

# SIGNS <sup>OF THE</sup> TIMES

THE WORLD'S PROPHETIC WEEKLY



As another New Year dawns, the world's most eminent scientists declare that the sands of time are running out.

So Little

TIME

How Near Is the End?

by ARTHUR S. MAXWELL

THERE is one thing which the *Signs of the Times* will never do. It will never set a time for the end of the world. We are not time setters. We believe in the dictum of Christ: "Of that day and hour knoweth no man." Nevertheless we cannot but be aware that a great many people today are setting the time. Not churchmen, but men of the world. Not fundamentalist preachers, but scientists, statesmen, and radio commentators.

There have been times, it is true, when Christian leaders have set time for the end of the world. As A. D. 1,000 approached, all Europe was stirred with the preaching that this year would mark the return of Christ and the beginning of the millennium. Again, early in the nineteenth century, there swept through the entire Christian world the suggestion that the second advent might take place in 1843. When this time passed, it was put forward to the spring of 1844, then to October, 1844.





The present time setting, however, is altogether different. No zealous Adventist is responsible for it. Instead, it comes from men who have no thought for Christ's coming. Indeed, most of them would no doubt repudiate any connection with Adventism. Yet in the most solemn terms they are declaring, in advent terminology, that the end of the world is at hand.

"We have but four or five years left," said Raymond Swing in a radio broadcast but a few weeks ago. "Either we will find a way to establish a world government in that time or perish in a war of the atom."

He had in mind, of course, that within four or five years the secret of atomic power would be known everywhere and the ability to harness its fearful, destructive force greatly multiplied. Therefore, he said, the nations must unite or perish.

Irving Langmuir, chief scientist of the General Electric Company, returning from a conference of scientists in Moscow, declared: "In less than ten years the U.S.S.R. will certainly be able to carry out a 'Manhattan project' of its own." Later, on October 8, he said: "Within twenty or thirty years a button pushed in Russia might destroy every living thing in the United States."

Testifying before the Congressional committee called to study ways and means of controlling atomic power, Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, head of the Los Alamos branch of the "Manhattan project," and one of the most brilliant scientists of our day, declared: "By our works we are committed . . . to a world united before this common peril."

Asked by a Senator if it were true that one raid on United States cities could kill forty million Americans, he replied: "I am afraid that it is." He added the ominous suggestion that "the advent of atomic weapons has perhaps weakened the general military position of the United States because it is a concentrated and highly industrialized nation. Atomic weapons ten or twenty years from now will be very cheap."

Nobel prize winner Arthur Compton, cosmic ray specialist and chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, likewise stated: "Unless some agreements are reached, by 1955 we will be living in a world armed with atomic weapons."

Later a group of eminent scientists in Chicago issued the following statement: "It took us . . . three years to achieve



The desolate, burned-out shell of the Reichstag building is typical of the desolation that covers much of Europe today, and a stark reminder of what lies ahead for all the world if another war should come.

All that is left of the Mitsubishi aircraft plant at Nagoya, Japan, after repeated bombings by B-29's. At Hiroshima, after the atomic bomb fell, scarcely a building remained.



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the transfer from the laboratory to the battlefield. Other countries should be able to produce atomic bombs in two to five years."

In a public address, Howard Blakeslee, Associated Press science editor, declared: "The only important difference of opinion I have found among scientists is the length of time before other nations will be able to make atomic bombs without benefit of our own secrets of fabrication. The estimates . . . range from two to twenty years."

He added that many scientists are convinced that "even nations with lesser resources will be able to produce atomic bombs within two to five years."

Reviewing these revelations and convictions of the world's greatest scientists, the London *Sunday Express* recently came out with the banner headline:

"TEN YEARS LEFT"

"Ten years left," it said, "to harness the atom for peace."

In a later issue this same great newspaper remarked: "The atomic bomb burst not only on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but on all the world—the only one we know. It can destroy us all. . . . We must hurry to make our world safe against disaster."

About the same time the *Evening News* of London declared: "The sands of time are running out. Man has an ever shorter time to make up his mind; for these powers, if used for evil, are capable of annihilating him."

"Without a common pool of knowl-

edge and of good will," wrote the editor of *This World* on October 28, "the atomic armaments race will be on. And the next D-Day will be doomsday."

Thus do these men of the world cry out in solemn warning that what remains of our civilization is in desperate peril; that unless men can devise some means of averting disaster, he has but two to twenty years left.

Shocked from their blind faith in the inevitable upward evolution of man by these warnings of impending world dissolution, religious leaders of many faiths have felt themselves compelled to repeat them with the added emphasis that only religion can give. Raymond B. Fosdick, head of the Rockefeller Foundation, wrote lately in the *New York Times Magazine*: "To many ears comes the sound of the tramp of doom. . . . Time is short. . . . We are summoned to accomplish in perhaps two or three decades, or even less, what we have failed to do in all the long history of the race. Urgency presses on our heels. The brotherhood to which our philosophy and religion have borne witness for so many centuries has suddenly become a condition of survival. If Mr. Willkie were writing his book today he would undoubtedly give it the title: *One World or None*. And, since August 6, 1945, that word 'none' rings with an ominous sound."

Such statements are indeed significant. For they come not from wild alarmists, but from sober, learned men facing the



solemn facts of our time. These men realize that man has now, at long last, tapped "the basic power of the universe" and will soon multiply his capacity to utilize it a thousandfold or more; that this enormous, perhaps unlimited power can even now wipe out a city of 200,000 in one tenth of a second, and could be used to depopulate an entire country in a single night; that soon all nations will have this power within their grasp and the unleashing of it in some future war cannot but result in unimaginable destruction, possibly even the annihilation of the race.

There are other facts, however, which should be considered in this connection.

1. The intrusion of science, not only into the realm of the atom, but into a multitude of the long-hidden secrets of nature, has resulted in the most amazing increase of knowledge this world has ever seen, until now men fly faster than sound and their voices carry clear around the globe. Radio, radar, and a thousand other inventions have pushed back the frontiers of the unknown in industry, medicine, and every phase of life. A blaze of light has illumined our day, in remarkable fulfillment of the prophecy that in "the time of the end" "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Daniel 12:4.

2. Two global wars in twenty-five years have resulted in more destruction of property and more human suffering than mankind has known since the world began. The blasting and burning of many of the world's greatest cities, the sudden and violent death of multitudes of men, women, and children, have been on a truly spectacular and unprecedented scale, all in strange harmony with the prediction of Christ when He said that, just before His return, there would be "distress of nations, with perplexity; . . . men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." Luke 21:25, 26.

3. The revival of torture and the perpetration of frightful cruelties in the prisons and concentration camps of Europe and Asia have revealed the depths of depravity to which man has sunk in this terrible time. The poor, starved bodies stacked like cordwood at Belsen, or burned by millions in the gas chambers of other Nazi charnel houses, have proved, as nothing else could, the truth of Paul's prophecy that in the last days men would be "without natural affection." 2 Timothy 3:3. They have established also the accuracy of Christ's prediction that man's moral condition would degenerate until it resembled anew the utter corruption that preceded both the Deluge and the fiery destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. Luke 17:26-30.

Viewed together in all their awesome reality, these facts cry out to us with a voice of thunder that the end of the world is indeed at hand. The scientists are right. The commentators are right. The preachers are right. "It is near, even at the doors."

Echoing down the ages comes the voice of the prophet Zephaniah: "The great day of the Lord is near, it is near, and hasteth greatly, even the voice of the day of the Lord." Zephaniah 1:14.

In Dr. Moffatt's translation this passage reads: "The Eternal's day is at hand! . . . The Eternal's great day is near, near, speeding apace! The Eternal's bitter day is near, rushing on like a warrior!"

And because that day is near, "near, speeding apace," the prophet counsels us: "Before the decree bring forth, before the day pass as the chaff, before the fierce anger of the Lord come upon you, before the day of the Lord's anger come upon you. Seek ye the Lord, all ye meek of the earth, which have wrought His judgment; seek righteousness, seek meekness: it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger." Zephaniah 2:2, 3.

Surely if, as Raymond Fosdick says, "time is short" and "urgency presses on our heels," it is time to seek God with all our hearts. We may have sought

Him before. We may be seeking Him now. But there must be a new meaning, a new determination, a new desperation in our search for Him. A closer bond must bind us to God, so close indeed that none of the trials of the coming days, not even the explosion of atomic bombs, can sever it.

It is time to turn from worldliness to godliness. It is time to cease our waywardness and our indifference to spiritual things, and to turn again to the Lord with fervent devotion. It is time to start walking with God as did Enoch in the years preceding his translation. Genesis 5:24.

"When ye see these things come to pass," said Jesus, "know ye that the kingdom of God is nigh at hand. . . . And take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares. . . ."

"Watch ye therefore, and pray always, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man." Luke 21:31-36.

We are to watch for the fulfillment of the promised signs and then, in solemn understanding of what is about to happen to the world, turn to the Lord in prayer, seeking that cleansing from sin, that preparation of heart and life, that power for Christian living and service, that the times demand and only God can bestow.

On April 21, 1890, there appeared in the columns of the *Signs of the Times* this remarkable prophetic utterance from the pen of Mrs. E. G. White:

"The tempest is coming and we must get ready for its fury, by having repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. The Lord will arise to shake terribly the earth. We shall see troubles on all sides.

"Thousands of ships will be hurled into the depths of the sea. Navies will go down, and human lives will be sacrificed by millions. Fires will break out unexpectedly, and no human effort will be able to quench them. The palaces of earth will be swept away in the fury of the flames. Disasters by rail will become more and more frequent; confusion, collision, and death without a moment's warning will occur on the great lines of travel.

"The end is near, probation is closing. Oh, let us seek God while He may be found, call upon Him while He is near!"

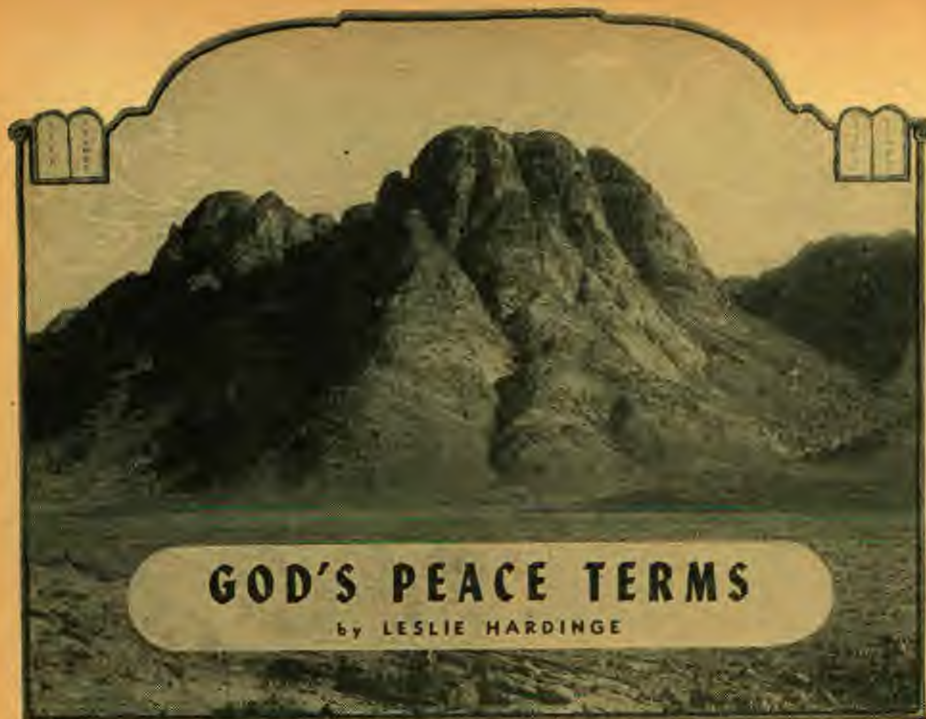
Only now can we fully appreciate the extraordinary foresight revealed in these words. Today, half a century later, we can appreciate their accuracy. We have seen thousands of ships hurled into the

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The chimes of Big Ben in London are heard nightly throughout the world. They, too, proclaim, So little time!





## GOD'S PEACE TERMS

by LESLIE HARDINGE

THE inventor of the Maxim machine gun was so awe-struck by the potential death-dealing power of this weapon that he declared that it would terrify men into banishing war.

When Mussolini used poison gas to murder the Ethiopians, he claimed that he was truly humanitarian because he was shortening the war and saving many of his soldiers' lives. The terror of gas to choke and blister and maim was the lever by which he believed lasting peace could be established with the Ethiopians.

Today we hear men (always on the right side of the missile!) arguing that the horror and power of the atomic bomb will be the main bulwark against the onrush of any future wars! But lethal weapons and power politics will never bring true and lasting peace.

Some persons are beginning to realize this. They are venturing to argue that the framework of peace, to be solid and enduring, must have a strengthening of spiritual values. Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery told an audience of Allied troops this solemn truth outside Berlin the other day.

Meanwhile, hidden within the covers of the Bible, the way to lasting peace lies clear, marked in letters flaming with the light of heaven.

From the summit of Sinai God spoke His peace terms to mankind. Upon the basis of His divine law alone may peace and security be established. "Thus saith the Lord, thy Redeemer; . . . I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the way that thou shouldest go. O that thou hadst hearkened to My commandments! then had thy peace been as a river, and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea." Isaiah 48:17, 18. It is only upon the

foundation of obedience to God's law that peace will be lasting and complete.

Let us reverently sit at the foot of Sinai as the voice of God, through His word, speaks His precepts. As we ponder them, let us try to imagine what would be the results in this world were these obeyed from the heart by men.

1. "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me." Exodus 20:3. Matthew 22:37.

If all men determined that they would have in their lives no object of worship, no center of allegiance, save God, they would live in brotherly accord, realizing the universal Fatherhood of God.

2. "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love Me, and keep My commandments." Exodus 20:4-6. John 4:24; 1 Corinthians 10:19-21; 1 John 5:21.

This commandment prohibits every man-made conception of God. To worship such is to limit God. Christ and Christ alone constitutes God's revelation of Himself to us. If mankind looked to Christ and accepted His principles as the only ones to be obeyed, there could be no hatred or war, for He commands us to love the unloving, and to pray for the ungodly. Matthew 5:44.

3. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain." Exodus 20:7. Matthew 5:33-37.

Christ is the Bridegroom of His church. Isaiah 54:5; Matthew 25:13. The bride, His church, takes the name of her husband. Matthew 28:19; 1 Corinthians 12:12. By carelessness, by unbecoming conduct, by forsaking Christ for other loves and allegiances, we drag His holy name in the dust. What love, what unity, what co-operation would exist today if all who profess the name of the Lord Jesus determined by His power that His name would not be an empty word!

4. "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it." Exodus 20:8-11. Mark 2:27, 28; Matthew 24:20; 28:1; Mark 16:1, 2; Luke 4:16; 23:54-56.

God has decreed that the Sabbath rest of all mankind shall commemorate His great work of creation. What unity of life and action, what fellowship in carrying out the plans of the Creator, would exist in the world if all men regularly, and from their hearts, honored their Creator by remembering His holy day! There could be no conflict if all bowed in adoration to their common Creator on the day of His choice, and acknowledged that they were all creatures of His love and care.

5. "Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Exodus 20:12. Matthew 15:4-9; Ephesians 6:1-3.

One of the curses of this modern generation is the disregard of parental authority. In their rebellion against the restraint of their divinely appointed guardians, children develop a spirit of rebellion against all forms of restraint and law. There could be no strife if growing boys and girls learned to obey God by obeying their parents first.

6. "Thou shalt not kill." Exodus 20:13. Matthew 5:21, 22; 1 John 3:15.

Jesus interpreted this commandment as embracing every thought of hatred or unjust denunciation. Murder is generated in the thoughts. Here, in the mind, He would have His people cherish the principles of abiding love. Picture the history of warring worlds had this commandment been completely obeyed! Could there possibly be strife and war were its implications considered and its

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GRAMSTORFF

**T**HE Bible is ageless and universal. While it is Oriental in its origin and background, its teachings carry a profound appeal to, and wield a strong influence over, every people and every race on the globe. It influences every type of mind, every degree of intellect, every gradation of life. Prince and peasant, mechanic and artisan, ruler and subject, laborer and employer, learned and unlearned, all alike read the fascinating pages, and are benefited thereby.

Children read its stories with pleasure, philosophers ponder its profound wisdom, scholars are moved by its sublime statements, and lost men eagerly grasp the salvation it holds forth.

In a world undiscovered for hundreds of years after its writing was completed, thousands of miles away from the land that gave it birth, in a civilization undreamed of by those who lived when it was produced, and in languages unknown alike at Athens, Jerusalem, and Rome, it rules as lovingly and as forcefully as in its native soil.

It is not a book of one age, or one race, or one language. In all ages its sway is constant. Among all races it exercises its astonishing power. In all languages it runs its course and is glorified. That its power is not derived from race or clime is demonstrated when it is taken to cannibal islands, and converts head-hunters into civilized people, when it transforms barbarians into peaceful, law-abiding citizens. It changes human lives wherever its teachings are followed.

It is a Book which is closer to the human heart than any other book. It meets the needs of humanity in every state and condition. It is suited to men in all of life's circumstances, rich and

# Book of the AGES



*Amazing Influence of the Bible*

CARLYLE B. HAYNES

poor, educated and ignorant.

No other book has so molded the minds and thoughts of men as has this Book. Out of its teachings

political constitutions have been framed, and entire literatures have been profoundly influenced.

If the language and thought and imagery and truth of the Bible, wherever found, and by whomever repeated and employed, were stricken out of existence, men would begin to realize how profoundly this Book has influenced the world. The sweetest passages of the world's greatest writers would be changed into unmeaning nonsense. A vast sweep of literature would become worthless. Men would be amazed at the disclosure that where the greatest genius

has been displayed, there is the greatest drawing on the thoughts of this Book. For the first time some adequate idea would be formed of the extent to which the Bible has molded and influenced the intellectual and moral life of this planet for the last twenty centuries, how closely it has fused itself with the habits of thought and modes of expression of humanity, and how naturally and widely its comprehensive and ageless imagery and language have been introduced into human writings through the centuries.

Translated into more than one thousand languages, used by nearly nine tenths of the inhabitants of the earth, the Book is everywhere. It wields an influence beyond calculation. And yet men are not agreed about it. Is it God's Book, or man's book? Is it of heavenly origin, or earthly? Is it the product of divine or human mind?

These questions confront us all. The Book is here. The twentieth century, with all its progress and advancement; has not lessened its power.

No other book is so generally read, so greatly loved, so ardently propagated, so widely distributed, so certain in its results, so powerful in its influence.

With increased emphasis, therefore, comes our question: Is it a true Book? Surely, the Book and everything connected with it—its history, its origin, its authority, its purpose, its power, and its teachings—are worthy of analysis and study, in an effort to obtain a right answer to this question, so big with importance and eternal possibilities.

(Continued next week)

## The Christ I Love

by R. LINCOLN LONG

The Christ of window, wall, and stone  
Is not the Christ I love;  
A picture Christ, no flesh or bone,—  
No flashing eye or wrathful tone,—  
Is not the Christ I love.

I see Him with the whip in hand—  
This is the Christ I love;  
Hot heart, strong wrist in full command,  
Amidst the mob He took a stand—  
This is the Christ I love.

And when the lad with wealth untold  
Yearned for the Christ to love,  
My Christ remained God's Son unsold;  
Traitor's coin nor young men's gold  
Could buy the Christ I love.

'Twas not a pale, thin Christ that day  
They led to rocks above.  
Broad backed I see a Man at bay;  
Yes, meek and mild, but strong away—  
This is the Christ I love.

Great, strong, and kind, a shepherd's grip—  
The Christ a man can love.  
On rock or sand or creaking ship,  
Our Captain gives high partnership,  
This is the Man I love;



# One Thing at a Time

*And the Things  
That Matter Most*

International Radio Broadcast  
by the

VOICE OF  
PROPHECY



Promised Land, Joshua called the people together, reviewed their history, and said:

"This day I am going the way of all the earth: and ye know in all your hearts and in all your souls, that not *one thing* hath failed of all the good things which the Lord your God spake concerning you; all are come to pass unto you, and not one thing hath failed thereof." Joshua 23:14.

Not one thing had failed. As the years had gone by, all that God had promised had come to pass, one thing at a time.

It is amazing how important one thing can be. You may have the finest car on the road; but when there is no more fuel in the gasoline tank, the car is sure to stop.

Not long ago a storm in the Sierras broke one copper wire, and a city was thrown into darkness. In Nevada one rail was maliciously loosened, and a streamlined train left the track, causing many lives to be lost. Dr. Pentecost, the well-known preacher, tells of being caught in a blizzard high up on Pikes Peak, and that his life depended upon one match. With it he was able to kindle a fire and avoid freezing to death.

This phrase, *one thing*, is found in some important places in the Scriptures.

1. In the twenty-first chapter of the Gospel of Matthew we read about some men of extraordinary educational qualifications who challenged the authority of Jesus to carry on His work. They asked: "Who gave Thee this authority?" Verse 23. That was supposed to be unanswerable, for Jesus had no degree from

their schools, no official authority whatever according to their own viewpoint.

But listen to His reply. He could read their hearts. He knew that they would not express any conviction if it endangered their popularity, so He closed their mouths with these words:

"I also will ask you *one thing*, which if ye tell Me, I in likewise will tell you by what authority I do these things. The baptism of John, whence was it? from heaven, or of men? And they reasoned with themselves, saying, If we shall say, From heaven; He will say unto us, Why did ye not then believe him? But if we shall say, Of men; we fear the people; for all hold John as a prophet. And they answered Jesus, and said, We cannot tell. And He said unto them, Neither tell I you by what authority I do these things." Verses 24-27.

This question of Jesus was the *one thing* they didn't want to hear—the one thing which if rightly settled would have changed their lives for time and for eternity. They were afraid of the people, afraid they would lose their prestige with the crowd; so they sacrificed freedom and truth to mere expediency.

My friend, if there is *one thing*, one decision, hard to make in order to come over to God's side, don't avoid it or refuse to face it because of what people might say. Decide it right today.

2. In Mark, the tenth chapter, we find the story of the rich young man who came to Jesus and said: "Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" Verse 17.

ALL life is built on one thing after another. We take one breath at a time, we are kept alive by one heartbeat at a time, and we live one minute at a time. We meet the problems of life one day at a time, and we have the promise of God's word that "as thy days, so shall thy strength be." Deuteronomy 33:25.

When tempted to worry about the future which we cannot foresee, it is good to remember the old saying: "Don't cross the bridge till you come to it." Meet things as God brings them to you, one at a time. We have His promise to be with us every day, even to the end; and He always keeps His promises.

Here is the testimony of a man 110 years old. After Israel had entered the



"And Jesus said unto him, Why callest thou Me good? there is none good but one, that is, God. Thou knowest the commandments, Do not commit adultery, Do not kill, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Defraud not, Honor thy father and mother. And he answered and said unto Him, Master, all these have I observed from my youth." Verses 18-20.

"Then Jesus beholding him loved him, and said unto him, *One thing* thou lackest." Verse 21.

There is the phrase again—*one thing!*—"one thing thou lackest." What did he lack? What was the *one thing* he needed? He needed to make God first in his life. He was breaking the first commandment of all, "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me" (Exodus 20:3), and he didn't know it. His property, his real estate, his money, took first place in his heart. His wealth was his god. Poor boy! The Scripture says that when Jesus saw him He "loved him." What a chance he had! He was evidently well educated; he was from a good family; he had good morals, good training, high ideals, a desire for heaven—and Jesus loved him.

But when the Saviour invited him to cut loose from his wealth and take up His cross and follow Him, he "went away grieved: for he had great possessions." Mark 10:22. He lacked *one thing*.

3. In Luke 6:9 we find another of Christ's famous questions. He was about to heal a man in church on the Sabbath day. This was very unusual. It was not on the program of worship, it had not appeared in the church bulletin or been presented to the board. And the congregation was critical. They "watched Him, whether He would heal on the Sabbath day; that they might find an accusation against Him. But He knew their thoughts, and said to the man which had the withered hand, Rise up, and stand forth in the midst. And he arose and stood forth." Verses 7, 8.

Then Jesus said: "I will ask you *one thing*." Just one thing—that was all He needed to ask. It unmasked the evil hearts of those men, and in the self-evident answer to His question Jesus proclaimed the true aim of the Sabbath to be a blessing to all mankind.

"I will ask you one thing; Is it lawful on the Sabbath days to do good, or to do evil? to save life, or to destroy it?" Verse 9.

And then He healed the man there before them all.

Christ Himself had made the Sabbath in the beginning, and He knew what it was for and how to observe it. It was for man's good, for He had made it for man—not for one particular race, but for man in the generic sense.

"He said unto them, The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath: therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath." Mark 2:27, 28.

Even while our Lord was here on earth, men—religious men—were disagreeing with Him concerning the observance of the Sabbath. And when they refused to accept the *one thing* that His question taught them, they went out and "took counsel . . . how they might destroy Him." Mark 3:6. Religious prejudice had closed their hearts to the *one thing* they needed to know.

4. We come next to the tenth chapter of Luke. Jesus enjoyed the restful hospitality found in the home of Martha and Mary and their brother Lazarus, at Bethany, which was separated from the city of Jerusalem by the Mount of Olives. Martha was a busy worker, and one day when she "was cumbered about much serving" she came to Jesus and said:

"Lord, dost Thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? bid her therefore that she help me. And Jesus answered and said unto her, Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: but *one thing* is needful: and Mary hath chosen

that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." Verses 40-42.

"But *one thing* is needful," and Mary had chosen that. If Martha is the symbol of service, Mary shows us the worship of a grateful and loving heart. She knew more than the others because she had learned at Jesus' feet.

She was not overwhelmed in the presence of death because she knew that Jesus was the resurrection and the life. She it was who said: "If Thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." John 11:32. Others came to Jesus asking to have their needs supplied. But Mary came to worship Him; she "sat at Jesus' feet, and heard His word." Luke 10:39. That is one of our supreme needs today. In these troubled times there is *one thing needful*, and that is the time of communion at Jesus' feet.

5. The fifth text is John 9:25:

"He answered and said, Whether He be a sinner or no, I know not: *one thing* I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see."

This is a beautiful story of Jesus' healing and saving power. Here was a man blind from birth. There was no help for him, a poor blind beggar. One day Jesus found him, anointed his eyes with clay, and told him to go and wash in the pool of Siloam. He obeyed Jesus and was healed.

Christ's enemies could not deny the miracle that had been wrought, so they attempted to turn attention away from Jesus by getting the healed man to change his testimony. They said: "Give God the praise: we know that this Man [Jesus] is a sinner." Verse 24. Then the man who had been so miraculously healed gave this wonderful testimony: "Whether He be a sinner or no, I know not: *one thing* I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see." He knew *one thing*. There was no doubt about it, and all their arguing could not shake his testimony.

There are many things we do not know. If God should give some of us a look into the future, we might be greatly troubled. The Bible says that "the secret things belong unto the Lord our God." Deuteronomy 29:29. We do not know the day when Christ will come; even the angels do not know it. Matthew 24:36. It is best for us not to know, or God would have revealed it. We do not know when we are going to die. We do not know the mystery of human suffering. Oh, there are so many deep problems and questions in this world that we cannot understand! But there is *one thing* we can know—we can "know that we have passed from death unto life." 1 John 3:14. We may have the assurance that our sins are forgiven and covered with the precious blood of Jesus.

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## In the NEWS

by FRANCIS A. SOPER

### Plastic Cast

Broken bones are now encased in flexible fiberglass and plastic bandages, says the *American Journal of Surgery*. This cast weighs only one fourth to one sixth as much as an equivalent plaster cast and does not block X rays. It will not contract after it is in place. It has a silky interior finish with an open mesh that permits the free circulation of light and air.

### Supplies by Parachute

While Professor Harold St. John of the University of Hawaii explored for a full month the 10,000-foot-high volcano crater, Haleakala, and the surrounding mountains on the island of Maui, supplies of food and equipment were dropped by parachute from a Navy plane. Professor St. John says that he is convinced that a lightly equipped group supplied by air would be able to explore isolated regions for indefinite periods.

### Automatic Traffic Signals

Priority on the "go" signal for the heaviest flow of traffic in any one direction at peak hours is made possible by the "traffic master," developed by General Electric engineers. The device can be set weeks in advance to select any one of six programs for a day's operation. It also takes into account when the busiest intersections need more "go" time and the side streets require less, so that the "go" signals give the rush traffic a nonstop route.





# Yesterday, Today, and

by  
R. F. COTTRELL

BREATH-TAKING events of the first magnitude crowd one upon another with precipitate haste, and on every hand men and women talk of "the new world of tomorrow."

What a distance the world has traveled in the past half century! Men and women but little past the meridian of life have witnessed the most amazing changes. They have seen the birth of the motor age, the air age, the radio age, and are now on the threshold of an electronic age, a television age, and an atomic age.

Born in the blithe and happy days of the horse and buggy, the writer saw the advent of rubber tires, watched the bicycle and the telephone emerge to popularity, felt the tingle of boyish excitement when the first electric light was installed in his home town, and in the little white schoolhouse on the corner made his "first public appearance" by giving a recitation entitled: "Our American Inventors." Its closing lines were something like this:

In '78 Thomas Edison invented the electric light;

The phonograph came also from this man of mind and might.

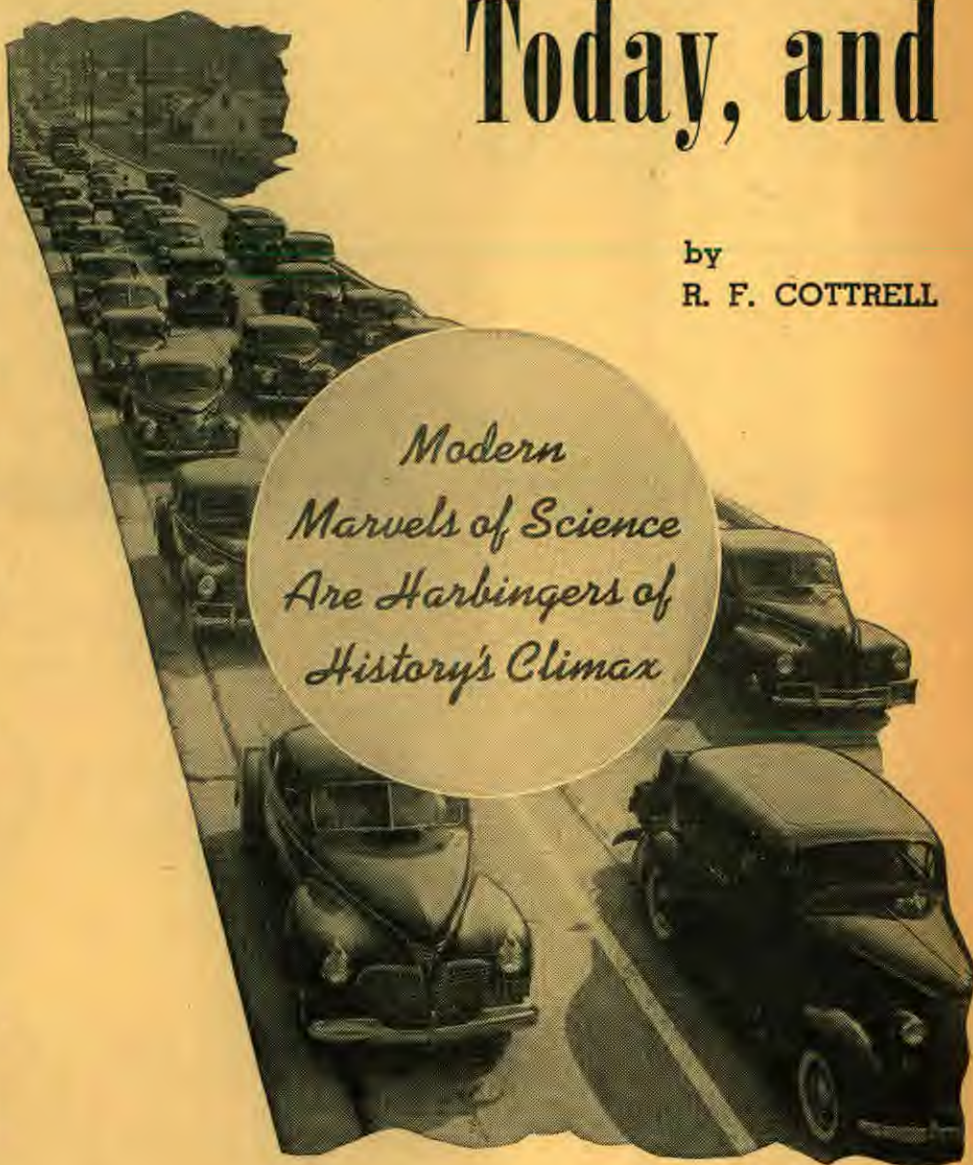
And now the world is waiting to see what next we'll do;

I hope the next inventor will be some one of you!

Since those days a million and a half patents have been issued by the Government office at Washington. In the home, vacuum cleaners have largely replaced the broom; numerous other electrical servants relieve the drudgery of housework; while the dreamland kitchen of tomorrow will provide magic appliances and conveniences of which the cooks of yesterday and today have never dreamed.

Instead of the former crude instruments of farming, consider the modern tools of agriculture that enable two or three men to do the work of a hundred. The new science of the soil and the rotation of crops bring luxuriant harvests; while the airplane is utilized to sow grain, spray fields and orchards, and run errands for the rancher.

From the old stagecoach, called the "flying machine," that made the trip between New York and Philadelphia in two days, to the comfortable streamliner that now covers an equal distance in an hour, is a far cry. But when the railway train, sweeping along at one hundred or one hundred twenty-five miles per hour,



*Modern  
Marvels of Science  
Are Harbingers of  
History's Climax*

HOBART, MOHMEYER

is too slow, there is the airplane that will soon be making transcontinental trips on a regular schedule in about six hours.

The world now boasts of fifteen thousand airports, and many more are being built. Luxury liners are also being projected with elaborate accommodations, capable of carrying seventy-five to one hundred passengers. They will fly at an altitude of thirty thousand feet, the cabins will be "pressurized" for normal breathing, and the planes will carry you to any place on the globe in from thirty to thirty-five hours. At present fifty-five hours are required.

Within the next few years it is expected that nearly a half million private planes will be in operation, that first-class mail will be largely carried by air, and that aerial rockets may be con-

structed that will transport important mail across the Atlantic in about forty minutes.

On the wings of radio our words may now be broadcast to every spot on the earth's surface. Television is also on the way, and, sooner or later, television receiving sets may be as common in the home as the radio. People of California will be privileged to watch a Presidential inauguration at the nation's capital. New Englanders will view with delight a sunset at the Golden Gate. And the "commercials" will permit women to do their own downtown window-shopping while seated at the breakfast table.

We are told that radar won the war, that it enabled airmen to plunge through fog and darkness for pin-point bombing, that it warned of enemy approach



# Tomorrow

Most spectacular of all is the atomic bomb. Some scientists assert that they have tapped the power that runs the universe. In one fatal night an apparently friendly power could blast the cities and resources of another nation out of existence. Another announcement states that a satisfactory defense has also been devised. But who knows? Will this titanic power be utilized to transform our world into a Utopia, or into a "bottomless pit"?

Concerning this age of phenomenal achievement, there are two factors that are highly significant. From the dawn of history the inventive genius of man appeared to lie dormant until the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; then suddenly it burst into activity, and with incredible swiftness the methods of industry, thought, travel, and communication were completely revolutionized.

The other miracle feature in this modern pageant of progress is the fulfillment of Bible prophecy. The forecast was given to the prophet-statesman of ancient Babylon by an angel messenger. He said:

"But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Daniel 12:4.

God's television camera penetrated unborn centuries and millenniums to focus itself upon our day and photograph for the prophet Daniel a panorama of this modern world. That preview of the increase of knowledge was given twenty-five hundred years ago, and what an accurate blueprint it is of the march of events now in progress! In every field of endeavor the mind and heart of man have been divinely inspired to discover, invent, achieve, and to inaugurate greater changes in the

realm of science, industry, and the fine art of living than have occurred throughout all past ages.

And what vast multitudes "run to and fro" about the earth! They run by auto, by railway train, by steam and motor ships, and by the swift planes that cleave the sky. No previous age has produced a parallel. The "moving picture" of earth's millions is unprecedented!

Likewise the prophecies of the Great Book are unsealed. They crystallize into history. Like neon lights they illuminate this twentieth-century speedway and reveal that these eventful days constitute the era specifically designated by Daniel as "the time of the end."

Now comes the crowning discovery of all time that hastened Allied victory in the Far East. It not only shocked a battered, bleeding empire into sudden capitulation; it came like an earthquake to the consciousness of all mankind. Especially should it shake the Christian out of his complacency and lead him diligently to search his Bible and loyally witness for his Lord.

To each of us it should bring a vivid sense of our dependence upon God. Even irreligious newsmen are frequently using such terms as "the crisis of civilization" and "the end of the world." And, friend, our heavenly Father is planning for His children something infinitely superior to the most Utopian dreams of scientists and inventors.

The grand climax of history is just before us. The second appearing of Christ will not long be delayed, and in this momentous "time of the end" let us make full heart preparation for an abiding home in God's new world of tomorrow.

## So Little Time

(Continued from page 3)

depths of the sea by mines and submarines. We have seen whole navies go down by torpedoes and gunfire. We have seen human lives sacrificed by millions. We have seen innumerable fires break out unexpectedly through the use of incendiary bombs. We have seen the most famous palaces of earth swept away in the fury of flames by aerial bombardment.

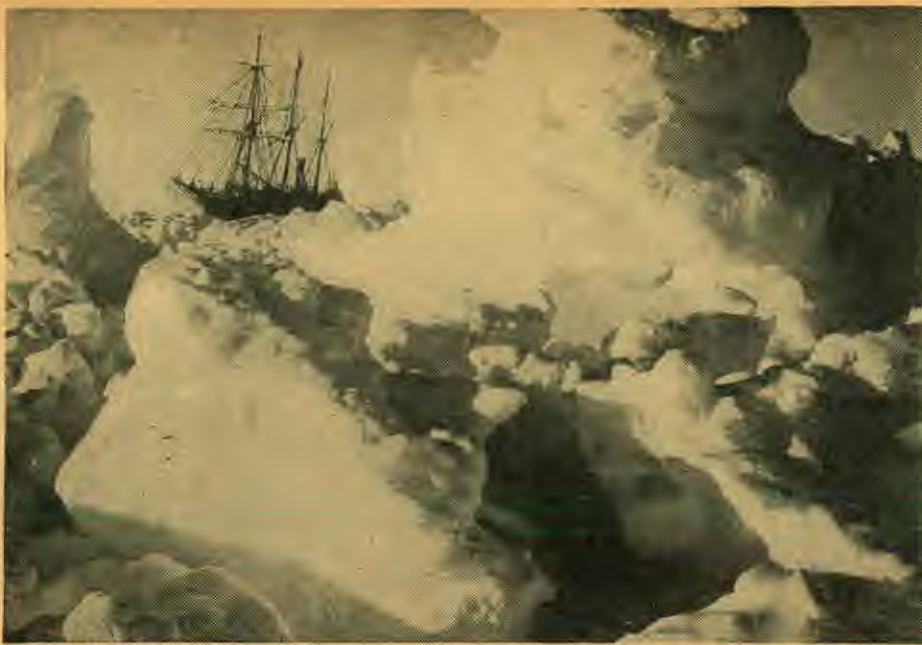
And now we stand upon the verge of the most fearful scenes of all. We peer into the abyss to which science has brought us and feel upon our faces the searing heat of atomic explosions. In our hearts we know that the total destruction of the world is not only possible, but close at hand. True it is that "the end is near, probation is closing." Therefore if we would turn again to God, let us do so now.

"That thou doest, do quickly."  
"Urgency presses on our heels."  
There is so little time.

An artist's conception of the service station of the future, complete with restaurant, showroom, and helicopter landing field.







From the study of glacial phenomena in various parts of the world, scientists have evolved the popular glacial theory. Can the believer in the Noachian Flood accept this theory?

# Science

## and the BIBLE

### Glaciation and the Flood

by

HAROLD W. CLARK

TO THE believer in the Noachian Flood the popular glacial theory offers a challenge and a problem—a challenge because, if accepted, it would make belief in a literal Flood untenable; a problem because of the apparent plausibility of the evidence for glaciation. It is the purpose of these studies to survey the problem and see how it is related to the Bible record of a Flood.

The student of the history of science is interested to find that it was the acceptance of the glacial theory as propounded by Agassiz in the middle of the nineteenth century that swept away the last vestiges of faith in diluvialism. However, it should be noted that the reason for this was because the diluvialists of that time saw Flood evidences only in the loose debris of Northern Europe and America; therefore when these were explained as due to ice, there was nothing left that they could see as evidence of the Flood. They did not consider the possibility of the Flood's producing the great masses of stratified rocks.

Soon after the acceptance of the glacial theory its advocates went to extremes and imagined the whole world frozen except a small portion in the Amazon and Congo basins and probably some of the Malay region. Such extreme views did not long prevail, however, and in due course the theory waned, as did the supposed glaciers. Today there prevails a much more reasonable viewpoint with respect to glaciation—one that demands the thoughtful attention of anyone concerned with geological questions.

A study of glacial problems shows certain phenomena that definitely support the theory of glaciation, others that make it seem impossible or questionable, and a great volume of data that is open

to interpretation on either hypothesis, ice or water, or possibly both.

On the side of the glacialists is the striking fact that most of the known glacial phenomena that may be observed and studied in high mountains where glaciers actually exist are also found on the lowlands of Northeastern North America, Northern Europe, and to a lesser extent elsewhere. It is only natural, therefore, that such evidences should be accepted as proof of past glaciation on the lowlands as well as in the mountains.

What are the glacial phenomena that have given rise to the theory of continental glaciation?

The most noticeable phenomenon one sees as he goes into the mountains where glaciers are or have been at work is the *polish* on the rocks. In Yosemite the writer has seen acres of granite so smoothly polished that it would reflect the sunlight like a mirror. In other areas, where weathering has attacked the polished surface, its mirrorlike effect has been somewhat dulled; yet it remains a striking witness to the scouring action of the ice mass as it passed over. Closely associated with the polish are *striae*, or scratches, on the polished surface. These are supposed to have been produced by sand grains pushed by or imbedded in the bottom of the glacier. Sometimes larger *grooves* occur. Their origin is not so clear.

All mountain glaciers receive *debris* from the cliffs along their course, in the form of rock fragments of all sizes up to blocks as large as a house. These are carried by the slowly flowing ice stream and eventually dropped at its snout in the form of a *moraine*. If the ice is melting back faster than it is advancing, instead of a moraine a series of *recessional*

ridges will be formed, or merely a lot of scattered boulders—*erratics* as they are commonly called—resting on the polished floor where they were left by the melting ice.

*Rouches moutonnées* are rounded ledges of rock projecting above the level of the rest of the rock floor. The word refers to their resemblance to a sheep's back.

*Eskers* are long narrow winding ridges of rudely stratified material. They are seldom seen in modern glaciers, and their origin has been the cause of much speculation. They appear to have been formed by deposits of sediment in tunnels in the ice. Related to them are *kames*, low conical hills of sand and gravel, believed to have been produced by streams pouring from the end of an ice mass or down into holes in the ice.

One of the most puzzling phenomena is the *till*, or boulder clay. This is the commonest of all deposits found in the continental regions supposed to have been glaciated. It is not found to any extent in connection with modern glaciers. It is a stiff, tenacious, unstratified clay, full of subangular stones of various sizes in all positions. These are usually derived from the underlying rocks, with some admixture of foreign material. They are mostly covered with scratches, which are usually parallel, but sometimes run in all directions. The clay is hard and difficult to cut through. The till is usually spread out thinly, often in



the form of a veneer that fills the lower depressions, as if a sea of mud had flowed out over pre-existing topography of probably slight relief."

Modern glacialists do not believe that ice possessed much erosive power. Its principal effects are supposed to have been in smoothing, scouring, and polishing the surfaces over which it passed and in transporting loose debris that lay in its path.

When all the evidences are considered on both sides of the glacial question, there remains a difficult problem no matter whether one views it in the affirmative or in the negative.

The problem is a delicate one. If the diluvialist tries to show that there was not such a thing as a continental glacier, he is faced with phenomena that have such a close resemblance to those produced by ice that he cannot put up a convincing argument against the ice theory. On the other side of the case, the glacialist cannot prove that some of the phenomena were not caused by water, especially if a cataclysm of world-wide proportions were to be admitted. The only safe ground seems to be that ice and water were involved. If it were to be assumed that the receding waters of the Flood laid down the till, produced some of the striae and erratic boulders, and began, at least, the scattering of the boulder trains, and that after the Flood came the ice which worked over the debris, piled up the eskers and kames, formed the drumlins, polished the rock floors, made more striae, and caused much of the outwash—perhaps, if such a combination were to be accepted as the cause of the glacial phenomena, a better understanding of the problem might be reached than is presented by either the extreme glacialist or diluvialist.

Contrary to popular opinion, a glacial period would not require long cold winters, but rather short, cool, damp summers. Low summer temperatures and heavy precipitation are the prerequisites for the growth of glacier ice. It has been calculated that a temperature difference of 35° F. from the present, other conditions being favorable, would be sufficient to bring on glaciation.

Temperature is not the only factor involved in glaciation. At present, Siberia has sufficient cold to support extensive glaciers, but there is nothing in that vast region to correspond to the Greenland icecap. The reason lies in the absence of moisture in Siberia. In order for glaciation to occur, abundant precipitation is more potent than low temperatures.

Several theories have been propounded to account for glaciation, but of these Humphreys's vulcanism theory seems to be the most reasonable. See W. J. Humphreys, *Physics of the Air*, Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1920.

It is known that the opacity of the air to the sun's radiation may be reduced by water vapor, carbon dioxide, ozone, and dust. In times of high humidity half of the sun's heat is absorbed by a cloudless sky, while a cloud surface may reflect more than 70 per cent of the sun's rays. Dust may reduce solar radiation received by the earth by as much as 20 per cent.

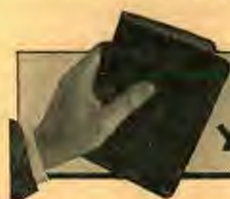
Upon these facts Humphreys's theory is built. Atmospheric dust has three effects, he says—absorption, reflection, and scattering. After the eruption of Krakatau in 1883, Pelée and Soufrière in 1902, and Katmai in 1912, a reddish-brown corona surrounded the sun. This was due to volcanic dust in the upper atmosphere. In the case of Krakatau it lasted for two or three years. In any case it requires from one to three years to settle. While volcanic dust "particles abundantly reflect solar radiation, . . . they can only scatter radiation from the earth." "The shell of volcanic dust . . . is some thirtyfold more effective in shutting out solar radiation than it is in keeping terrestrial radiation in. In other words, the veil of dust produces an inverse

greenhouse effect, and hence, if the dust veil were indefinitely maintained, the ultimate equilibrium temperature of the earth would be lesser than it is when no such veil exists."

Humphreys estimates that the average temperature of the earth may have been several degrees centigrade lower than at present, during the time when the great volcanoes were in their most intense activity.

The first effect of the lowering of temperature and the extension of icecaps in the North Temperate Zone would be a narrowing of the wind belts. The growth of the icecap would force the storm winds farther south. They would be much intensified, and would bring about an increase of rainfall above the equatorial belt. The growing ice mass would chill the near-by air, causing an increase in precipitation along the northern edge of the storm belt. The cumulative effect of all these conditions would be seen in the accumulation of enormous quantities of snow and ice over the northern part of the continents without the necessity of greatly reduced

(Continued on page 14)



## YOUR Questions ANSWERED

### CREMATION

**QUESTION:** Please give me the name or names of the exact chapter or chapters in the Bible which give the authority for cremating a dead body. To cremate a dead body seems more than cruel to me. E.K.M.

**ANSWER:** There is no statement in the Bible dealing with the method of disposition of the dead. We are told definitely, of course, that "the dead know not anything" (Ecclesiastes 9:5, 6), and also that "in that very day his thoughts perish" (Psalm 146:3, 4). These passages eliminate any suggestion of "cruelty" in the matter of disposing of a dead body, either by burial or cremation. A.S.M.

### LAW ABOLISHED AT THE CROSS?

**QUESTION:** Was the law of the Ten Commandments abolished at the cross? R.R.

**ANSWER:** The only law that was abolished at the cross was the law of the ordinances and ceremonies of the Jewish services. Colossians 2:14. These laws were for the purpose of pointing the Israelites to the coming Messiah. When Jesus came, there was no need for them to be kept any longer; therefore they were nailed to the cross. But the law of the Ten Commandments—God's eternal law—is not in the same category. Paul, in his epistles, was writing to those Jews who felt that they must keep the Jewish laws and ceremonies of purification in order to be good Christians. Paul emphatically tells them that these have been done away. But if you study all of the epistles of Paul you

will find that the Ten Commandment law remains eternal and unchangeable, as proved in Paul's own words in Romans 7:12, 21, 22.

No man is saved by the law, but if we love Jesus and accept His righteousness we will keep His commandments. These include the Ten Commandments, written by the finger of God, and are the eternal precepts of His universe. M.L.N.

### THE BEARS AND THE CHILDREN

**QUESTION:** Please explain 2 Kings 2:23, 24: "And he went up from thence unto Bethel: and as he was going up by the way, there came forth little children out of the city, and mocked him, and said unto him, Go up, thou baldhead; go up, thou baldhead. And he turned back, and looked on them, and cursed them in the name of the Lord. And there came forth two she-bears out of the wood, and tare forty and two children of them." P.B.C.

**ANSWER:** The misunderstanding concerning this passage is due to the translation of the Hebrew words *nearim ketanim* as "little children." They would more properly be translated "young men," and should be so interpreted. The story really concerns a group of ungodly youth who were taunting the man of God, and met a terrible fate.

Young's *Concordance* says that the Hebrew words can refer to anyone "from the age of infancy to adolescence . . . lad, servant, young man." Clarke says they signify "not only a child, but a young man, a servant, or even a soldier, or one fit to go out to battle." A.S.M.





HAT IT MEANS

TO BE

A

# Christian

by

DEAN A. LOWER



Every Christian is a living temple of the living God and should keep this temple clean inwardly and outwardly.

"YOU'RE not a Christian even though you are a deacon in the church," a teen-age boy shouted at his neighbor over the high board fence.

"And why not?" inquired the neighbor, who had spoken rather gruffly to the lad a few moments before for some boyish prank he had played which brought this unexpected reproach upon his head.

"Because you chew tobacco," came the unexpected reply.

"Well," said the deacon, "the word 'tobacco' is not in the Bible, so why are you so sure it is wrong to use it?"

"Oh, yes, it is in the Bible," said the confident boy, and started for the house at full speed to ask his mother for the text. But he did not return to finish the discussion. He was keenly disappointed and surprised when his mother informed him that the neighbor was right. But she read to him some Scriptures that probably were never forgotten. Turning to 1 Corinthians 3:16, 17 they carefully examined the words of Paul: "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

Every Christian is a living temple of the living God, and unless this temple is kept clean inwardly and outwardly God will not dwell therein. Christ by His Spirit abides in all true believers. So all Christians are separated from all worldly lusts and are set apart for God and His service. If we are the temple of God, we must do nothing that will alienate us from Him, or corrupt and

pollute these living temples with unhal-  
lowed things. Instead we should be pure  
and clean both in heart and conversa-  
tion, and heartily abhor and carefully  
avoid what will in any way defile God's  
temple.

To be a Christian one must be Christ-  
like, not one day a week, or for a few  
hours on his day of worship, but every  
day and every moment of the day. The  
true meaning of the word "Christian" is  
to be Christlike, to do good to others, to  
be unselfish, to feed the poor and clothe  
the naked.

It is possible to read the Scriptures,  
attend church, and even pray, and help  
the needy, and still not be a Christian.  
Peter had answered the call to follow  
his Lord and had spent considerable  
time with Him observing His miracles  
and listening to the marvelous instruc-  
tion given to the multitudes, when  
Christ said to him: "When thou art  
converted, strengthen thy brethren." Luke 22:32. Before his fall, Peter was  
impulsive and forward. He was always  
speaking out of turn and unadvisedly.  
He was ready to correct others. He had  
a good impression of Peter. But when  
he was converted, there was a marked  
change. So will it be with you and me.

A young man was milking the family  
cow one morning in a small country  
village. There was no one else present.  
He had not been attending a revival  
service. No minister had been talking to  
him about being a Christian. But almost  
as sudden as a flash of lightning in the  
sky, he felt deeply impressed to give his  
heart to the Lord. As Christ told Nico-  
demus, like the wind, not knowing

"whence it cometh, and whither it  
goeth," the Spirit of God had done its  
work upon the heart of this youth. A  
mother's prayer had been answered. A  
soul had found the better way of life.

This young man rushed to the house  
and related his experience to his over-  
joyed mother. They joined each other  
in a prayer of praise and thanksgiving.  
Sins were confessed and forgiven.  
Wrongs were made right. New ambi-  
tions took possession of this youth's  
heart. His whole plan in life was  
changed. His heart was consecrated to  
God. He longed to bear bruit for the  
kingdom of God. The things he once  
loved he now hated. He was a new  
creature in Christ Jesus. He had been  
born again. These are all definite indi-  
cations of true conversions.

So those who repent and are baptized  
will bring forth the fruit of the Spirit:  
"love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentle-  
ness, goodness, faith, meekness, temper-  
ance." They will no longer fashion  
themselves after the world, but through  
faith in the Son of God they will follow  
in His steps, reflect His character, and  
be pure even as He is pure. They will  
not defile the temple of God, which they  
are.

Friend, if you have not experienced  
the joy and peace that comes to the  
Christian you have missed the better  
part of life.

If you are still in the mire of sin, why  
not let Him lift you out today and set  
your feet upon the Rock, Christ Jesus?  
There will never be a better time. It  
will never be easier to make the decision  
than now.



# BIBLE LESSONS

by DALLAS YOUNGS



## What Divine Beings are named in the Scriptures?

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the *Father*, and of the *Son*, and of the *Holy Ghost*." Matthew 28:19.

The divine family is composed of three members: the Father, who is the source of all power; the Son, who is His active agent; and the Holy Spirit, the representative of both Father and Son.

## THE FATHER, HIS CHARACTER AND ATTRIBUTES

### What name does the prophet Daniel apply to the Father? What description does he give of Him?

"I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the *Ancient of Days* did sit, whose garment was white as snow, and the hair of His head like the pure wool: His throne was like the fiery flame, and His wheels as burning fire." Daniel 7:9.

Here the prophet is privileged to witness the judgment scene. The Father, the Ancient of Days, sits upon His throne of incomprehensible glory. God is given, by Daniel, the appellation Ancient of Days, indicating an eternity of the past and an eternity of the future. He is the source of all life, light, and power—without beginning and without end, the eternal Father.

### In what particular is the Father superior to all?

"As the Father *hath life in Himself*; so hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself." John 5:26.

The superiority of the Father lies in the fact that He is the source of all life. No creature in the vast illimitable universe of God may boast of underived life.

### Who only possesses immortality?

"Which in His times He shall show, who is the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords; who only *hath immortality*, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath seen, nor can see; to whom be honor and power everlasting." 1 Timothy 6:15, 16.

### Name the attributes of God's character.

"He that loveth not knoweth not God; for *God is love*." 1 John 4:8.

"The Lord descended in the cloud, and stood with him there, and proclaimed the name of the Lord. And the Lord passed by before him, and proclaimed, The Lord, The Lord God, *merciful and gracious, long-suffering*, and abundant in *goodness and truth*, keeping *mercy* for thousands, *forgiving iniquity and transgression* and

## I.

## God of the Universe

sin, and that will by no means *clear the guilty*; visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children, unto the third and to the fourth generation." Exodus 34:5-7.

## THE SON OF GOD

### Who is the First-born of every creature? In whose image is the Son?

"Who is the image of the invisible God, the First-born of every creature." Colossians 1:15.

### When was the Son brought forth?

"The Lord possessed Me in the beginning of His way, before His works of old. I was *set up from everlasting*, from the beginning, or over the earth was. When there were no depths, I was *brought forth*; when there were no fountains abounding with water. Before the mountains were settled, before the hills was I *brought forth*: while as yet He had not made the earth, nor the fields, nor the highest part of the dust of the world. When He prepared the heavens, I was there: when He set a compass upon the face of the depth: . . . when He gave to the sea His decree, that the waters should not pass His commandment: when He appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by Him, as one brought up with Him: and I was daily His delight, rejoicing always before Him." Proverbs 8:22-30.

Before any other creature was given life, God brought forth His Son, His only-begotten Son, made of His own divine substance and in His express image. Christ was "first-born." The Son was given self-existent life. He was made immortal; that is, He was given perpetual life within Himself.

### With what attitude did the Son regard the Father?

"Ye have heard how I said unto you, I go away, and come again unto you. If ye loved Me, ye would rejoice, because I said, I go unto the Father: for *My Father is greater than I*." John 14:28.

### What are some of the offices held by the Son?

#### a. Creator:

"By Him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: *all things were created by Him, and for Him*." Colossians 1:16.

#### b. Redeemer:

"Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; but with the *precious blood of Christ*, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot." 1 Peter 1:18, 19.

#### c. High Priest:

"Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus." Hebrews 3:1.

#### d. Mediator:

"There is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus." 1 Timothy 2:5.

#### e. King of kings:

"He hath on His vesture and on His thigh a name written, *King of kings, and Lord of lords*." Revelation 19:16.

## THE HOLY SPIRIT

### Who is the third person of the Godhead?

"When the *Comforter* is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the *Spirit of truth*, which proceedeth from the Father, He shall testify of Me." John 15:26.

The Bible clearly reveals the work of the Holy Spirit. However, the nature of the Spirit is a mystery. God has not revealed it. Speculation is useless.

### What are the offices and work of the Holy Spirit?

#### a. Regeneration:

"Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." John 3:5.

#### b. Reproves of sin:

"When He is come, He will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment." John 16:8.

#### c. Reveals truth:

"Howbeit when He, the Spirit of truth, is come, He will guide you into all truth." Verse 13.

#### d. Reveals things to come:

"Whatsoever He shall hear, that shall He speak: and He will show you things to come." Verse 13, last part.

#### e. Intercessor:

"Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered." Romans 8:26.



## Science and the Bible

(Continued from page 11)

average yearly temperatures elsewhere. A similar situation might prevail in the Southern Hemisphere.

From the viewpoint of the diluvialist, the cause of an ice age is less of a problem than with the evolutionist. The Flood theory would demand that the vulcanism would be concentrated in a period beginning near the close of the Flood and extending for several hundred years afterward. This would correlate with other conditions which would exist at that time. The interior basins, which comprise about one fifth of the land surface of the earth, would have been full of water. The amount of precipitation would thus be many times as great as at present in many parts of the world. The temperature of regions surrounding these inland seas would be considerably lower than now. Thus all factors taken together would produce the ideal situation for vastly greater accumulation of ice and snow in the mountains and higher latitudes than at present.

Volcanic activity in the past was so violent that in the western part of North America there must have been an almost continuous line of eruptive cones. In one small area, between the Feather and Pit Rivers, in Northern California, more than 150 cones have been counted. These average about three miles apart. They were not necessarily in action all at once, but it is plain that there must have been a large number belching forth dust and ashes simultaneously. The Aleutian Islands have been the center of terrific volcanic activity in the not-far-distant past.

So, it would seem reasonable that some kind of "glacial period" might be perfectly acceptable to the diluvialist—not necessarily the long period of ice and snow 50,000 to 100,000 years long, but a short, cool period lasting a few hundred or even a thousand or two thousand years after the Flood. Most of the so-called glacial phenomena could be explained in this way. Some of the more perplexing problems will be considered in the next two articles.

## One Thing at a Time

(Continued from page 7)

The apostle John declares: "These are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through His name." John 20:31.

So truly we can say: "This *one thing* I know."

6. We turn now to the words of the apostle Paul in Philippians 3:13, 14:

"But this *one thing* I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which

are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

Notice that Paul does not say, "This one thing I *did*," but, "This one thing I *do*." He emphasized the now, the present, today. And there was one great purpose in his life, one aim—to "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." He did *one thing* at a time—one supremely important thing.

What about us? Can we say: "This *one thing* I do"? Is our supreme desire, our heart's deep prayer, a longing to do the will of God? Is it that?—to be His child, to live for Him here among our friends? May God help us to do this *one thing*.

## God's Peace Terms

(Continued from page 4)

sanctions accepted by all the nations?

7. "Thou shalt not commit adultery." Exodus 20:14. Matthew 5:27, 28; 19:9, 18.

This commandment prohibits all impurity of thought or conduct. Man's reputation, the sacred relationships of soul and body, must be preserved unscathed. What wretchedness, what tears, what disease and untold misery, what broken hearts and bodies and minds, would be avoided were this principle of God's kingdom accepted and carried out by mankind!

8. "Thou shalt not steal." Exodus 20:15. Matthew 19:18; 15:19.

The basis of all wars is greed. James 4:1-5. If all men resolved to study each other's needs and interests, how peaceful the world would be!

9. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Exodus 20:16. Matthew 19:18.

Christ said of Himself: "I am . . . the truth." John 14:6. Those who obey this commandment accept Christ into their hearts. If all would do this, there would be no room for falsehood or misrepresentation, the peddling of gossip and slander. Generosity of word and attitude, honesty of transaction, the complete absence of all falsity—in this environment peace would flourish. War would wither and die.

10. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's." Exodus 20:17. Romans 7:7; Matthew 19:21.

Avarice, self-pity, unwise comparison of one's lot with the so-called privileges of the other, banish love and free co-operation. Only as the evil spirit of covetousness is exorcised by the Spirit of a loving heavenly Father, can men and nations hope to live with one another in

## SIGNS of the TIMES

Advocating a return to the simple gospel of Christ, and a preparation for His imminent second appearing

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ASSOCIATE EDITOR . . . MERLIN L. NEFF

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perfect peace and brotherly understanding.

No wonder God declared: "O that thou hadst hearkened to My commandments! then had thy peace been as a river."

The world today is in crying need for such a standard of conduct. Sin, cruel, desolating, and filthy, masquerading under such high-sounding words as "self-expression" and "a good time," destroys the soul of man. In its train come misery, hatred, war.

To the sincere and humble follower of Jesus the Decalogue is "right" and "pure." Psalm 19:8. It is "good." Nehemiah 9:13. It constitutes a standard which "is spiritual," "holy, and just, and good." Romans 7:14, 12.

To the sinner—and we "all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God" (Romans 3:23)—"the law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul" (Psalm 19:7).

The law converts the soul by emphasizing its defects and demonstrating the need for a thorough reformation. Like a mirror it points out our defilement, and drives us to the fount of cleansing. Like a schoolmaster it teaches us our need for Jesus, whose blood alone can cleanse us of sin. "If ye love Me," says Jesus, "keep My commandments."

### BIENNIAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the biennial meeting of the members of the Pacific Press Publishing Association, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, will be held at the office of the Association on Villa Street, in the town of Mountain View, County of Santa Clara, State of California, on Monday, January 28, 1946, A. D., at 10 a. m.

The election of directors for the ensuing term, the advisability of amending, repealing, or adopting new bylaws, or such other business as may be necessary or proper to be transacted, will come before the members of the Association.

By order of the Directors.

FREDERICK GRIGGS, President.  
J. L. JONES, Secretary.

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PIERCE

# Joy for the New Year

by FRANCIS A. SOPER

**God loves us.** "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God." 1 John 3:1.

**Jesus died for us.** "But God commendeth His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." Romans 5:8.

**God forgives all confessed sins.** "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." 1 John 1:9.

**He hears our prayers.** "Thou shalt make thy prayer unto Him, and He shall hear thee." "This is the confidence that we have in Him, that, if we ask anything according to His will, He heareth us." Job 22:27; 1 John 5:14.

**He answers our prayers.** "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: for everyone that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." Matthew 7:7, 8.

**He gives the grace to live a righteous life.** "God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work." 2 Corinthians 9:8.

**He helps us overcome temptation.** "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it." 1 Corinthians 10:13.

**He provides the necessities of life.** "Take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . For your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things." "My God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus." Matthew 6:31, 32; Philippians 4:19.

**He protects us.** "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in Him will I trust. . . . He shall cover thee with His feathers, and under His wings shalt thou trust: His truth shall be thy shield and buckler. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday." Psalm 91:2-6.

**He supplies the strength for the daily tasks.** "I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of My righteousness." Isaiah 41:10.

**He promises victory in the battle with sin.** "Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ." "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." 2 Corinthians 2:14; 1 Corinthians 15:57.

**He comforts in sorrow.** "Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted." Matthew 5:4.

**He helps us bear our burdens.** "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest. Take My yoke upon you, and learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls." Matthew 11:28, 29.

**He assures us of victory over death.** "I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." John 11:25.

**He promises a glorious home in heaven.** "Behold, I create new heavens and a new earth: and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind." "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away." Isaiah 65:17; Revelation 21:1.

**I**N THIS season of joy and gladness at the beginning of a new year, the true Christian is the happiest person in the world. Trusting in his heavenly Father, he has so much to make him joyful and so little to make him sad; so much to cheer him and so little to depress. His basis of happiness is continuous and satisfying, for the Christian religion is eternal and complete. He rests in the assurance that God is all and in all for him.

The apostle Paul, with the fullness of Christ in his soul, was a joyous Christian. His was a life of constant holy delight, ever welling over in expressions of gratitude to God. To the Philippians he wrote: "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice." Philippians 4:4.

This emphasized admonition was also written for us as we face the new year. We can rejoice because—

