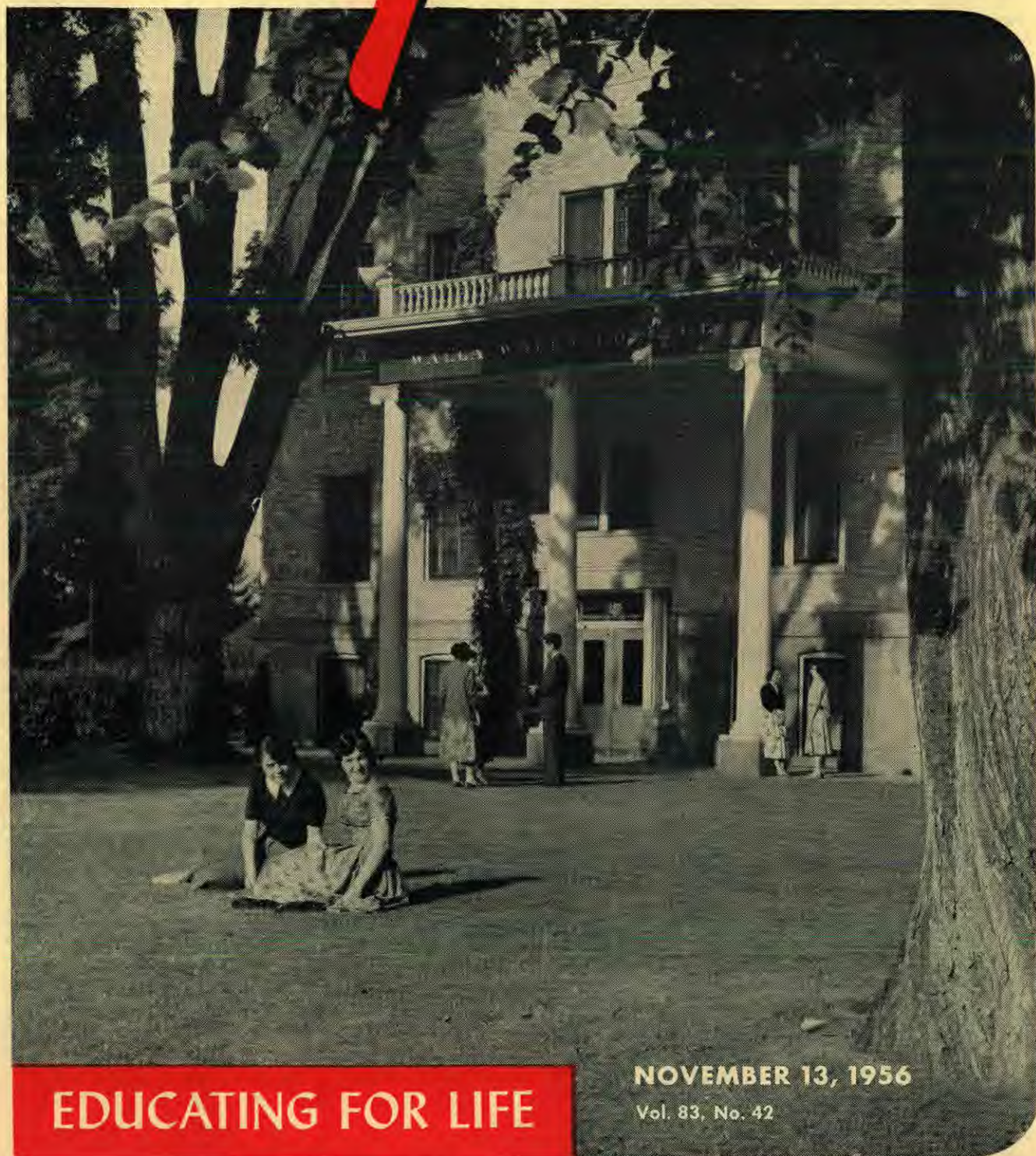


Signs OF THE TIMES



EDUCATING FOR LIFE

NOVEMBER 13, 1956

Vol. 83, No. 42

Signs

of the TIMES

Nov. 13,
1956

The World's Prophetic Weekly

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

Educating for Life	Mrs. William Lay	3
Why Does God Permit Pain?	Roy F. Cottrell	5
Stomach Trouble, and Its Cure	Clifford R. Anderson, M.D.	8
Who Led the Church Astray?	C. Mervyn Maxwell	10
Proverbs: The Book of Wisdom	Taylor G. Bunch	12
The Comforting Christ	Sanford T. Whitman	16

READERS' QUESTIONS

Signs Counsel Corner	William A. Fagal	7
I Have a Question, Doctor	"Your Radio Doctor"	9
Your Bible Questions Answered	Charles D. Utt	11

BIBLE STUDY

How to Make Money Go Further	Robert H. Pierson	13
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POEM

The Coming King	Hazel Hartwell Simon	5
We Need Not Dread	Della Adams Leitner	6

REGULAR FEATURES

Religion in Action, 2.

RELIGION IN ACTION

by M. CAROL HETZEL

● Commercial airlines can now grant reduced fares to clergy on a "space available" basis.

● A youth training center designed to foster better relations among all races and creeds in Northern Rhodesia has been opened on the Mulungushi River.

● St. Philip's of New York, with the largest Episcopal congregation in the world (3,871 members), has dedicated and installed a large oil painting of a Negro Madonna and Child. More than 90 per cent of its parishioners are Negroes.

● October 21-28 will be observed as N.A.E. Week by members of the National Association of Evangelicals. Theme of the week will be "Spiritually United in Action."

● Travelers by air touching at Washington, D.C., weekends will, if they wish, be given free transportation to Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish services through the co-operation of chaplains at the nearby Military Air Transport Terminal.

● New York subway riders can no longer plead ignorance of the Ten Commandments. A Brooklyn stenographer recently invested her \$400 savings in a black-and-white advertising card on which the Decalogue was printed. Every train on the B.M.T. line carried the card for a month.

● Under the auspices of Aid for Homeless Foreigners, an organization founded by a Belgian priest, building was recently begun on twelve houses to be the nucleus for a "European Village for Homeless Foreigners." Construction is expected to be completed by the end of the year. A similar project is planned for Bavaria. The organization aims to help those unable to enter other countries to make a real home for themselves where they are, and to enter in a positive way the economic and social life of West Germany.

OUR COVER

Walla Walla College is one of nine senior colleges in the United States operated by the Seventh-day Adventist denomination. Every year approximately one hundred graduates leave the campus, many to serve humanity wherever they are called. To date there are 2,700 alumni living in every state of the union and in many foreign countries. For a description of this school that trains the head, the heart, and the hand, see "Educating for Life," by Mrs. William Lay, on page 3 of this issue.

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College men in the parlor of Sittner Hall. Students in training at the Clinical Division of the School of Nursing.

The college concert band, directed by Professor John Hafner.

Columbia Auditorium, the home of many campus activities.

Walla Walla College Library.



Educating for LIFE

*Inspiring Story of Walla Walla College,
Where More Than a Thousand Young Men and
Women Prepare for Christian Service*

by Our Special Correspondent

Mrs. WILLIAM LAY

"If I had \$100,000 I'd get my medical education, build a little clinic in Indonesia or some other needy place, equip it, add a church and school, bring in some missionary nurses, and spend the rest of my life as a doctor at the mission station."

This idealistic statement was not made on a radio quiz show, but as the personal, sincere desire of a brilliant young graduate of Walla Walla College, a fully accredited, liberal arts college located in Washington's beautiful Walla Walla Valley at the foot of the Blue Mountains.

It was Commencement Day, and Dr. Percy W. Christian, the president, had just awarded 109 bachelor's degrees, five master's degrees, and an honorary doctor of laws degree.

The academic procession had moved outside the auditorium, and thousands of relatives and friends thronged the beautifully kept campus, congratulating the graduates, greeting faculty members, alumni, and underclassmen.

I had been eavesdropping. Now I found that the graduate who had aroused my interest was Sam Ketting, of Holland, who had come to the United States after some years in Australia. He had chosen Walla Walla College out of hundreds of institutions of higher learning, because, he said, "It is a Christian college, and that's the place for one whose goal is to take health, education, and Christianity to some needy section of the world."

Coming as a stranger to a new land,

he had appreciated the democracy of the campus and its opportunities for leadership. He had worked his entire way through college by doing electrical and repair work.

It was a happy occasion at the end of the year in this Seventh-day Adventist school, one of the nine senior colleges operated by this denomination in the United States. I wanted to know the secret of its success, but hesitated to interrupt Dr. Christian as he smilingly moved down the line of graduates.

Finally, as he turned I asked, "What makes a successful year at a Christian college?"

He gestured toward the seniors, now become alumni, and challenged, "You've just seen, haven't you?" Then he added, "Four years on a college campus bring to a maturing young person an increasing awareness of the real meaning of life and do much to provide motivation for a worthy purpose in life. They also inspire young people to dedicate themselves to a life of service for God and humanity."

Larry Lewis, a graduate in religion, next caught my attention. He would be leaving in a few days for Montana to begin his assignment as a ministerial intern. Preparation for his profession had been obtained not only in the classroom, but as an assistant to the Dean of Men in Sittner Hall, the men's residence, housing 330 men. He had also learned the duties of a minister of the gospel in actual practice in nearby communities with church services and by

ROBERTS

personal visits with individuals in old people's homes and in hospitals.

"I chose Walla Walla College because it's 'The School That Educates for Life,'" he said. "There is a proper balance in spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical activities. Classes, morning-and-evening devotions, recreation, and work in one of the seventy student-labor categories provide plenty to do."

Incidentally, college-operated industries at Walla Walla College include a print shop, book bindery, laundry, dairy, farm, store, and bakery. The average

for the handicapped in nearby Walla Walla. With the help of some other young men, he built furniture, made repairs at the school, and raised funds for this worthy civic project.

Joan is finishing her training in the Walla Walla College School of Nursing. Its accreditation with the National League for Nursing gives the highest rating which a collegiate school of nursing can attain. It is justly proud of its ten-year record of high scores by its students in state board registry examinations. Joan, whose favorite fields of nursing are psychiatric and maternity nursing, says that a Christian background changes the nursing profession completely. The patients feel the difference, she adds.

Laughter and pleasant conversation drifted over to me from a group of men intent in recording the occasion in group pictures. They proved to be the eight graduates of the Department of En-

371 veterans in attendance at Walla Walla College this year.

My attention was then called to a six-footer, one of the fifteen seniors accepted into medical school for the coming fall term. I soon learned that his name was Don Weaver, and that he was a mathematics major. "Why should a premedical student choose a small, denominational school?" I asked.

Don replied, "My concept of a doctor's life is one of service. In this complex age a physician cannot possibly serve his patients with only scientific knowledge. I wanted the best in scholastic training, but I also wanted an understanding of life, its problems and its fulfillments. These I found at Walla Walla College."

A co-ed in close proximity proved to be Jeanette Churchman, Don's fiancée. "In our social life, attending programs and concerts, planning student activities, and working together on committees, we have found that we have the same standards and ideals," she said. "Companionship with others of similar beliefs is one of the principal advantages of a Christian college. Here, you see, there is no drinking, no smoking, no carousing. There'll be no wild parties to spoil our commencement memories."

Another in the crowd of graduates was Kent Johnson, who, as first vice-president of the Associated Students, was chairman of the religious activities committee. He was especially enthusiastic about the student Week of Consecration planned and conducted entirely by students during the winter quarter. Special periods of religious emphasis, I learned, had been a part of the college's program since its founding in 1892.

I asked him about sports, for I had heard he was a physical education major. "We build bodies, not athletes," he said. "We promote a broad program of health and recreation." Although he excelled in many sports, he was equally enthusiastic about his training in crafts and hobbies which will be valuable assets in training teen-agers with whom he'll be working next year as a teacher in one of the denomination's larger boarding academies.

A quick survey of the college's history convinced me that it had not lost its distinctive ideals and purposes. Founded on the principle that true education trains the head, the hand, and the heart, it has remained true to that belief. In its sixty-four years it has grown from an enrollment of about 100 to over 1,200. The value of its physical plant, includ-

(Continued on page 15)



Students set off on a collecting expedition from Walla Walla College's Biological Station at Rosario Beach, Anacortes, Washington.

The bindery is one of seven college-operated industries.



student at this college earns approximately one third of his school expenses.

Wes Schultz and Joan Rader were excitedly telling their friends that their assignment to a foreign mission field had been confirmed and that after an August wedding they would be on their way. What young woman wouldn't be excited about a honeymoon halfway around the world, to be followed by the fulfillment of a dream of service?

Wes is to be an educator in Bangalore, India. He is another student who worked many hours while carrying a full study load and leading out in student activities. Believing that Christian education should make students responsive to the needs of humanity, he sponsored a drive to assist the Sequin School

engineering, one of the youngest departments of the college. Now in its ninth year, it has made such rapid strides that soon degrees will be offered in mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering. Barry Roenfelt was typical of the group to whom small classes, teachers with a personal interest in the students, and a Christian atmosphere, seemed important. In fact, "These things give meaning to the rigorous scholastic program," he says.

Art White, a graduate in Business Administration, answered the question of the importance of a Christian college for a businessman by observing, "Business practices are founded on the principles of Christian ethics, which are a part of Walla Walla College." He is one of

I know not why His hand is laid
In chastening on my life,
Nor why it is my little world
Is filled so full of strife.

I know not why, when faith looks up
And seeks for rest from pain,
That o'er my sky fresh clouds arise
And drench my path with rain.

Why Does GOD Permit Pain?

THE question is frequently asked, Since God is love and we are His children, why does He permit pain, sorrow, suffering, and disasters? Does He really care for us individually? Or is He an absentee God, far removed from the personal affairs of ordinary men and women?

To all such surmisings, the Bible gives a specific and satisfying answer. In his notable address on Mars' Hill, the apostle Paul testified to the priceless truth that God is "not far from every one of us;" while Peter voiced the blessed invitation to cast "all your care upon Him," knowing that "He careth for you." Acts 17:27; 1 Peter 5:7. Even in the hour of overwhelming sorrow and calamity the prophet Jeremiah penned these eloquent words:

"It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not. They are new every morning: great is Thy faithfulness." "For the Lord will not cast off forever; but though He cause grief, yet will He have compassion according to the multitude of His mercies. For He doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men." Lamentations 3:22, 23, 31-33.

From the dawn of creation to the present hour, the greatest of all tragedies to befall mankind was the sin of our first parents and their exile from their lovely Eden home. Yet how significant are those words: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake." Genesis 3:17. The weeds, the thorns, and the thistles were essential agencies in revealing to man his guilt and wooing him to repentance. "The Lord, in His great mercy, would show men the sacredness of His law, and lead them, by their own experience, to see the danger of setting it aside, even in the slightest degree. And the life of

Does He Really Care About Our Sufferings?

by ROY F. COTTRELL

toil and care which was henceforth to be man's lot was appointed in love. It was a discipline rendered needful by his sin, to place a check upon the indulgence of appetite and passion, to develop habits of self-control. It was a part of God's great plan for man's recovery from the ruin and degradation of sin."
—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, pages 59, 60.

The Coming King

by HAZEL HARTWELL SIMON

Clap your hands, ye trees of earth!
Sing, ye rolling seas!
Soon will come the Majesty
Who is King of these.

Shout His praise, ye rocky crags!
Let the islands sing!
He who comes triumphantly
Is our righteous King.

Let the continents be glad!
Let the waves rejoice!
Hearken, ears of man and beast,
For that sweetest Voice!

Hills shall sink and islands move,
Fearful at His tread.
Graves shall open at His voice,
Giving forth their dead.

Mighty manifesting signs
Soon shall dramatize
How the earth receives her King,
Coming through the skies!

Throughout all ages noble men and women of faith have encountered severe trials and hardships. Abraham was first called to leave friends, relatives, and native country; and on reaching the Promised Land, he found it in the grip of a withering famine. He experienced trouble with kings and tribal chieftains, trouble with Lot, and trouble in his home; until at length he faced the supreme trial of his life in the summons to sacrifice his dearly beloved son on Mount Moriah.

What an agonizing test! Yet what a glorious victory! His unflinching fidelity and obedience won for him the admiration of all good men; and all down the centuries he has been honored as "the friend of God," and the father of the faithful.

The fires of affliction are oftentimes so intense as to seem unendurable; but a God of tender mercy causes His children no needless pain. "For whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth." "Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous: nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby." Hebrews 12:6, 11.

By nature Jacob was scheming and

overambitious, and because of the cruel deception practiced upon his father and brother, he was forced to leave his home. For the next twenty years he matched his wily skill against his uncle's craftiness and deceit. But there is a stern law of nature which declares that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Galatians 6:7.

At length he faced the bitter consequences, and feared that all he counted dear was lost. At midnight in the lonely Jabbok canyon, in deep distress and penitent, broken spirit, he pleaded for pardon and deliverance. That prayer was heard. He entered upon that night of wrestling as Jacob the supplanter; in the morning he emerged as Israel, "a prince of God."

Jacob was a transformed man, yet he had not learned all the lessons of life. Many years later, in an hour of adversity, he lamented, "All these things are against me." Genesis 42:36. The poor man did not yet possess that perfect trust to be found in the divine assurance: "All things are for your sakes." 2 Corinthians 4:15.

In our Christian experience of today, how much fear and anguish would be banished if we actually believed the great truth that "all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose." Romans 8:28. Being confident that "no good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly," we will not reproach a loving Father because of our losses, crosses, and disappointments, but with absolute confidence we will trust our all to "the hand that was nailed to the cross."

Affliction does not indicate that an individual is a grievous sinner. The patriarch Job was a man of such exceptional piety that his patience and fortitude were commended in the New Testament. Yet he suffered from disaster, disease, and ill treatment by loved ones and friends. Still from his couch we hear his vibrant testimony, "When He hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold." Job 23:10.

It is true that he was somewhat self-righteous, but as he obtained a vision of the greatness and holiness of God he confessed: "Wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes." Job 42:6. Afflictions developed in him the gold of character. He prayed for the friends who had so heartlessly abused him. His captivity was turned to victory, and his latter days were more prosperous than the former.

Truly, "God moves in a mysterious

way His wonders to perform," and gives the endearing counsel: "My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him." Hebrews 12:5.

When Moses reached the age of forty years, he "was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds." Acts 7:22. According to Josephus he had already demonstrated his ability as an efficient administrator and military leader. He evidently considered himself eminently capable of marshaling his oppressed people and leading them forth to victory and freedom. But his premature attempts were frustrated, and he fled into exile.

God had other plans for him. Before he could qualify as the civil and spiritual ruler of the chosen people, he must be given a preparatory course of forty years as a humble shepherd. Such training would prepare him to become the meek, patient, and compassionate shepherd of Israel. Later, when called to become the great deliverer, he felt wholly insufficient and unequal to the mighty task. Then God could use him as leader, law-giver, prophet, administrator, and judge of the emancipated host.

A wise and loving Father can still use unassuming, submissive men and women as His ambassadors; for in the language of the apostle, "God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble. Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that He may exalt you in due time." 1 Peter 5:5, 6.

But, why, asks one, did a merciful God permit a noble, promising young evangelist like Stephen to be stoned to

death? We may not always discern the divine providences, yet we know that the dying testimony of Stephen made a profound impression upon the multitude of hearers. Even the fiery zealot, Saul of Tarsus, could not escape the conviction that an innocent man of God had been slain, and that his message was the living truth. Ere long this archpersecutor of Christians became Christ's foremost champion.

The marvelous story of the heroic Stephen has armed multitudes of men and women to face peril, persecution, imprisonment, and death with unflinching courage.

Are you sometimes tempted to rebel against trials and afflictions? Then remember that "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.

After enumerating many of the heroes of faith in heaven's hall of fame, the apostle Paul bids us "consider Him that endureth such contradiction of sinners against Himself, lest ye be wearied and faint in your minds." Hebrews 12:3. Instead of grieving and chafing because of seeming adversity, let us turn our eyes upon Jesus "who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor; that He by the grace of God should taste death for every man. For it became Him, for whom are all things, . . . in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the Captain of their salvation perfect through suffering." Hebrews 2:9, 10.

Are we also willing to become perfect through suffering? This world is the quarry where all the hewing, chiseling, and polishing of character must be completed. As Ellen G. White has truthfully stated: "Afflictions, crosses, temptations, adversity, and our varied trials are God's workmen to refine us, sanctify us, and fit us for the heavenly garner."

According to the sure word of God, there are grave dangers ahead for the world, the church, and the true people of God. The New Testament states that the "last days" of this world's history will be marked by "perilous times;" while the prophet Daniel declares that just prior to the second coming of Christ "there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation." 2 Timothy 3:1; Daniel 12:1. But he who diligently studies his Bible and

(Continued on page 15)

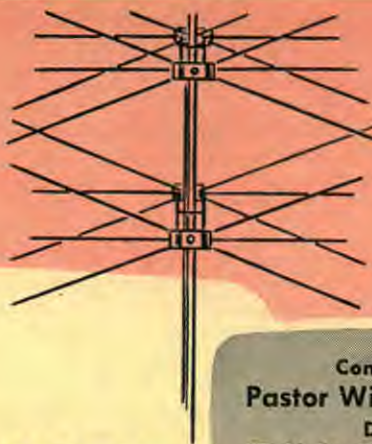
WE NEED NOT DREAD

by DELLA ADAMS LEITNER

We need not dread defeat. What seems
Frustration, failure, loss,
Can be transformed till they become
Exalted, as our cross
Is borne in Christlike fortitude;
And we can rise above
The trials of earth to know the strength
Of mastery through love.

Defeat is challenge to renew
Our effort and our aim.
The hardest way will often yield
Experience to gain
And bring to light some hidden power
That shows how we have grown.
And so defeat may prove to be
A friend we had not known.

If you have a question, address it to "Signs" Counsel Corner, "Signs of the Times," Mountain View, California. Enclose a three-cent stamp and your name and address. Anonymous questions cannot be answered.



Conducted by
Pastor William A. Fagal
Director,
"Faith for Today" TV Program

Signs

COUNSEL CORNER

LACK OF MINISTER

QUESTION: Recently, in our small community, a group of us started a much-needed church. We have appealed for ministerial help but have been unable to secure any as yet. We realize that our little church must grow or it will die, but none of us has the ability to win souls. We are just people who love the Lord but are not talented in bringing new members into our church. Is there any way that we can secure a minister to build up our church?

ANSWER: My heart always goes out to struggling church groups which are working against heavy odds. However, the lack of a minister need not mean that your church will die. With your good spirit you have worked together and organized it in the first place. Therefore, you must have some abilities in the winning of souls. Meet together for prayer and discussion of some practical means to reach others. Making door-to-door contacts, inviting people to your services, giving Bible studies in homes, and distributing literature and books cannot help but bring new fire and enthusiasm into your group. With God's blessing this means will surely result in souls found and saved.

IS RESURRECTION FANTASTIC?

QUESTION: I cannot bring myself to believe in a hereafter. There are around two and a half billion people on the earth at the present time, and we don't know how many billions have lived and died. To say that all these bodies will be resurrected seems to me fantastic. What a herculean proposition it would be to raise all these people and judge them according to their deeds! No God could be that great.

ANSWER: If we were detached from this universe and knew of its operations only through hearsay, we might doubt that any power could be gigantic enough to control all the myriads of stars and worlds that are whirling about through space. But since we see this every day it presents no problem to us. God "tellethe the number of the stars; He calleth them all by their names." Psalm 147:4. If God is powerful enough to control the universe, why should we limit His strength and ability in any area? God has said, "For My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways My ways." Isaiah 55:8. Because He has abilities that we cannot comprehend, He will have His own way of raising the dead and judging us all according to our opportunities and our faith in Him.

SHARP TONGUE

QUESTION: I am prone to have a sharp tongue and frequently say things before I think. When I do say something to hurt a loved one's feelings, should I say I am sorry and ask forgiveness, or do you think it is all right to say nothing? Sometimes I wonder why I try to make it up when I probably will do the same thing over and over again. What do you think is right?

ANSWER: I believe that it is imperative for you not to take your faults too lightly. James 3:8 says, "But the tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison." Apologize and ask forgiveness every time you carelessly hurt the feelings of another by your words. This will have two effects; it will repair to some degree the damage which has been done, and it will also help you remember to avoid saying sharp or unkind things again. Never think that you can skip or evade a mistake and that all will work out satisfactorily. Sharp words create wounded feelings which bring about permanent misunderstandings. Your only hope of overcoming this fault is to practice stern self-discipline, asking God to help you to control and eliminate this un-Christlike habit. Remember the little saying:

Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds,
But you can't do that when you're flying words.

MIXED MARRIAGE

QUESTION: How can a family go on raising children when husband and wife are of different religions? For instance, I am Jewish, and my wife is a devout Catholic.

ANSWER: Rabbis, priests, and ministers all agree that mixed marriages have great hazards and handicaps. While the Scriptures warn against forming such a marriage, they are equally firm in stating that marriage is a lifetime partnership. The Bible admits only adultery as grounds for dissolving a marriage. Therefore divorce is not the solution to your problem. You have a responsibility to your wife and to your children. You and your wife should try to find a common faith which you could share together. If this is impossible, then you must come to some understanding regarding respect for the religious outlook of the other. Only as you achieve such an understanding can your marriage possibly succeed permanently.



YOUR RADIO DOCTOR DISCUSSES

STOMACH TROUBLE AND ITS CURE

by CLIFFORD R. ANDERSON, M.D.

"I HAVE a very bad stomach. Whenever I am hungry I suffer severe pain. This makes me very nervous. Soon I will be eighty years old. Will vitamin A help me?"

"A good deal of your stomach trouble is probably due to your tense nerves. If only you could find some way to relax, your digestive troubles might largely disappear. But it is most important for you to place yourself under the care of a well-trained doctor. He might want to X-ray your stomach and gall bladder, and probably your colon also. Perhaps he will want to test your stomach to see if you have too much acid or perhaps too little."

"How is this done, doctor?"

"By passing a small rubber tube down into the stomach and drawing up samples of gastric juice in order to test the amount of acidity present."

"What does this show?"

"If there is too much acid present, it might indicate an ulcer, or some severe form of gastritis. If there is not enough acid present, it may indicate that you have some other condition."

"Do people have too little acid, doctor?"

"Yes, certain families seem to have less acid than others. Also many people in the older years of life produce less acid than they did in their earlier years."

"How do you treat such people?"

"If their symptoms are very troublesome, we usually find they clear up when they take a little hydrochloric acid before each meal. Capsules of Acidulin or some similar substance will often help in such cases when the patient has too little acid in his stomach."

Dangerous Ulcers

"Doctor, can a person have an ulcer and still have no acid in the stomach?"

"Yes, he can. But such ulcers must be watched carefully, for sometimes they may be due to cancer."

"Supposing a person with an ulcer has too much acid in his stomach. Could that be due to cancer, too?"

"It could be, but that is rather unusual. Ulcers of this type are not likely to be due to cancer. But they are still dangerous."



DEVANEY

"In what way are these ulcers dangerous, doctor?"

"Because they may begin to burrow through the wall of the stomach or the small bowel, causing peritonitis. This is a very serious condition, from which many people have died in years gone by. Today, with antibiotic medicines, it is easier to control infections and to combat the effects of peritonitis. But it is still a serious condition."

"Doctor, just what is a stomach ulcer, and what causes it?"

"An ulcer is a kind of sore that develops in the wall of the stomach or small bowel. We do not know how it actually starts, but nervous strain is usually what seems to bring it on. Perhaps the blood supply to the area is not as good as it should be. Or the nerves to that part may be too active. Or perhaps it might be a combination of both. But, whatever may be the cause, the results are the same. The tissues in that area seem to lose their normal vitality. They are no longer able to resist disease. In that area the tissues begin to die and erode away under the effect of the digestive juices."

This leaves a deep ulcer, or sore, which may be very painful, especially when the stomach is empty. Sometimes the presence of food in the stomach may increase the pain, particularly when there is much roughage present. This may irritate the ulcer and prevent it from healing as rapidly as it should."

"What kinds of roughage do you mean, doctor?"

"Such things as bran, coarsely ground flour, lettuce, cabbage, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, raw carrots, and similar things. They are all excellent foods, but one must be careful in using them during the healing stages of an ulcer."

"Could a person go back to eating such things after the ulcer has healed?"

"Usually he can, but he will always have to be very careful in the future, because his digestive tract is so easily irritated."

"Doctor, will vitamin A help a person with a bad stomach?"

"It would certainly not do him any harm. But I would not advise him to spend a lot of money on any synthetic vitamins for his condition. The most important thing in his case is to see a good doctor, one who can make the right diagnosis. When the true cause of his stomach condition is known, it will be so much easier to treat him."

Signs of Internal Bleeding

"Doctor, I have a friend who has black, tar-colored stools. Is this serious?"

"Some dark-colored stools come as a result of taking medicine that contains iron in some form or other. Usually there is nothing to worry about in this. But it is always serious when a person who is not taking any medicine has black, tarry stools. Usually it means that he is bleeding somewhere in the vicinity of the stomach or the upper part of the intestine. This blood is then partly digested as it slowly passes through the small and large intestines. That is how it comes to appear black like tar."

"What is the cause of the bleeding, doctor?"

"Usually some type of ulcer in the stomach or duodenum. Often a small blood vessel has been eroded by the ulcer, and the blood may be oozing out into the digestive tract. If this continues for several hours, a great deal of blood may be lost, especially if a small artery is bleeding. In some cases the bleeding may come from the food pipe or esophagus, just above the stomach."

"What would cause the bleeding there, doctor?"

"Usually some disease process that increases the tension or pressure in the blood vessels of the liver. Most frequently this is due to some disease that affects the liver itself, such as cirrhosis."

"What causes cirrhosis, doctor?"

"The most frequent cause of cirrhosis and similar diseases of the liver is the excessive use of alcohol in some form or other. Other poisons may occasionally cause cirrhosis, but alcohol is by far the most common."

"What does the alcohol actually do to the liver?"

"It seems to destroy some of the delicate structures in the tubules of the liver. This prevents the normal functioning of that very important organ."

"But what does this have to do with bleeding in the stomach?"

"All the blood from the stomach and the intestines must first pass through the liver. It is collected in several large veins known as the portal system. In other words, this is the gateway through which the foods reach the rest of the body. For this reason any disease that interferes with the normal flow of blood through the liver is bound to increase the pressure in those veins. They then swell up much larger than their usual size. Some of these veins are connected to other small veins around the upper part of the stomach and esophagus, which is the tube that conveys the food

from the mouth to the stomach. If one of these swollen veins should burst, there would be a serious hemorrhage that might even threaten the life of the patient."

How Bleeding Is Stopped

"Can anything be done to stop the bleeding, doctor?"

"Yes, sometimes a special type of tube is passed down into the opening of the stomach. This tube has two balloons near the end; when the tube is in place, the balloons are inflated so that they will press against the bleeding vessel."

"How does the patient manage to eat?"

"He is fed a liquid diet through the tube as long as may be necessary. These stomach tubes have saved many lives in recent years."

"It's wonderful how many new discoveries are being made these days to help people to live longer."

"That is true. But they are of no use unless people are willing to follow the advice of their doctors and live sensibly. All the discoveries in the world will not save a person who refuses to be helped. That is why we must continually be reminded that any unusual symptom, anything that does not seem quite right, should always be carefully investigated by a well-trained doctor. For this reason

(Continued on page 15)

I HAVE A QUESTION, DOCTOR--

Your Health Questions Answered

by "YOUR RADIO DOCTOR"

SALT

Q. "Is it true that salt is harmful to the blood vessels? Does it dry them up?"

A. Common salt, or sodium chloride, is very important to the normal life of the body. No one can live without an adequate supply of sodium. Modern medical science has proved the words of Jesus true, "Salt is good." Mark 9:50. We now know that ordinary salt is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of life. But too much salt is bad, for it not only puts a strain on the kidneys, but seems to break down the efficiency of the heart muscle itself. The average man who works hard on a farm or in a factory needs far more salt than the manager who sits behind a desk all day in an air-cooled office. Yet it is this man who often takes on an excess of

salt that may in the end impair the function of his heart. The moderate use of salt may not be harmful to the normal individual, provided he gets enough exercise. But in this machine age it is wise to be very cautious in its use.

PILES

Q. "What is the best treatment for piles or hemorrhoids?"

A. Hemorrhoids are caused by a congestion of blood vessels around the rectum. This is often brought on by constipation and straining at the stool. The best treatment is surgery, preferably by a rectal specialist. In most cases they do not return, unless there is trouble higher up. A thorough examination is essential, for sometimes cancer may be present. Don't take chances with piles.

WHO LED THE CHURCH ASTRAY?



Note:

This series is based on material contained in the monumental four-volume set *The Prophetic Faith of Our Fathers* by LeRoy Edwin Froom. Requiring over twenty years of time, twenty thousand miles of travel, and the willing co-operation of numerous librarians and scholars in Europe and America, this work has evoked the praise of hundreds of leading churchmen and university professors.

by C. MERVYN MAXWELL

IN OUR study last week we found that the earliest leaders of the Christian church believed in an interpretation of prophecy very similar to that presented in the *Signs of the Times* today. Prophecy loomed large to such men as Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Hippolytus, and others. To them the second coming of Christ was to be literal, personal, and premillennial. The empires of Daniel 2 were Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome.

These views are not generally held by Protestant expositors in 1956. How did the change come about? Who led the church away from the positions held by its great leaders in early times?

One of the first successful sallies came from outside the church. It was made around the year 270 by Porphyry. This pagan teacher of philosophy in Alexandria did not merely attack some portion of prophecy, or some local interpretation. From his position outside the pale of Christianity he rejected prophecy from beginning to end and denied emphatically that there was any such thing as supernatural revelation as believed in by Christians.

He took special pains to undermine the generally accepted view that the empires mentioned in the second and seventh chapters of Daniel were Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome. He also spurned the idea that the prophet had foretold ten kingdoms to follow them, and after that the return of Christ as a "stone . . . cut out without hands." Among his many other attacks on the Bible he said, "Daniel did not predict so much future events as he narrated past ones. Finally what he had told up to Antiochus contained true history; if anything was guessed beyond that point it was false, for he had not known the future."¹

Porphyry's attack on orthodoxy was neither submitted to by the leading Christians of his time, nor ignored. No fewer than thirty writers, including such famous lights as Methodius, Eusebius, Apollinaris, and Jerome, rose up to defend the inspiration of Bible prophecy. Indeed, so urgent was the

counterattack that all we know today of Porphyry's writings is to be found in the comments made on them by other writers, for the emperor Theodosius II in A.D. 435 and again in A.D. 448 ordered all copies of his books to be burned. No doubt about it, the early church was ardent in its defense of Daniel and the other prophets.

Yet, strange to say, Porphyry's philosophies did not go up in smoke with his books. They lived on in the church, returning again via Polychronius, Hugh Broughton, and others, to plague the Reformers and the church of the twentieth century. In our own day widespread "modernism" rejects supernatural revelation in almost the same terms advanced by Porphyry! Those who are acquainted with this modern Christian philosophy will recognize how much it owes to this ancient pagan philosopher.

Foes Within

Widely successful as were Porphyry's damaging charges, they were not the most influential factors in undermining faith in prophetic interpretation. Speaking to the elders of Ephesus, Paul had warned of fatal blows to be dealt by leaders within the church. Acts 20:28-30. Of these traitorous teachers, one of the first was Origen, "the most brilliant scholar of his age."

While Porphyry's direct attacks aroused immediate and heroic countermeasures, Origen's subtle sophistries came to be generally accepted by Christians within two hundred years of his time, and they closely resemble "liberal" views today.

Origen, who died in A.D. 254, was head of the influential Christian school in Alexandria, having been appointed to that position at the early age of eighteen. Wishing to know all there was to be known of philosophy, he set himself to study all the heresies and errors current in his day, and all the pagan philosophies that had existed in bygone centuries. Out of it all he developed the belief that beyond the obvious

sense of a Bible verse lies a deeper, "spiritual" meaning, recognized only by the "truly intelligent." For instance, he would say, let us take the story of the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem. You may consider it to be a literal story if you please, but the real truth, he declared, is that the ass and the colt are the Old and New Testaments on which the word of God rides into the city of Jerusalem, which is the soul!

Origen considered that the Bible, while it is the word of God, contains many contradictions and many statements which are not literally true, and that the only solution is to "spiritualize" it all. He believed in the end of the world, but explained it away by saying, "If the world is crucified to the righteous, it has become the end of the age for those to whom the world is crucified."²

He believed in the resurrection. On occasion he believed even in the resurrection of the body as held generally by the teachers of his time. But he did not believe in the simple, straightforward account as given in the Scriptures. Surely the resurrection must "mean something," perhaps the conversion of the sinner from spiritual death; or else, if it must be literal, perhaps it presages further spiritual development for the soul until sometime at least most of the body will be spiritualized away. Even transmigration of the soul from one body to another was acceptable to him; anything but the simple account as given in the Bible.

Origen believed, too, in the second coming of Christ, but not in a literal, bodily return in the clouds of heaven. Everybody was teaching that! He wrote: "With much power, however, there comes daily, to the soul of every believer, the second advent of the Word in the prophetic clouds, that is, in the writings of the prophets and apostles, which reveal Him."³

Having thus spiritualized the prophecies in order to unveil their "true meaning," this brilliant scholar complained, "What need is there to speak of the prophecies, which we all know to be filled with enigmas and dark sayings?"⁴

If Origen discounted the prophecies, the church—at first—discounted Origen. He was banished from Alexandria by his bishop. A feeling grew that he should be classed among the heretics, and after his death he was officially anathematized.

But unlike Porphyry's views, Origen's were not discredited by the church for very long. In essence, indeed, they were

adopted only seventy-five years later by Eusebius, the "father of church history." That was remarkable, for Eusebius, in his early years, stood stanchly for the literal return of Christ, the bodily resurrection, and so on, as taught from prophecy by the earliest Christians. But after the year A.D. 320 he made an about-face and "spiritualized" it all away just as Origen had done. He said, Christ had *already* come; Satan was *already* bound; The millennium was *already* under way.

Another eighty years later no less a figure than the great Augustine himself was preaching the same thing. "That coming of the Saviour," he wrote, "continually occurs in His Church, that is,

in His members, in which He comes little by little, and piece by piece."⁵

Thus the church, so victorious against Porphyry, was vanquished by Origen. Why? Was there perhaps some external reason, some outside factor which made the difference? Next week we shall undertake to find out what it was.

¹Translated from Jerome, "Commentaria in Daniele," prologus, in Migne, PL, vol. 25, col. 491. Cited in LeRoy Edwin Froom, "The Prophetic Faith of Our Fathers," vol. 1, p. 328. (Italics supplied.)

²Translated from "Ceries Commentariorum Origenis in Mattheum," ch. 32, in Migne, PG, vol. 13, col. 1642. Cited in Froom, op. cit., p. 318.

³Ibid.

⁴Origen, "De Principiis," b. 4, ch. 1, sec. 10, in ANF, vol. 4, p. 358. Cited in Froom, op. cit., p. 317.

⁵Augustine, "The City of God," b. 20, ch. 5, in NPNF, 1st series, vol. 2, p. 424. Cited in Froom, op. cit., p. 479.



THE HOUSE OF MOURNING

Please explain Ecclesiastes 7:2, 3. Does this mean that a Christian should never be happy in this world? B. L.

The verses read as follows: "It is better to go to the house of mourning, than to go to the house of feasting: for that is the end of all men; and the living will lay it to his heart. Sorrow is better than laughter: for by the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better."

"The house of mourning"—a funeral—is a reminder that man's present life ends sooner or later in death, that his life's record, with which he must stand before the Judge of all, is complete and unalterable. In the laughter and gaiety of "the house of feasting" he becomes absorbed in the pleasures of the moment, and he banishes all thought of his future welfare. Sometimes sorrow or mourning is the only thing that will cause him to lay these facts "to his heart"—that is, that will cause him to stop and think seriously about them. Mourning will be a blessing and a happiness in the end if it softens the heart and makes it receptive to the things of eternal importance. God may permit sorrow for this reason.

Solomon was no doubt thinking, when he wrote about "the house of feasting," of his own experience. Early in his reign he deliberately planned to devote his time and his great wealth to every known means of seeking pleasure. See Ecclesiastes 2:1-10. He found it all vanity and vexation of

spirit. Verse 11. Pleasures crowded God out of his thoughts; and they will do the same for everyone who makes them the chief end of life.

The Hebrew word translated "sorrow" in verse 3 is "anger" in verse 9. If we are angry with ourselves because of our weakness that has betrayed us into sin, the anger may be wholesome. It may lead to reformation. This sorrow, or anger, is better than laughter or thoughtless mirth.

While the Christian will not engage in the frivolous pleasures which the world considers necessary for happiness, he will be truly happy. Even in the presence of death he will be happy and confident, because he knows that eternal life is his. If he is called upon to endure trials, he will "count it all joy." James 1:2. Several passages in the Psalms portray the happiness of God's children. "Thou wilt show me the path of life: in Thy presence is fullness of joy; at Thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." "For His anger endureth but a moment; in His favor is life: weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy." Psalm 16:11; 30:5; 126:5. See also 2 Corinthians 6:10.

It is Christ's desire that his children shall be happy. Shortly before leaving His disciples He said to them, "These things have I spoken unto you, that My joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." John 15:11. See also chapter 16:20-22.

PROVERBS:

THE BOOK OF WISDOM

by TAYLOR G. BUNCH



IN THE rabbinical writings the Proverbs were known as "The Book of Wisdom," and included Ecclesiastes. "Wisdom" is the key word of the book, and both wisdom and folly are personified as females, the first to be diligently sought, the second vigilantly shunned. Wisdom is always characterized by discretion and morality in the conduct of all who are controlled by its power. It demands a life in conformity with the eternal principles of right as set forth in the two tables of the Decalogue which reveal man's duty to his Creator and to his fellow men.

The purpose of this book is given in the introduction. It is "to know wisdom and instruction; to perceive the words of understanding; to receive the instruction of wisdom, justice, and judgment, and equity; to give subtilty to the simple, to the young man knowledge and discretion." It is then stated that "a wise man will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels," but "fools despise wisdom and instruction." "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," constitutes the keynote of the book.

The wisdom disclosed in the Proverbs has excited the wonder and admiration of all succeeding generations. And this is not to be wondered at, since "God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding exceeding much." "The wisdom of Solomon" has been a popular saying for three millenniums. This wise man lived almost four hundred years before the Seven Wise Men of Greece and nearly six hundred years before Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. The wisdom of his proverbs has enriched all classes in all ages, high and low, rich and poor, educated and ignorant.

The Hebrew name of this book is "The Proverbs of Solomon," a title derived from the opening sentence, "The proverbs of Solomon the son of David, king of Israel." The word "proverb" is of Aramaic origin, meaning "shut" or "closed," indicating something with a hidden or double meaning. It also means "to be like," or "to compare," and carries the idea of a parable or comparison, an allegorical saying in which more is included than at first meets the eye or mind. In these "dark sayings," moral and spiritual truths are taught by both comparison and contrast.

Proverbs are not only characterized by brevity, but their parabolic nature calls them to mind when their warnings and admonitions are most needed. In giving stern reproof in kind and gentle tones, they are as nails fastened "in a sure place."

The proverbial mode of speaking and writing was very popular in the remote past and composed a large part of the literature of the Oriental peoples. Solomon declared that a wise man will seek "to understand a proverb, and the interpretation; the words of the wise, and their dark sayings." Reverence for proverbs still prevails, especially in the East, where quoting them is considered a sign of wisdom and therefore has great weight in an argument.

While it is evident that the book of Proverbs is a compilation of the proverbial sayings of several persons, the great majority are the product and genius of Solomon. In 1 Kings 4:32 we are told that Solomon "spake three thousand proverbs; and his songs were a thousand and five." The two chief sections of the book of Proverbs are entitled "The Proverbs of Solomon," but the last two chapters are introduced respectively by the statements, "The words of Agur the son of Jakeh," and "The words of king Lemuel, the prophecy that his mother taught him." Another evidence that the book constitutes a collection or compilation is the fact that one of the larger sections is said to be "the proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah copied out." King Hezekiah lived about three hundred years after Solomon.

The marginal dates of 1000 B.C. for the first twenty-four chapters, and 700 B.C. for the last seven, are based on the time of the reigns of the two kings, Solomon and Hezekiah. Whether the entire book was compiled by "the men of Hezekiah," and the last two sections were added at a later date, is uncertain. It is believed that Solomon wrote most of his proverbs in the earlier years of his reign when he enjoyed the favor of God and before he was led astray by his heathen wives. According to Jewish tradition, Solomon composed the Canticles in his youth, Proverbs in his manhood or middle age, and Ecclesiastes in his old age. There has been practically no question among Jews or Christians in regard to the authorship, date of compilation, or divine inspiration of the Proverbs. Several quotations in the New Testament also

assure this book a permanent place in the canon of Scripture.

The book under consideration is characterized by the unusual grace and majestic literary beauty which mark Hebrew poetry and parallelism, containing as it does many timely illustrations and homely figures of speech. "Apples of gold in pictures of silver" fittingly describes the attractive garb of the counsel given in proverbial form.

The introduction, composing the first few verses, sets forth the purpose of the compilation and forms the first section of the book. Wisdom, the great teacher of all the ages, instructs the human family how to solve the problems of life and shows the folly of sin and the virtue of righteousness. The second section contains a series of proverbial discourses to youth on the importance of pursuing wisdom and shunning evil. It deals with the nature and value of knowledge and wise conduct. Knowledge is to be sought with the same earnestness and determination that men show when they seek for hid treasure, and the value is far greater than that of gold and silver and the most precious, glittering gems.

The third section, beginning with chapter 10, contains the first great collection of "the proverbs of Solomon," and deals with the subject of practical morality, contrasting the conduct and rewards of the righteous and the wicked. It teaches that affliction eventually works out for the good of the poor, and riches to the harm of the wealthy. Justice and prudence are highly commended. Intemperance and indolence are condemned, the one leading to shame, the other to poverty.

The fourth section, embracing chapters 25-29, is the second great collection of the "proverbs of Solomon," as copied by "the men of Hezekiah king of Judah." The last two chapters of the book represent collections credited to Agur and Lemuel, two unknown characters. The latter is a description of a housewife and mother which is without parallel in sacred or profane literature. "It presents a beautiful picture of female excellence in an age and country where modesty, industry, submission, and the domestic and matronly virtues, were esteemed the only appropriate ornaments of women."—*The Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopedia*.

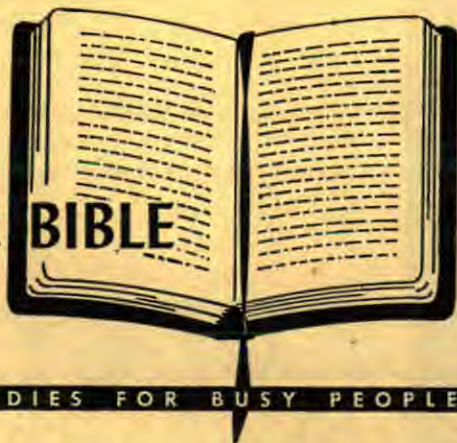
Proverbs makes a practical application of the truths set forth in the Law and the Prophets to the daily life of the individual. "What the Psalms are to the devotional life, the Proverbs are to

the practical life," declared Pierson. The proverbs give minute instructions as to how to walk in "the path of the just" which is "as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." They help to make the highway of holiness a lighted pathway over which the saints of God travel.

The entire book of Proverbs has a strong religious tone regardless of the subjects discussed, and the theology is pure and lofty. It displays no irrever-

ence for holy things and is free from skepticism. Belief in God and His supreme sovereignty is everywhere manifest, and, in fact, is taken for granted. It emphasizes the importance of justice, honesty, truthfulness, and industry. It urges marital fidelity of husband and wife, and emphasizes the necessity of obedience to parental law as the basis of good citizenship. It is truly "The book of wisdom," and wise are those who heed its instructions.

STUDY YOUR BIBLE



BY ROBERT H. PIERSON

BRIEF BIBLE STUDIES FOR BUSY PEOPLE

42. How to Make Money Go Further

I. MEMORY GEM

"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in Mine house, and prove Me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Malachi 3:10.

II. INTRODUCTION

All things belong to God. Even our ability to make a living we owe to our heavenly Father. Our very selves are His by purchase. God in turn makes us His stewards of all that rightfully comes into our hands. He makes but one reservation.

III. BIBLE STUDY

To whom do "the silver" and "the gold" and "the cattle upon a thousand hills" belong?

"The silver is Mine, and the gold is Mine, saith the Lord of hosts." Haggai 2:8.

"For every beast of the forest is Mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. I know all the fowls of the mountains; and the wild beasts of the field are Mine. If I were hungry, I would not tell thee: for the world is Mine, and the fullness thereof." Psalm 50:10-12.

To whom are we indebted for our ability to make a living?

"But thou shalt remember the Lord thy God: for it is He that giveth thee power

to get wealth, that He may establish His covenant which He swore unto thy fathers, as it is this day." Deuteronomy 8:18.

Are we in any sense our own?

"What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's." 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20. See also 1 Peter 1:18, 19; Acts 20:28.

What is the only reservation God makes in placing His wealth at our disposal?

"And all the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the Lord's: it is holy unto the Lord." "And concerning the tithe of the herd, or of the flock, even of whatsoever passeth under the rod, the tenth shall be holy unto the Lord." Leviticus 27:30, 32.

For what purpose did He ask this tenth, or the tithe?

"But the Levites shall do the service of the tabernacle of the congregation, and they shall bear their iniquity: it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations, that among the children of Israel they have no inheritance. But the tithes of the children of Israel, which they offer as an heave offering unto the Lord, I have given to the Levites to inherit: there-



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fore I have said unto them, Among the children of Israel they shall have no inheritance." Numbers 18:23, 24.

Is there any lesson in the experience of ancient Israel for us today?

"Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples; and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come." 1 Corinthians 10:11.

What challenging task has God assigned His people today?

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen." Matthew 28:19, 20. See also Romans 10:13-15.

How is this great world-wide mission program to be supported?

"Do ye not know that they which minister about holy things live of the things of the temple? and they which wait at the altar are partakers with the altar? Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel." 1 Corinthians 9:13, 14.

How did Christ Himself endorse the tithing system?

"Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cumin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." Matthew 23:23.

If we fail to return to God His own, of what are we guilty?

"Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed Me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed Thee? In tithes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed Me, even this whole nation." Malachi 3:8, 9.

If we are faithful stewards, what blessed promise does the Almighty make to us?

"And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of hosts." Malachi 3:11.

IV. CONCLUSION

God's work is to be supported by our tithes and offerings. If we are faithful in doing our part to support those who preach His gospel, God has promised great blessings. Nine dollars *with His blessing* will go much further than ten dollars *with His curse*.

V. PERSONAL APPLICATION

Have I done my part in supporting the work of the gospel?

Have I ever been guilty of robbing God?

SIGNS of the TIMES

Stomach Trouble

(Continued from page 9)

the person who is having the tar-colored stools should see a good doctor at once, for delay might be dangerous."

Spastic Colon

"Doctor, I have another friend who is suffering from a 'spastic colon.' What causes this condition? Does it bring on headaches?"

"A spastic colon is a very serious problem to many people. This condition usually arises from nervous tension, which may be associated with some infection. We cannot always tell which comes first, but anyone who has trouble with his colon always seems to have some troubles with his nerves as well. In many cases the colon seems to act as some sort of 'shock organ' for the tension and turmoil going on within that person's mind and body. In some cases a parasite may have found its way into the colon. This will often cause severe pain and irritation within the organ itself. The mucous membrane may become ulcerated. These little ulcers may bleed, and the tiny mucous glands may pour forth excessive amounts of mucus in an attempt to soothe the irritated surface of the colon. This is often a distressing condition."

"Is there always some germ or parasite causing this condition, doctor?"

"No. In many cases we can find no real cause, no matter how much we may search for germs and parasites."

"How do you treat such patients, then?"

"By helping them to understand themselves and their own situation. Doctors speak of this as psychotherapy, or treatment of the mind. This has become a most important part of the modern treatment of disease. Each patient must be treated as a complete person, not as a mere collection of organs and symptoms. The mind is the most important part of any human being. Whenever we are sick in any part of the body, the mind and the nervous system are bound to be affected also."

"What advice would you have for this person then, doctor?"

"First of all, go to your family doctor and find out whether there are any parasites present that should be removed. If there is no organic cause, or if it has already been removed, and you still have a spastic colon, then you must face up to your situation and find the cause of your nervous tension. Your colon may not be at fault. It may be merely the innocent victim of some type of

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nervous tension that you have so far been unable to control."

"Would this cause the headaches, too, doctor?"

"Yes, I'm sure it would."

"Are there any medicines that might help in such a case, doctor?"

"There are several. Your own doctor will know what is best for you in this respect. But the most important medicine of all is to stop struggling toward some impossible goal. Things cannot always go the way you want them to. Perhaps your way is the best way, but there are times when you have to accept the inevitable, whether you like it or not. You cannot change the weather, or stop the rain from falling, nor can anyone else. We just have to accept some things, regardless of our own wishes or desires. These are the times when we must learn to trust the wisdom of One greater than ourselves. When we cease to struggle against the impossible, when we learn to say, 'The Lord is my Shepherd,' when we can fully trust the leading of our Father in heaven, our tense nerves will relax, and our whole mind and body will soon be at peace. For faith in God is the greatest medicine of all."

Educating for Life

(Continued from page 4)

ing campus, buildings, and equipment, has likewise increased, until its present net worth is over \$3,000,000. It was plain to see that President Christian was proud of these statistics, but his parting observation was, "This group of over one hundred graduates that you see here today constitutes only a fraction of the 2,700 able and consecrated alumni of Walla Walla College who have passed through our 'Gateway to Service,' and are now striving nobly and successfully

to advance the kingdom of God and to make this world a better place in which to live.

"The past and present success of our alumni in every part of the world is sufficient assurance to me that the worthy hopes and aspirations of these graduates will be realized. We are truly proud of them for what they are and what they will be."

Why Does God Permit Pain?

(Continued from page 6)

obeys its teachings need fear no evil; for in the darkest night the promises of God will shine with added radiance.

"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." Isaiah 43:2.

If beset by fiery trials, the devoted child of God "may be glad also with exceeding joy," knowing that "God never leads His children otherwise than they would choose to be led, if they could see the end from the beginning, and discern the glory of the purpose which they are fulfilling as co-workers with Him. . . . And of all the gifts that Heaven can bestow upon men, fellowship with Christ in His sufferings is the most weighty trust and the highest honor."—*The Desire of Ages*, pages 224, 225.

And, when at last I see His face
And know as I am known,
I will not care how rough the road
That led me to my home.

WE FIND God when our quiet responds to His quiet. Worship renews the spirit as sleep renews the body.—Emerson.

THE COMFORTING

Christ



KEYSTONE

AS ONE whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." Isaiah 66:13. This glimpse of the comforting Christ is one of the most precious afforded to us in Holy Writ. The love and tenderness, the understanding and compassion, of our redeeming Lord! How amazingly able He is! How gracious and willing to help!

He bridges the gulf that sin has opened between God and sinful men.

"Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by Me." John 14:6.

"I am the door: by Me if any man enter in, he shall be saved." John 10:9.

"But Christ . . . by His own blood . . . entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us." Hebrews 9:11, 12.

He exhausts every means of winning lost men back to Himself.

"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Me." John 12:32.

"Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden." Matthew 11:28.

"Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye die?" Ezekiel 33:11.

He forgives our 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.

"Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Isaiah 1:18.

"I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and, as a cloud, thy sins." Isaiah 44:22.

He gives us a new nature.

"A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you: and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh." Ezekiel 36:26.

"It is the Spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." John 6:63.

"But as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God." John 1:12.

He dispels our fears.

"Take therefore no thought for the morrow. . . . Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Matthew 6:34.

"Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." John 14:27.

He gives us peace.

by SANFORD

T. WHITMAN

"Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you." Verse 27.

"Great peace have they which love Thy law." Psalm 119:165.

"The Lord will bless His people with peace." Psalm 29:11.

He gives us hope.

"Blessed be . . . our Lord Jesus Christ, which . . . hath begotten us again unto a lively hope." 1 Peter 1:3.

"God would make known . . . the riches of the glory of this mystery; . . . which is Christ in you, the hope of glory." Colossians 1:27.

"Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast." Hebrews 6:19.

He gives us life, abundantly, eternally.

"I am come that they might have life, and . . . have it more abundantly." John 10:10.

"He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." 1 John 5:12.

"And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." John 17:3.

He gives us all things.

"He that spared not His own Son, . . . how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?" Romans 8:32.

"The Spirit itself beareth witness . . . that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ." Verses 16, 17.

"Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." Luke 12:32.

Such in faintest outline is the diversity and abundance of the present ministration of Christ. Yet fuller and more bountiful far will flow His blessings when the concluding scenes of redemption and restoration become reality.

O friend, all the day long, all the night through, He has been following us. However far we have gone astray, however long we have wandered, He is only a step away, waiting, anxious, eager to help. If you have not done so before, by all means and at whatever cost, yield to Him today.