to any other buildings erected by man. "Moses was not able to enter into the tent of the congregation, because the cloud abode thereon, and the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle." Ex. 40:35. This was also true of Solomon's temple. 1 Kings 8:10,11. The words "Let them build Me a sanctuary that I may

dwell among them" (Ex. 25: 8) were graciously fulfilled, and the Holy Shekinah took up His abode between the cherubim, during the days when the earthly sanctuary was the recognized place for carrying forward the typical services for the removal of sin and for the purification of the hearts of men.



The Tabernacle in the Wilderness

Every detail of this sanctuary and its services reveals some important and wondrous truth concerning the work of Jesus, our High Priest.

There is a temple of God in heaven. The Bible speaks of it again and again as God's "holy dwelling place." From it radiate light and power to all the universe, and in it the mediatorial work of Jesus Christ is centered. It is "a greater and more perfect tent of worship, a tent which has not been built with hands, that is to say, not of this building". No material building can ever convey to mortal minds an adequate conception of the immense "dwelling place" of Almighty God. Neither are such mean sacrifices as animals offered upon its altar, but Jesus "once for all entered the Holy place, taking with Him not the blood of goats and calves, but His own blood, and thus procuring eternal redemption for us." Heb. 9:11, 12, Weymouth.

Let us see how the writer of Hebrews contrasts these two services. (Continued on page 17)

The Revolt Against the Doctrine of Organic Evolution

By Professor George McCready Price, M. A.

Author of "The New Geology," "The Phantom of Organic Evolution," etc.

MANY persons in England seem to be very much amused at the great interest in the theory of Evolution which now prevails on the other side of the Atlantic. They seem to think that this discussion now going on in America is only another proof of the verdant immaturity of the Americans; the English people settled this matter a generation ago. They think that every intelligent person now accepts the Evolution theory in some form, though they may not all agree as to the details.

But science is founded upon facts; and every scientific theory of to-day is at the mercy of any single decisive fact which may be discovered to-morrow. And it is largely because certain very important facts have been discovered that the American people are now discussing this problem all over again, a problem which many people thought had been settled long ago.

Recently Dr. Wm. E. Ritter, of the department of Zoology of the University of California, one of the foremost scientists of America, expressed himself as follows:

"If one scans a bit thoughtfully the landscape of human life for the last few decades, he can hardly fail to see signs that the whole battleground of Evolution will have to be fought over again; this time not so much between scientists and theologians, as among scientists themselves."—*Science*, April 14, 1922.

The present seething revolt against the Evolution doctrine, which we see going on in the United States, is merely one phase of the situation spoken of by Dr. Ritter. And it would be well for every friend of the Bible, every believer in the faith of our fathers, to note the scientific facts which have brought about this changed situation.

First it was the discoveries in breeding and the laws of heredity which go under the general name of Mendelism. The latter is a wide and important set of facts regarding heredity which show that the various qualities of plants and animals, such as colour, size, form, etc., are always transmitted *separately* in heredity, and that there is no such thing as haphazard variations which are passed along through heredity to the next generation. This discovery for ever disposes of one of the main suppositions upon which Charles Darwin so much relied, namely, the slow accumulation of successive variations in some particular direction, which, by survival, after a time would result in the production of some entirely new type of plant or animal. We now see that this latter supposition is little less than a caricature of the methods of Nature.

Mendelism shows how very diverse types, as to colour, size, shape, etc., may arise; and thus it helps us to understand how the diverse kinds of cats, for instance, such as the lion, tiger, leopard, puma, etc., may all have arisen from some common ancestors. In this minor sense of the term, there has been an "origin of species," or "descent with modification," as claimed by scientists. But of organic Evolution in the larger sense (the only sense in which the term ought to be used), there is not the slightest evidence, though Nature on the five continents and in the seven seas has been ransacked for three generations to find it.

The reason for this failure of the theory of organic Evolution lies in the new light on geology which is now available. It has long been known that the biological argument for Evolution was weak, or was breaking down; but the geological argument has always been the one upon which the chief reliance has been placed; and now, since this has given out completely, it can be well understood that geologists are fairly at their wits' end to know how to meet the situation.

The situation can be stated very briefly. Evolutionary geologists have always claimed that certain kinds of fossil animals and plants found in the rocks are very, very much older than others; they have claimed that they have proved

absolutely the *relative ages* of these ancient kinds of life. And they have claimed that this long series of animals and plants, which they say lived in a long-drawn-out succession one after another, conclusively proves some sort of development or evolution, even though we may never by biological experiment or observation prove the actual transformation of one kind into another. In other words, the geological succession of life, prolonged over millions and millions of years has always seemed to imply some sort of evolution or development; and so it has always been the strongest argument in favour of organic Evolution.

But we now have an answer, and a very satisfactory one. It is this: We now know that these alleged "ages" of the geologists are pure myths, inventions of their imaginations. They can have *one* age, and they can make it as they like; but they can never prove that one of the fossils actually lived and died long before any other kind came into existence. Thus there is no possible way to construct a background to serve as the framework for their scheme of evolution or development.

The proof of this came about in this way. In many parts of the world we now have immense areas where fossils which the geologists classed as very "young" were actually deposited in the rocks long *before* others which the geologists call very "old." One notable area of this character is in Alberta, Canada, and extends down into the United States, and includes all of the famous "Glacier National Park," in the State of Montana. Here immense mountains of what the geologists call "Paleozoic" rocks are found resting naturally upon other rocks called "Cretaceous," the whole area thus involved covering some 20,000 square miles. Thus over this immense area fossiliferous rocks called by geologists very "young" were actually laid down before others which they call very "old." Hence it follows that these alleged *distinctions as to age* between the different kinds of plants and animals found in these rocks, must be a blunder, a mistake. And as plenty of other examples of this sort are now known from various parts of the world, it is as clear as sunlight that what the evolutionary geologists have been teaching us about the alleged differences in age between the various fossils is a myth, without any support in real scientific fact. In the Alps the Paleozoic rocks are found resting upon the Tertiary—a still worse example for the theory.

In the light of all these facts, we are now beginning to see that all of these various fossil forms of life may very well have lived together contemporaneously, and may all have been destroyed together in the same great world-catastrophe, corresponding to what the Bible calls the flood. The evolutionary geologists have always denied the reality of any such great world-catastrophe; but we are now beginning to see very strong scientific evidence in favour of its reality. And if there ever was any such great world-catastrophe, as the Bible and the new geology alike testify, then the pretty little scheme of organic Evolution, which has become so popular, must be a myth and a bad blunder.

This is the changed scientific situation amid which we now find ourselves. It is a realization of these facts which is making all the excitement on the other side of the Atlantic. And we can now understand somewhat better what Dr. Ritter has told us, that "the whole battleground of Evolution will have to be fought over again; this time not so much between scientists and theologians, as among scientists themselves."

Those who wish to read further along these lines may consult some of the works of the present writer, such as "The New Geology, a Textbook for Colleges" (1923); "The Phantom of Organic Evolution" (1924); and "Q. E. D., or New Light on the Doctrine of Creation" (1917), to be obtained through the publishers of this journal.

LENGTHENS THE LIFE LINE

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We must note that a marked feature of the good showing in increasing the average length of life is in the saving of infants and children under five years of age. Infant welfare work, including prenatal and post-natal care, has served to cut down the very large number of baby deaths of a few years ago.

If the death rate for infants of 1900 prevailed at present, 250,000 infants that now survive their first year in Continental

United States would be numbered with the dead. The infant mortality rate has been reduced one half, adding four years to the average expected life span in this country.

Another notable improvement is to be noted in the infant mortality statistics. The highest mortality rates do not now prevail in the summer months, as was the case a few years ago, but in February and March. The control of diarrhea, enteritis, pneumonia, and bronchitis has brought about this change. The death rate from diarrhea and enteritis was reduced 79 per cent in twenty-one years in New York City. It is held that infant mortality

can be reduced by another 50 per cent of its present rate.

The most marked achievements in preventive medicine in the last twenty-five years are to be seen in the reduction of certain community or general diseases. Yellow fever, at one time a scourge in the tropics, has been conquered, being now almost unknown. Mosquito control has accomplished this.

Malaria has given way before sanitation, drainage, and the control of the mosquito which carries the disease.

Typhoid fever, a one-time scourge of large cities, has been reduced practically 75 per cent as a result of better hygiene.

The manner in which the local outbreaks of bubonic plague in New Orleans, San Francisco, and other American ports, have been held in check, is a tribute to intelligent medical advance.

Tuberculosis has been markedly reduced in the United States through health campaigns. In twenty-five years the death rate has gone down one half and is still declining. This means a saving of 100,000 lives a year at present. At the present rate of progress the death rate will be reduced another 50 per cent in the decade between 1920 and 1930.

Two factors govern in the spread of tuberculosis. One is the infecting bacillus, or germ, and the other a lowered vital resistance of the individual, which makes him susceptible to the disease. It is considered, from evidence found in many post-mortem examinations, that nearly every one is some time or other infected by the tubercle bacillus. In many instances the germs lie dormant within the body, and when the bodily resistance is weakened, the germs invade (Continued on Page 15)

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Entrance to Grounds, Stanborough Park Sanitarium, Watford, Herts.

In the Master's Footsteps

A Visit to Palestine No. 1

By A. S. Maxwell

The "New" Jerusalem

Photographs by Courtesy Stanborough Press Ltd.

IT is a fifteen-hour journey from Cairo to Jerusalem. Leaving Cairo at 6.15 we reach Jerusalem the next morning at 9.15. There are two changes, one at Kantara—where one has to cross the Suez Canal on the quaintest and slowest ferry to be found anywhere on earth—and the other at Lud.

Leaving Kantara about midnight the train runs on for several hours through great wastes of sand, as barren as the Sahara itself. Here and there the sand dunes are dotted with coarse scrub, the food of the camels that are raised on the "camel farms" of the district. Towards morning Gaza is reached and here the desert ends. It is strange to see the name Gaza on a railway station, remembering that here is the site of the ancient city with whose gates Samson absconded in Israel's early days. So also with Ashdod, the old Philistine stronghold through which the train soon passes. Around here the land is well cultivated, continuing so until Lud is reached. Lud is the modern name for Lydda and it was here that Peter miraculously healed Æneus who had been sick of the palsy. Here also Dorcas did her good deeds, died, and was resurrected.

From Lud a single line runs up to Jerusalem, the main line going northward to Haifa. There is a reason for the single line. It is found in that Bible expression "going up to Jerusalem." It is very much "up." The road winds and twists among the mountains, gradually ascending a steep incline. Two engines are required to bring the train to its destination.

Soon after leaving Lud the land again becomes barren and from then till the end of the journey scarcely a trace of vegetation is to be seen. The bare, rocky slopes of the mountains seem to grow nothing but boulders, with here and there a few patches of coarse grass. On the left the entrance to a large cave is passed, said by tradition to be the one-time refuge of Samson.



The Jaffa Gate, Jerusalem,

*Through which General Allenby Entered on Foot
The Needle's Eye to the Right of Crescent*



View Over Jerusalem

Mosque of Omar in the Distance

At last the train pulls in to the station of Jerusalem. How unlike the arrival of Abraham, when he came here to offer up his son Isaac on Mt. Moriah; or of David, when he captured the city from the Jebusites; or of Christ when He walked in from Galilee or rode in on donkey back on the day of His triumphal entry! How strange it seems to be arriving at such a place as this, so replete with Biblical and historical associations, in a railway train! But there are more surprises to come. Outside the station are taxis and carriages waiting to convey the visitors up to the city and deposit them at one or other of the various modern hotels to be found there, some of which rejoice in the possession of electric light!

The drive from the railway station to the Jaffa Gate is a short one, the road winding up a steep incline into the city. This ride gives the visitor his first view of Jerusalem. That first view is of an old walled town, something like our old English castles, with David's tower breaking the long line of masonry.

It must not be supposed, of course, that the present wall of the city is that built by Solomon. It is not even the wall seen by Christ. In fact it is less than four hundred years old, having been constructed by Suleiman the Magnificent in the sixteenth century.

Jerusalem has had many walls, only to lose them by successive destructions. This city has probably suffered more from the fury (*Continued on page 18*)

HERALD OF HEALTH

The Three Times a Day Habit

By H. C. Menkel M. D.

THE modern practice of only one bowel evacuation daily is a departure from nature's arrangement and is one of the main underlying causes for chronic diseases.

The colon or large bowel serves the body as a garbage receptacle and a waste exit. X-Ray studies of the colon in thousands of cases by various observers have provided a standard for normal functioning of this organ.

These observations show that the waste residue of a given meal should normally be eliminated after fourteen to twenty hours from the time the meal was partaken. For example, the residue of breakfast taken this morning should be eliminated by a bowel movement after the evening meal or before retiring. The following morning, either before or after breakfast, the residue of the noon meal and of the previous evening meal should be dismissed.

The taking of food into the stomach starts a series of peristaltic waves travelling down the alimentary tract which should result in pushing out of the colon the residue of the previous meal. It is evident in the light of modern X-Ray study that the bowels should move at least twice daily and better still three times a day.

Under this regime it is not possible for putrefactive products to develop and reabsorption to take place. Therefore it would act as a preventive against the development of a long list of chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, neurasthenia, kidney and heart affections and many others which are traceable to the ill effects of poisonous waste products absorbed from a stagnant colon.

What is the cause for this very prevalent colon stasis? First, among the causes, must, I think, be placed inconvenience. Business, work, social arrangements and lack of comfort provisions all tend to produce a mental attitude of inhibition and restraint. This eventually becomes a subconscious action set into operation every time nature desires to evacuate the bowel. The result is that a bowel action can only be effected under influence of a powerful cathartic, strong enough to overcome this inhibiting, subconscious influence.

To counteract this inhibitive mental influence one should form the practice of preparing for a bowel evacuation and making the mental and physical effort after each meal. Such corrective

efforts must be persisted in until normal bowel function has been reestablished.

The usual diet consisting of meat or other high protein foods, potatoes or processed cereal foods, white bread, cakes and puddings, with tea and coffee, is certain to produce constipation with chronic infection of the alimentary canal.

Putrid, foul smelling stools is an indication of intestinal infection and calls for corrective measures.

In addition to the above corrective habit-forming practice, the following measures have proven helpful in restoration of normal conditions, both as to avoiding bowel putrefaction and securing normal evacuations.

Avoid too free use of such highly concentrated foods as mentioned above. Make free use of fruits and vegetables with meals, particularly such as are suitable for eating in a raw state.

If Further Aid is Required

The use of cooked bran (choker), one or two tablespoons, together with food at meal time, adds a natural peristaltic stimulant.

Drinking of about six glasses of water daily, the first thing after awaking and preferably not nearer than one hour before or after meals.

It is possible to produce easy passage of soft, large stools by the use of agar-agar, a sea weed, obtainable from any Chemist shop. Agar-agar is not a food or medicine. Its value lies in that it absorbs and holds a considerable quantity of water, thus adding bulk and moisture to the bowel content.

Refined mineral oil prepared from paraffin may also be used with perfect safety. It is not absorbed but acts only as a lubricant.

If the individual is thin and underweight, make free use of edible oils as almond or olive oil.

Senna prunes may be prepared and used as follows:

Over one ounce of senna leaves pour one quart of boiling water. Let stand two hours and strain, throwing away the leaves. To the clear part add one pound of well washed prunes. Let them soak over night. Less quantities may be made in the same proportions, if desired.

Cook them in the same water over a slow fire for about twenty minutes. Add water to make up for what evaporates. (Or it can be simmered down to make a syrup.)

If water has not been simmered to a syrup, add two tablespoonfuls of honey after water is lukewarm.

Eat one prune and a little of the juice after each meal, or eat one, two or three after the evening meal. Graduate the amount of prunes and juice according to the looseness of bowels.

Exercises which develop the abdominal muscles, together with voluntary deep breathing efforts are of real value.

Pills and laxative drugs do not cure the cause of this inactivity, they only make it still more chronic. Remove or correct the underlying causes and adopt natural habits. That is the rational manner of combating constipation. Remember that "two or three times a day" is the best of all health insurance.

Value of Fresh Fruits in the Daily Diet

It is hardly more than a decade since a new era dawned in nutrition. Among other important discoveries, there came about in 1912, great development in our understanding of the deficiency diseases (diseases which develop due to a lack of certain substances in the diet). Certain fresh fruits, especially those of the citrus group, have long enjoyed popularity for their potency in preventing scurvy, one of the deficiency diseases. Recent investigations have shown this to be well founded. It is due to an absence of a specific chemical substance—the water soluble "C" vitamin. Investigations have shown that there are wide differences in the value of different fruits for this purpose.

From the results of chemical analysis most fresh, ripe fruits appear to be closely comparable in their composition to some of our familiar vegetables, such as potatoes and the root vegetables. They contain about 80 per cent water, varying amounts of carbohydrates, principally sugar and crude fibre, mineral salts, a small percentage of protein and valuable vitamin properties.

Animal experimentation has shown that vitamin "B" in addition to other powers has the property of stimulating the appetite. It has also been discovered that some fruits are also a source of the all important fat soluble "A" vitamin. Among these are the orange and the banana. Fruits in general possess mild laxative properties. They tend also by virtue of their mild diuretic qualities (stimulating the kidneys) to increase elimination. This is due to the extra water consumption and in part to the action of certain salts of organic acids which fruits contain. Their bulk is a great intestinal aid and they do important service in guarding against excessive acidity, due to excess of basic radicles, which render their ash alkaline.

Cane sugar is somewhat irritating to the digestive tract, and easily undergoes fermentation when the digestion is impaired, thus causing the formation of gas. While sugar is a valuable food when used in moderation, its consumption

has now reached a point which has undoubtedly gone beyond the bounds of physiological justification. Sugar was not used extensively until the last century. A century ago the consumption of sugar in the United States was only about eleven pounds per person. It has now reached the remarkable figure of eighty-six to ninety pounds per person per year. Less than a third of this amount is consumed per capita in most European countries.

The principal sugars in fruits are cane sugar, grape sugar (glucose) and fruit sugar (levulose), the natural sugar of fruits. Fruit sugar is rarely unaccompanied by grape sugar. Mangoes are, however, an exception to this rule. Invert, or reducing sugar, is a mixture of dextrose (a sugar of the glucose group) and the natural sugar of fruits—levulose. The amount of invert sugar in various fruits is said to range from two per cent in large apricots to fifteen per cent in grapes and certain sweet cherries. Of two fruits with the same acid percentage, one may to the taste be more sour than the other. This is because the acid is not masked by an equal amount of sugar. The sugar percentage is lowest in berries and highest in bananas, dates, figs, sweet grapes, loquats, American persimmons and sweet plums. In between are apples, cherries, medlars, pears, Japanese persimmons, sapodillas and haws. All ripe fruits, however, contain sugar in different amounts.—*Mary E. Bayley, quoted in American "Good Health"*.

Some Health Breakfasts

"Eat for health and not for drunkenness."—Proverbs.

1. Dalia Porridge with Whole Milk
Poached Eggs on Toasted Granose Biscuit
Stewed Figs or Fresh Fruit
Hot Milk
2. Browned Rice with Whole Milk
Eggs and Cheese on Toast
Stewed Goosberries or Fresh Fruit
Hot Cocoa made with Milk
3. Oatmeal with Whole Milk
Scrambled Eggs
Plain Potato Cakes
Fresh Fruit
Yogurt
4. Orange Juice
Rice with Raisins and Cream
Jellied Eggs
Hot Milk with Postum, Brown Bread
5. Vermicelli Porridge with Whole Milk
Baked Eggs in Tomato Juice
Plantains, Stewed Apples
Toasted Granose Biscuit and Butter
6. Rice and Dahl
Stewed Guavas
Brown Bread and Butter
Whole Milk
7. Soojee with Whole Milk
Baked Potatoes
Savoury Dahl
Papita (Papaya)

M. P. M.

Fruit Acids and Their Importance

Dr. Kellogg, in his book, "The New Dietetics," says: "The acids found in fruits are malic, citric and tartaric. These acids are carbohydrates and like starch and sugar are burned in the body, having a fuel value about half that of sugar. Fruit acids are found in foods in combination with soda or potash, usually the latter. When taken into the body the acid parts are oxidized or burned, leaving the base, or alkali, behind. On this account, the effect of these food acids is to increase the alkalinity of the fluids of the body, a matter of much consequence since by this means the acid waste products of the body are neutralized, and the tendency to acidosis always present is overcome. Citric acid and malic acid appear to be the most easily burned or utilized by the tissues. Tartaric acid is less readily utilized.

"Citric and malic acids are the most common acids of fruits, the last named being most abundant except in berries and in fruits of the citrus family, in which citric acid predominates."—*American "Good Health"*.

Health Knowledge and the Life Line

(Concluded from page 11)

susceptible parts, and tuberculosis results. Under favourable physical conditions the germs are mastered, even after they have gained a hold.

Through an active antituberculosis campaign much education has been given as to the prevention and cure of the disease. People know better how to guard against the spread of the infecting germs, and they are being taught how to build up a resistance against disease.

"Some Problems of Life Extension," a pamphlet, by Louis I. Dublin, Ph. D., statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was read before the section of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, American Medical Association.

In this pamphlet chart No. 1 shows tuberculosis as the chief cause of deaths among males in 1900. Pneumonia was third, both for males and females. The ages of forty-five to sixty-four years are embraced.

Chart No. 2 puts tuberculosis fifth in the list, for both males and females, with pneumonia, all forms, sixth.

Other diseases now come first as chief causes of death. They are, with cancer, diseases of the heart, circulation, and kidneys. These are diseases that arise not from community conditions, or from without, but from individual conditions, or from within. They are due to the manner of living of individuals. They are diseases that result from premature breakdown of organs that are made to run, with proper care, a good long time.

These organic diseases do not naturally belong to middle life, if to any age. The human machine will in time wear out. Life must end at last. But the heart, blood vessels, and kidneys can hold their own with the rest of the body if given a chance, as is seen in the case of men who are strong at seventy and upward.

The conquests of disease that have already been made are the result of knowing what to do and doing it. Intelligence has mastered diseases that have been regarded as inevitable plagues. Intelligence can and should exercise a control over individual living, that will bring greater conquest over the diseases due to personal habits.

The Scriptural statement, "My people are destroyed ["cut off," margin] for lack of knowledge" (Hosea 4:6), has its application physically as well as spiritually. The marvelous human machine, God's masterpiece of creation, will easily deteriorate, break down, and prematurely wear out if it is not guarded by intelligent supervision.

The fundamental basis of all health work, whether public or individual, is education of the intellect and of the conscience. Through intelligent effort, ruled by a wise and keen conscience, it is possible to bring the health state, mental and physical, to a plane enjoyed by but few, and little dreamed of by many.

Intelligent minds have always recognized that temperance in all things is essential to health. This means temperance in eating, drinking, work, play, and all the conduct of life. Nature's laws of life must be observed in order to have life. Natural laws need to be made plain, and people must be urged to obey them. It is, indeed, in order to educate, educate, educate.

Reaffirming the Reformation

(Concluded from page 7)

remarks, as with great solemnity he protested against the use of church property by men who no longer believed the church's principles. "Every priest is ordained," he said, "and every bishop consecrated, on the understanding that he believes that Holy Scripture contains all that is necessary to eternal salvation, and that he will teach nothing else." It was his duty to say that many of the clergy were violating their consecration oaths. He realized that this was a most serious charge for a bishop to bring against his own fellow-clergymen, particularly before a Non-conformist assembly. "Nothing," he said, "but a sense of the overwhelming danger hanging over our church brings me to make this charge."

Briefly, the bishop traced the development of the Anglo-Catholic movement in the Church of England. "The high-churchmen of the seventeenth century were Protestants," he said. "In the eighteenth century, the hankering of a portion of the clergy after the exiled Stuart sovereign, brought about a more tender attitude to the Church of Rome." "The first pronounced stage was when Newman propounded that the Thirty-nine Articles were not directed against the Roman Catholic creed. The second stage was reached when the clergy began to teach the real presence of Christ in the consecrated elements. Then came the third stage; the introduction of ceremonies, vestments, ornaments and prostrations belonging to the real presence of Christ. Soon extracts from the mass,

were introduced into the communion service. But a horrid doubt remained! What right had clergy of the Church of England to offer the sacrifice of the mass? The Pope told them they had no right, and referred them to the Prayer Book. What was the consequence? A revolt against the Prayer Book, and determination to do away with it, and to adopt the systems of Rome." The bishop closed by emphasizing the peril confronting the church, declaring that it is a matter of national importance whether Roman Catholicism shall get a hold on our cathedrals and churches.

Space forbids us making reference to the other speeches, excellent though they were. It was encouraging to discover that so many men in leading positions in the Church of England were alive to the present danger and prepared to stand up for their convictions. Particularly cheering was it to hear the Home Secretary state that he and others were willing to sacrifice much that they hold dear for the cause of Protestantism. Moreover this union of evangelical Churchmen with Non-conformists in opposing the advance of Romanism, and the general emphasis laid upon the need of basing all doctrine upon the Holy Scriptures, were indications of a new spiritual movement among the churches.

It is as clear as the day that the battle of the Reformation will have to be fought out again, and that in our own time. The forces of Rome are advancing with rapidity, both openly and in secret. The Church of England is honey-combed with traitors to Protestantism. In the conflict that is coming every Englishman will have to take his part. That which affects the national church will affect the Non-conformist churches, and every member will have to make up his mind on which side he is going to stand. More than ever is it necessary that every Christian should study his Bible and the history of the church so that he may be fortified for the struggle that lies ahead; that he may know how to give a reason for the faith that is within him; that he may stand like a rock for the truth of God.

Divine Signals and Their Import

(Concluded from page 6)

a natural blending of descriptions because the fall of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, must be regarded as a type of the final fall of earth's wicked cities when the nations shall have filled up to the full their cup of iniquity. The prediction contained in verse 14 is a striking example of this double application of the prophecy now under examination. It was a forecast that the gospel would be proclaimed throughout the world just before "the end." What do we see? The Apostle Paul carried the Gospel to the ancient City of Rome A. D. 60. Later, A. D. 64, he declared that it had been "preached to every creature which is under heaven."—Col. 1:23. It matters not whether "every creature" is to be regarded as a metaphorical expression or otherwise, since, in either case, the obvious truth conveyed is that the gospel had been preached throughout the then-known world. The Romans began their

attacks against Jerusalem A. D. 66, and the overthrow of the city and of the Jewish Nation followed A. D. 70.

Now, as we are concerned with a dual fulfilment of the forecast in verse 14, we call attention to the great missionary activity of our present age. The "British and Foreign Bible Society" was founded in 1804, and other agencies have paved the way for a rapid work. Consider, too, how widely the Second-Advent Message is being proclaimed in our times. The end of human probation, therefore, cannot be very far off. The glad day of deliverance from this world of sin and chaos is nearing for all who are, in God's appointed way, obtaining preparation of heart and life. Surely the situation calls for earnest heart-searching!

It is noteworthy that the above prediction makes no promise that the world is to be converted to Bible faith by the peaceful conquest of the gospel. Rather, as a witness to the nations it is to go forth. Nevertheless, individuals, here and there, will embrace Christ and His Atonement, and will be saved from sin and the catastrophe that will overtake the nations.

The Destruction of Jerusalem

We now pass to the second division of the discourse, which begins at verse 15. The disciples were eager for a sign. The Lord, therefore, described the token whereby the Christians in Jerusalem might know when to flee. "When ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies," He said, "then know that desolation thereof is nigh. Then let them which are in Judæa flee to the mountains; and let them which are in the midst of it depart out."—Luke 21:20,21.

In October, A. D. 66, Cestius, the Roman Commander, came against Jerusalem, and the watching Christians beheld the promised sign. But, with the city surrounded, how were they to leave? After a temporary investment, the Providence of God gave them a way of escape. Without accomplishing his purpose, Cestius suddenly withdrew his army, and the Zealots, the war party in power in Jerusalem, rushed out after the retreating Romans, boldly attacking their rear-guards. Quick flight had now to be made by all who wished to leave the city, for soon the Zealots would return, and would in all probability effectually check any attempt of their countrymen to go outside the gates, for fear lest these should ally themselves to the Roman forces. The reliable Jewish Historian, Flavius Josephus, says,—“After this calamity had befallen Cestius, many of the most eminent of the Jews swam away from the city, as from a ship when it was going to sink.”—Josephus' "Wars of the Jews," Book II, Chapter 20.

The untoward Jewish people had no faith in the verity of such prophecies, so when a terrible siege was organised later by another Roman general, Titus, an appalling massacre took place. Over a million Jews perished. The lesson in this, for the people of to-day, is that it is perilous to be filled with a heart of unbelief and to disregard the signs of the times. *(To be continued)*

When I Go to Bed

Each evening as the clock strikes seven,
 Directly after tea,
 My mamma gets me dressed for bed,
 An' then she cuddles me;
 Sits down in her own rocking-chair
 An' takes me on her knee.

An' 'fore she kisses me "Good-night"
 She softly strokes my hair,
 While I kneel down beside her knee
 An' say my evening prayer;
 An' when she tucks me safe in bed
 She says I'm in God's care.

So I'm not frightened of the dark,
 'Cause mamma says it's clear
 That children who have trust in God
 Need never have a fear;
 For angels watch them as they sleep,
 An' God is always near.

—Canadian Baptist.

Why Dolly Didn't Go

"MAMMA talks funny sometimes" said Dolly Carr to herself, as she tripped along. "I don't believe God wants me to do anything to-day 'cept to have a real good time; if He does want me to do anything, I hope He'll tell me real loud, 'cause little girls can't think of much at picnics 'cept the nice things."

Dolly had now come to the covered bridge across the river. She stopped to peep out for a moment through the great timbers of the sides, and down into the black, roaring depths below. Just as she reached the other end and was passing out of the bridge, she heard a faint sob. Dolly looked everywhere, and at last, down by the very edge of the river, half buried in the green ferns and tall flags, she found Bessie Stone, crying as if her heart would break.

"Why—ee!" said Dolly, "what is the matter, Bessie?"

Never a word from Bessie, only she cried harder than ever. Dolly could see she had started for the school picnic. She had a lunch basket beside her, and her school dress and pink sunbonnet had been freshly washed and ironed.

"Come, Bessie," said Dolly, creeping down to her and trying to take her hands away from over her face, "I heard the teams comin' when I was on the bridge. We'll miss 'em if we don't hurry."

"Oh, dear, I can't go! I lost my money down through the bridge; and now I'll have to stay at home."

"Run home and get some more," suggested Dolly.

"Mamma can't give me any, 'cause she's poor. I picked up chips for Mrs. Bean, and earned this. I never went to a picnic in all my life; and I wanted so much to go to this." And the tears came faster and faster.

"Dear! dear!" said Dolly, "never been to one picnic?"

"No," said Bessie, "and I worked four weeks to earn the money. I had it in my hand, and I stopped to tie up my shoe on the bridge, and laid the money down on the bridge; there was just a little crack, and it fell through."

"I'm sorry," said Dolly.

They were not far from the schoolhouse. It was the first day of vacation, and the teachers were going out with the children for a picnic. They could hear the gay chatter of the boys and girls as they came together, and then the loud rumble of the teams as they drove up. Bessie gathered up her sunbonnet and basket, and then, with a very sad face, started to go back over the bridge again, and home.

Did somebody whisper to Dolly, that she jumped up so suddenly? There wasn't a live creature in sight except a very old frog. But Dolly heard very distinctly these words in her heart, "If God has anything He wants you to do to-day, don't fail Him, will you, dear?"

Perhaps if Dolly had stopped to think of all the lovely things at the picnic, she never would have done it; but she just remembered that Bessie Stone had never gone to a picnic in all her life.

Another moment, and Dolly went flying back over the bridge, and caught Bessie and crowded the precious handkerchief that had the money in it into her hand. "Here's my money," she said; "now go quick, Bessie, or you'll be late." She was a little afraid she might change her mind if there was any delay.

Bessie's eyes opened wide. "Why, what'll you do?" she said.

"Oh, I don't care about picnics,—that is, not very much!" answered Dolly bravely.

Bessie refused at first; but she was very small, and she wanted so much to go. Dolly urged her very hard, and at last she took the money.

"We'll trade lunch baskets," said Dolly. She never did things by halves; and she had noticed that Bessie's basket had altogether too lean a look for a basket that was going to a picnic. It did not look like a picnic basket at all.

So they exchanged; and Bessie ran on up the hill, urged on by Dolly's cry of, "Hurry now, Bessie!"

It was baking day at Mamma Carr's. She was just holding up in one hand a little cranberry roll and trimming the edges with the other, when the door suddenly burst open, and Dolly came rushing in.

"Dear! dear!" said mamma, with the turnover poised in mid-air. "Why Dolly! what is the matter? Did you lose your money?"

"No'm; I've given it to Bessie Stone, 'cause she lost hers through the bridge; and she never went to a picnic in all her life never!"

Dolly winked very fast to keep the tears back; but in spite of all she could do, there were two or three that squeezed through. Mamma dropped the turnover on the molding board, and taking Dolly in her arms, gave her a hug.

"Why Dolly Carr!" said she, "I'd rather my little girl would do a thing like that than have her made a queen."

They opened Bessie's lunch basket. I am sure you could never guess what was the lunch that poor little Bessie was to carry to the picnic—it was just two dry crackers and a piece of codfish.

"I'm so glad I thought to trade," said Dolly.

Mamma gave up her baking and devoted herself to her daughter all that day. They had dinner out under the old elm, where the sunlight peeped through the leaves in little dancing flecks all over the table; and then they went out into the woods for a ramble after wild flowers. The little girl was full of sunshine all day.

"Somehow," she said to mamma, "I keep growin' gladder and gladder all the time."

Bessie stopped on her way home, to exchange lunch baskets. "I never had such a good time in all my life," she said to Dolly, "and I'll never forget your kindness, Dolly,—never!"

"It's been the beautifullest day I ever had," said Dolly, when she was snugly tucked in bed that night.

"And I know why," said mamma.

—Our Little Friend.

The Power House of God

(Concluded from page 8)

"For if the blood of goats and bulls and the ashes of a heifer sprinkling those who have contracted defilement make them holy so as to bring about ceremonial purity, how much more certainly shall the blood of Christ, who strengthened by the eternal Spirit offered Himself to God, free from blemish, purify your consciences from lifeless works for you to serve the ever-living God." Heb. 9:11-14, Weymouth.

This is God's provision for the removal of sin and the impartation of the righteousness of Christ

to the cleansed sinner. Father, Son and Holy Spirit are all connected with this work. This is the only way of real freedom from sin. Every other effort to get rid of sin and to render acceptable service to God is not only useless, but is a lifeless work, because in it there is no real contact with the Source of life and purity, Almighty God. But Jesus through the eternal Spirit, and by virtue of His great sacrifice on Calvary's cross has established the contact with the living God, and offers to fill with cleansing power the lives of all who will "come unto God through Him." "Hence He is able to save to the uttermost those who come to God through Him, seeing He ever lives to plead for them." Heb. 7:25, Weymouth.

And this work is carried forward in the sanctuary in heaven. There from between the cherubim, Almighty God receives the petitions of all who come to Him through the mediatorial work of Jesus Christ, and sends "help from the sanctuary and strengthens out of Zion." He hears all such petitions "from His holy heaven with the saving strength of His right hand." David contrasts the experience of such with those who depend on human effort, saying: "Some trust in chariots, and some in horses: but we will remember the name of the Lord our God. They are brought down and fallen: but we are risen, and stand upright." Ps. 20:2, 6-9.

Therefore this sanctuary in heaven, "the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched and not man," is God's power house. It is the source from which issues all the power that is manifested throughout the universe. From here alone comes the saving power of the "pain divine" that makes us abhor sin, bringing us that true repentance that makes us cry out, "Write all Thy laws on our hearts, we beseech Thee." And this abundant power comes through the mediation of Jesus Christ.

We can therefore eagerly turn to the study of the earthly sanctuary and its services, knowing that it is God's great object lesson, given by Him to teach us those things He desires us to know concerning the mediatorial work of Jesus our High Priest in heaven. It is passing strange that, with such an abundance of information concerning the way in which God cleanses us from sin, and restores us to harmony with heaven, so many Christians are content with only a vague idea of this important work in their behalf—constantly going forward in heaven. Next month we will study some of the details of this typical service.

In the Master's Footsteps

(Concluded from page 12)

of her enemies than any other on the earth. Since the days of Christ it has been totally destroyed no less than five times and between these major desolations has experienced several partial destructions.

The first of the great disasters befell the city in A. D. 70, when, after a long siege, it was captured by Titus, the temple being burned and the city razed. This was in fulfillment of our Lord's prophecy of the overthrow of the city, recorded in the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew.

The second disaster happened in A. D. 135 when, following a revolution led by a certain Bar Cochiba, the

Roman emperor Hadrian ordered that the city should be literally stamped out of existence. In harmony with his edict the soldiers levelled everything that had been rebuilt since the previous destruction, actually ploughing the site and sowing it with salt. Even the name was changed from Jerusalem to *Ælia Capitolina*, a name which it retained for a century.

Five hundred years later, in A. D. 614, disaster came from another direction, Chosroes II of Persia capturing the city, destroying all the churches and massacring 90,000 of the inhabitants—almost the entire population.

In A. D. 1077 the Seljuk Turks arrived on the scene and captured and pillaged the city.

Less than two centuries later, in A. D. 1244, the Tartars swept over Palestine, sacked Jerusalem and put the inhabitants to the sword.

It is just as well to keep some of these historical facts in mind as one enters the "Holy City," for otherwise one might be misled by some of the stories which the zealous guides attempt to tell so unblushingly to gullible tourists. Particularly is this necessary in the "holy" places in the charge of the Roman Catholic Church. This organization, by the way, claims to have in and around the city the "true" site of the occurrence of almost every incident recorded in the four gospels, from the exact spot where Christ was born to the place where the cock crew. When one remembers the many complete destructions of the city and the desolation of the countryside by invading armies these little stories become ludicrous in the extreme. But we shall return to this matter in greater detail later. For the present let us enter the city through the Jaffa Gate.

In the great iron door which at one time, if not now, must have been a valuable protection to the city, is a small wicket gate known locally as the "Needle's Eye." This cannot possibly be the gate to which Christ made reference, but it nevertheless serves to elucidate the language He employed. "It is easier," He said, "for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God," Matt. 19: 24. A glance at the wicket gate is enough to see that it would be quite impossible for a loaded camel to enter the city by that means. Unloaded, however, it might just squeeze through. So with the rich man. Heaven is not barred to him. Like every other sinner he is welcome, but he must get rid of the load of wealth which makes his entrance impossible. Most probably, like the camel, he will have to get down on his knees before the burden can be satisfactorily removed.

The wide motor road which enters the city at the Jaffa Gate extends for a couple of hundred yards or so within the wall and then ends, and this is as far as any large vehicular traffic can get in. The rest of the city is a maze of narrow, twisting lanes, scarcely three yards wide, bordered on each side by little shops and thronged with a cosmopolitan crowd seemingly of every race and clime.

Standing by the door of the Central Hotel at the entrance to the narrow lane—alley, to be quite correct—called David Street, we watched the curious medley of human beings passing by. Here come two Jewish rabbis with their long beards and their flowing robes. Behind them are a group of Mohammedans, wearing their brightly-colored garments and the fez. Here is a Mohammedan woman, draped in black, with two sad eyes peering out above the veil. From the other direction appear two Bedouin Arabs with their curious head-dress and long, loose garments. They are seated on donkeys which they drive unconcernedly through the crowd. Behind them is a man pushing a hand cart, laden with vegetables, which adds to the confusion of the confined area. Here come two Greek Orthodox priests, with black robes and curious hats which seem to be a cross between a "top" and a bowler. Behind them again are two Russian Jews with fur-lined coats and a comical ring of fur, like a halo, around their heads. Here is a little bare-footed boy selling some indigestible-looking rolls which he drops occasionally on the dusty pavement, only to pick them up again with filthy hands, in blissful ignorance of germs.

What a picture! Could Jerusalem have been like this when the Master walked here in the long ago?

(To be continued)

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"Go Thou and Sin no More". John 8:11

He Is My Advocate

By W. W. Prescott

I KNOW that I have sinned, but I also know that I have "an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous." Jesus lived for me, He died for me, and He was raised from the dead and ascended to heaven to be my personal representative before the Father.

Since Jesus is not ashamed to call me His brother, I can confidently regard Him as my brother. It inspires me with hope and joy to remember that I have a brother in heaven who is both able and willing "to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think." "It behooved Him in all things to be made like unto His brethren," and therefore like unto me, "that He might become a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make propitiation for the sins of the people," and therefore for my sins. As the Son of man, and my Brother, Jesus entered "into heaven itself, now to appear before the face of God" for me.

I find comfort in trouble and assurance in perplexity "looking unto Jesus, the author and perfecter of our faith, who . . . hath sat down at the right hand of the throne of God." Although He has been exalted "far above all rule, and authority, and power, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come," yet He does not forget me and my need. He knows that I have no righteousness of my own which would entitle me to heaven, and so as my Advocate He pleads His own righteousness in my behalf, and thus I find acceptance.

He knows my frame, and remembers that I am dust, and so as my priest He ministers unto me His own Spirit of grace and power to meet my need. He encourages me to come with confidence to the throne of grace; and when I come, I find Him there to hear my call, to grant forgiveness, and to dispense "grace to help in time of need." I do not mean that this is done apart from the Father, but the love, the mercy, and the forgiving grace of the Father find expression through His Son, Jesus Christ, my priest and advocate, and I come to God through Him.

I know from the Scriptures that I must render my account to Him "who without respect of persons judgeth according to each man's work," and that "the hour of His judgment is come." I must not therefore indulge in any false sense of security, but must rest only upon "a hope both sure and steadfast and entering into that which is within the veil; whither as a forerunner Jesus entered for us." He is my advocate. He, as my personal representative, pleads my case. I have committed the keeping of my soul unto Him, and I rest wholly in His work for me.

I am glad to testify to others concerning Jesus, my all-sufficient advocate. I would that He might be your advocate. Will you accept Him?