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ONE PENNY

PALESTINE AND THE JEWS

Britain's Policy in Palestine Severely Condemned by British Statesmen and Writers

ALTHOUGH it is now about four years since General Allenby's sweeping victories in Palestine, the Zionist's hopes, which were much fired at the time by the British successes, do not seem to have become any nearer realisation. Indeed, judged by the present state of political affairs in the world, those hopes are still very visionary.

The Jews themselves have disputed as to the precise meaning of the statement contained in the letter from Sir Arthur Balfour (now the Earl of Balfour) to Lord Rothschild in 1917, namely, that the British Government viewed "with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." The most zealous Zionists construed this as a promise that a Jewish Government was to be established in Palestine, or, in other words, that Palestine was to be a Jewish State. Other Zionists did not go quite so far; and the non-Zionist Jews pointed out that the Balfour declaration did not promise a Jewish State at all, that there was a vast difference in meaning between the Zionist construction, "Palestine to be a national homeland for the Jewish people," and the actual words of the Balfour letter, namely, "His Majesty's Government views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." The two phrases may sound somewhat alike, but as a leading American Jew, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, pointed out in the *World's Work* for July, 1921, there is really a great difference between them.

But granting, for the moment, that the Zionist construction was the correct one, and that the hope of a Jewish Government or Jewish State was really held out, that hope appears to be receding rather than advancing towards realisation.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

THE British mandate over Palestine was recently the subject of an adverse vote in the House of Lords. Lord Islington moved a motion that the mandate in regard to Palestine was unacceptable, because ninety per cent of the people in Palestine were non-Zionists. Despite the Earl of Balfour's efforts, Lord Islington's motion was carried by 60 votes to 29:—

The Government has sustained a defeat in the House of Lords on Lord Islington's motion.

This declared that the Palestine mandate could not be accepted, because it violated the Government's pledges to the people of Palestine, and opposed the wishes of the great majority of the natives of that country.

Despite the Earl of Balfour's powerful support of the Government, the motion was carried by 60 votes to 29.—*Melbourne Herald*, June 22, 1922.

The policy of the British Government in Palestine has not only been condemned in the House of Lords, but has also been severely attacked by a no small or unimportant section of the British Press. Lord Northcliffe, who is admitted to be the greatest journalist in the British Empire, and who is chief proprietor of a powerful and influential group of newspapers, such as the *London Times*, etc., is decidedly opposed to it; and the newspapers of his brother, Lord Rothermere, as well as other journals, also regard the British policy in Palestine as being false and mischievous, and do not hesitate to be outspoken concerning it.

PALESTINE POLICY A BLUNDER

THE conviction, indeed, has been growing in the minds of a large number of British observers and thinkers—statesmen, inde-

pendent journalists, and others—that the Balfour declaration and the subsequent British policy in Palestine have been political blunders of a grave character, that have given rise to a considerable amount of trouble. Not only have that declaration and the subsequent British policy grievously offended the 650,000 Mohammedan Arabs who form the great bulk of the population of Palestine, and who are today resentful and restless, but very deep resentment has been caused in the whole Mohammedan world.

Writing in the April 9 issue of the *Sunday Pictorial*, a London newspaper with millions of readers, Mr. John Albion calls in question the British expenditure in Palestine, and draws attention to the large garrison that British policy has necessitated. We quote as follows, the italics being Mr. Albion's own:—

In the year on which we are entering [1922] it is proposed to spend £9,200,000 on Mesopotamia and about £3,600,000 on Palestine. In neither case does this represent the full sums extracted from the taxpayers for these alien lands, where we have no business to be.

We are to have a garrison in Palestine this year of 5,400 men, exclusive of the Air Force and the new constabulary. *The Turks used to hold Palestine with a garrison of 400 men.*

He continues thus:—

Why are we squandering in this reckless way while nearly every man one meets is either borrowing money to pay our crushing income tax, or is paying it out of capital?

The answer is that, in the case of Palestine, Sir Arthur Balfour wrote a letter to Lord Rothschild in 1917, stating that the Government viewed with favour "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people," and would use their best endeavours to facilitate this object. The British taxpayer was never asked whether he approved, and he was not told that he would have to pay millions upon millions for this mad scheme.

PRIOR PROMISES BROKEN

MR. ALBION alleges that two sacred promises were made concerning Palestine by the British Government before the Balfour letter was written, and that both these promises were violated. He says, and again the italics are his own:—

The Balfour letter is alleged to be sacred, and a

A View of Modern Jerusalem



pledge which cannot be broken. Yet we made two other pledges of equal solemnity, both of which have been entirely violated.

Two years before the Balfour letter was written, we promised King Hussein of the Hedjaz, in writing, that the Arabs should have Palestine.

In the following year, we agreed with France that we would keep Palestine ourselves. On November 7, 1918, we, in conjunction with France, placarded every town and hamlet in Palestine, declaring that the country should have its own government, based "on the free choice of the native population," and that we would not "impose any form of government on the people against their will."

Under a sub-heading, "Madness that is Zionism," Mr. Albion goes on to say:—

We have broken every pledge we made. We have even departed from the Balfour declaration, which said that "the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine" would not be prejudiced. The rights of Palestine Arabs are "prejudiced" daily.

The Government were led into their grievous blunders in Palestine by the Zionist Organisation, whose avowed object is to dispossess the present dwellers and to create a "national home" for the Jews, who left Palestine nearly 2,000 years ago.

The population of Palestine consists of 80,000 Jews, 80,000 Christians, mostly belonging to the Greek Church, and 650,000 Mohammedan Arabs, most of whom live by agriculture. The proposal is to send 50,000 Jewish colonists annually to Palestine. How can they exist, except by turning out the Arabs?

We are trying to impose an alien Jewish domination upon the rightful inhabitants of Palestine. If we gave the people of Palestine the "free choice" we promised, they would instantly reject the Zionists. *Even the old-fashioned Jews long resident in Palestine object to the intrusion of the Zionist Jews.* (Italics ours.)

Emphasising the point that a large proportion of the Jews in Britain and America repudiate Zionism, and that of the Jews who have returned only three per cent are British, Mr. Albion continues:—

We are governing Palestine with armoured cars and machine guns, in pursuit of a crazy idea which a large proportion of the Jews in Britain and America repudiate. Most of the thoughtful Jews I have met say they cannot have one "national home" in London and another in Jerusalem.

As a matter of fact, of the Jewish emigrants who have gone to Palestine since the Armistice, *only three per cent are British.* Why should we be taxed to empty the Jewish quarters in Central Europe and to foment a civil war in Palestine? Civil war seems as certain in the Holy Land as in Ireland.

UNREST IN PALESTINE

"WHAT a dreadful hash we have made of Palestine!" Lord Rothermere recently wrote.

That the unrest and turbulency in Palestine are very far from being unreal, is clear from statements made by Lord Northcliffe—one of the acutest of observers—in an interview he granted shortly after the conclusion of his world tour. To quote his interviewer:—

"Look at Palestine," exclaimed Lord Northcliffe. "Do you know that we are on the verge of starting a war in Palestine? There is a population of about 700,000 in Palestine, mostly Arab Moslems, with a comparatively small proportion of Christians and Jews. In former times they all got along very well together, and the Moslems protected the holy places of Christ. During the war the Palestine Moslems assisted us. When I visited Palestine years ago, I neither saw nor heard of any friction between Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians. When I returned there last month, I was met, to my great astonishment, by an armoured car and an escorting party, while overhead flew an aeroplane. I wondered whether I was in Ireland or on the Indian frontier. The reason of the need for these military measures is the mistake of the British Government in declaring that Palestine is to be 'a national home' for the Jews. The Moslems simply say: 'This is our home. We have been here for centuries. We do not want Bolshevik Jews or anybody else in our home.' There is bound to be an upheaval soon in Palestine. I expect there would be a considerable upheaval in London if some distant government suddenly announced that London was to become the 'national home' of the Moslems or the Chinese. I imagine that the police force would have to be considerably increased when the immigrants arrived!"

"The Mohammedans," he proceeded, "belong to many races, but it is probable that collectively their instincts are more warlike than ours. From Java, in the Dutch East Indies, right across the world to Morocco, on the Atlantic, Mohammedans resent

what they consider to be the ill-treatment of their brethren in Palestine."—*Sunday Pictorial*, March 5, 1922.

RESENTMENT AMONG MOSLEMS

RECENTLY the British Government was forced to modify somewhat its attitude towards Turkey because of the fierce resentment that that policy was arousing among Mohammedans. France had earlier discerned the political advisability of placating Mohammedan opinion, by entering into the Angora Treaty with the Kemalists.

It was obviously because of political expediency that Britain made the two promises to which Mr. John Albion refers, which promises she violated. It was also because of political expediency, at the time, that the Balfour promise was made. But can or will Great Britain continue in Palestine along the lines of the Balfour promise to the Zionists, when that policy is causing not only fierce opposition in Britain herself, but also deep and keen resentment in the Mohammedan world—a resentment that is making India, where His Majesty has over 60,000,000 Mohammedan subjects, a hot-bed of unrest and sedition? It is a well-known fact that Lord Reading made the discovery, soon after his arrival in India as Viceroy, that underlying the unrest and sedition in India was the Mohammedan question, and he sent warning after warning to the Home Government. Said Lord Northcliffe in the interview already referred to:—

I release these few opinions in order simply to suggest quite delicately that *we ought to be very, very careful in our relations with the great world of Islam.* (Italics the interviewer's.)

CAN THE BALFOUR POLICY CONTINUE?

DURING the quarter century preceding the World War, only about 10,000 Jews went to Palestine under the Zionist schemes. In the same period 1,500,000 Jews emigrated to America. The Jew naturally prefers to go to countries where conditions are most peaceful and stable, and which offer him the best sphere for the exercise of his abilities, and where money can be most quickly made. The Balfour declaration and the Allenby victories gave somewhat of a fillip to Zionism, but most of the Jews who have gone to Palestine since the war are from Central Europe, and many of them have brought with them Bolshevist theories and principles, which are not at all palatable to the Jews long settled in the country. That England, in view of the strong feeling on the subject in political circles at Home, and the growing animosity in Palestine and the Mohammedan world generally, can persist in any policy favouring Zionism, is extremely doubtful.

ZIONISM UNBIBLICAL

THE Bible, properly understood and interpreted, does not demand the success of any Zionist scheme. The promises concerning the return of fleshly Israel to Palestine were all made prior to the return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity. Under the favourable decrees of the Persian kings, the Jews returned between 536 B.C. and 457 B.C., thus fulfilling the prophecies. God's promises are not now to fleshly Israel, but to spiritual Israel—"the Israel of God"—the followers of the Saviour. There is a great restoration at hand, but this is not the restoration of the fleshly Jews to Palestine, but of spiritual Israel—the saints of all ages—into the great, everlasting, and glorious kingdom of God at the soon coming of the Saviour. K.

Make No Image; Bow Not to It

THE second commandment forbids unwarranted ways of approach to God or unappointed means of worship. The very essence of acceptable worship is obedience to God's revealed will. To come in ways of our own choosing instead of in the ways of His appointment, is to be guilty of self-will, which is only another name for self-worship. The true worshipper ever remembers that God is a Spirit, and that they who worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth. All who draw near to Him in this spirit, find true refreshment to their souls. Aaron violated this commandment, and led the people away from God and into darkness when he made the calf of gold. Moses went up into the mount at God's command, and met with Him and received visions of truth and duty.—*Christian Statesman*.

Study This

THE following brief and pointed Bible reading will richly repay a careful study. Do not let anything rob you of the blessing its perusal will bring:—

The Word of God

1. How were the Scriptures given? 2 Tim. 3: 16, 17; 2 Peter 1: 21.
2. How did God reveal truth to His prophets? Num. 12: 6; Gal. 1: 12. Note 1.
3. Has God guarded the purity of His Word? Ps. 12: 6, 7; Prov. 30: 5.
4. Are the Scriptures infallible? Ps. 119: 160; Matt. 24: 35. Note 2.
5. Are the writings of the prophets to be received as the words of God Himself? 2 Sam. 23: 1, 2; Jer. 1: 4-9; 1 Thess. 2: 13.
6. Are the prophecies important now? Hosea 12: 10; Amos 3: 7; 2 Peter 1: 19.
7. For what purpose were the Scriptures written? 2 Tim. 3: 16, 17; Deut. 29: 29; John 20: 30, 31.
8. What is necessary on our part? John 5: 39; Ps. 119: 11, 16.
9. How are we to search the Scriptures? 1 Cor. 2: 13; Isa. 28: 10, 13; Luke 24: 27.
10. How shall we relate ourselves to the Scriptures? Prov. 2: 1-5; 22: 20, 21; Luke 6: 46-49.

NOTES ON THE READING

NOTE 1.—"The revelations of prophecy are facts which exhibit the divine omniscience. So long as Babylon is in heaps; so long as Nineveh lies empty, void, and waste; so long as Egypt is the basest of kingdoms; so long as Tyre is a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea; so long as Israel is scattered among all nations; so long as Jerusalem is trodden underfoot of the Gentiles; so long as the great empires of the world march on in their predicted course—so long we have proof that one Omniscient Mind dictated the predictions of that Book, and 'prophecy came not in old time by the will of man.'"—"Will the Old Book Stand?" H. L. Hastings, page 19.

NOTE 2.—"This is the century of romance—romance in exploration, in discovery, in invention, in thought, and in life. . . . Through a series of marvellous discoveries and romantic events we have been let into the secrets of wonderful centuries of hitherto unknown peoples and events. . . . Now through the co-operation of explorer, archæologist, and linguist, we are the heirs of what was formerly regarded as prehistoric times. . . . These marvellous revelations from the archives of the nations of the past have painted for us a new background, in fact our first background, of the Old Testament."—"The Monuments and the Old Testament," Ira Maurice Price, Ph. D., pages 17, 18.

VATICAN AND JESUITISM

FROM the *Southern Cross*, of July 7, we take the following striking article on the rule of the Vatican by the Jesuits:—

The Rev. William Burgess is one of the most honoured of living missionaries. He has intimate knowledge of affairs in Italy. It is not his manner to speak with extravagance or without evidence. Correspondence in the *Methodist Recorder* has moved him to express himself with arresting pointedness and plainness. Concerning the Pope, Mr. Burgess has something of more than ordinary interest to say. We might have supposed the representative spokesman of Rome—the organ of infallibility—to have had some liberty of personal judgment. But it seems that behind the papal throne there is a directing and determining power, and, judged in the light of history, a very mischievous power—the power of Jesuitism. The Pope's voice, it would appear, is but the vehicle for the mind and will of his Jesuit masters. Mr. Burgess writes:—

"I never doubted, and do not doubt, the new Pope's personal sincerity. What I did assert was that his Jesuit entourage is such that he is never free to act on his own initiative in any important political matter or serious religious question contrary to the will of the Jesuits, no matter how sincere he may be. He was freer as a cardinal in North Italy, than he is on the papal throne in the Vatican today. He must submit to be the tool of his Jesuit entourage, or—they will know what to do with him. This is no simple opinion of mine. It is well known."

And this influence of Jesuitism is not a new thing at the Vatican. Mr. Burgess affirms:—

"All through the war the Jesuit entourage of the Vatican was known to be secretly working underground with the Central Powers and against the Allies, and there was no way of stopping it; for the Pope behind the walls of the Vatican is an inde-

pendent sovereign and has his own post and telegraph, and telegraphic cipher—an anomaly no other nation would have allowed for a moment. It made itself the instrument of the German policy, and was the inspiration of much enemy intrigue. Why, the plot to blow up the two Italian battleships—*Benedetto Brin* and *Leonardo da Vinci*—was hatched within the walls of the Vatican and in close relation with the sacred Father by the notorious M. Gerloch, the papal Master of the Robes and the confidant of Benedict XV. This was never denied when the iniquity was published."

It yields neither comfort nor hope to remember that Jesuitism is the agency dominating the policy of Romanism. Rome will make no real contribution to the world's peace while this subtle and designing organisation holds power. Our Empire and Commonwealth have no reason to expect any loyalty, sympathy, or beneficial activity from Jesuitism—and Jesuitism sways Rome.

Colonel Baron Porcelli, who has been resident in Italy, takes share in the *Recorder's* correspondence, and draws attention to a peculiar mode of propaganda. He declares that:—

"A new system of Press trickery is being resorted to by Roman Catholics. They pretend to be 'Protestants'; they write to the Press, and make statements giving wrong references, or statistics, or facts. Whereupon another Romanist challenges the misstatement, refutes it, and demands an apology, which is readily given. The public is thus deceived."

All this is in line with a secrecy that characterises so much of the activity of Romanism, and that makes her an institution separate and suspect. She is ever playing her own hand. Somnolent and easy-going Protestants are apt to become momentarily aroused, and even to grow slightly irritated, when reminded of these things, but Rome is neither somnolent nor easy-going. And future years may bring to our children the bitter outcomes of our present negligence.

Somnolent Protestantism is today laying the rails over which Romanism will ride to a place of power and control over the affairs of this world. If Protestantism were as much awake and alive to the danger today as she was a few decades ago, such a *coup d'etat* on Rome's part would not be possible. But Protestantism is not awake and considers it unnecessary to be awake, and looks upon those who would awaken her as zealots and fanatics. The prophecy of God's Word indicates plainly that a day will come when the influence of the Papacy will be supreme in the affairs of the governments of earth. Then will come the culmination of the contest, the close of the gospel's work in the earth, the close of probation, and the return of our Lord. And the attitude of "somnolent" Protestantism today is just such as it would need to be to enable Rome to gain the place of power and prestige.

Giving Up Tobacco

WHEN M. Clemenceau determined to give up tobacco he set his will power a test such as few smokers would care to face. Until 1896 M. Clemenceau smoked to excess. Then he fell sick, and on consulting a doctor was told that tobacco was the main cause of his illness, and that he must limit himself strictly to six cigars a day. "I would sooner give up smoking altogether," replied M. Clemenceau, and forthwith vowed he would do so. For a fortnight he sat and worked every day with a box of his best cigars open in front of him on the desk, and did not take one. It was a terrible ordeal, he confesses, but he survived it, and has never felt the tobacco craving since.

The Effect of His Presence

"Lo, I am with you." It is said that when Napoleon came into his camp, every soldier, down to the veriest drummer, felt it; an impulse of enthusiasm and confidence thrilled every heart and made men willing to suffer with cheerfulness the bitterest privations and believe in almost impossible chances of success. How much more should we all rejoice in a far higher hope and pulse with an enthusiasm of divine quickening at the thought that the Captain of our salvation is with us! Not the leaders only, but the humble followers in the rear; not only those who speak, but those who pray, and those who endure patiently, all must catch the fire of a new zeal, of a blessed assurance.—*Selected*.

WRISTLET watches have been found to cause a form of local neuritis. Dr. J. S. B. Stopford, Professor of Anatomy at Manchester University, has made investigations of cases of neuritis in which he found the patients were wearing tight wrist watches.

Christ Eternally WITH THE Father

S. M. COBB



The power of Christ (the Creator) is displayed in the infinite universe.

THE pre-existence of the Son of God prior to His earthly life, is clearly shown in the Word of God, yet there is much speculation upon this subject, many teaching definitely that Christ did not exist anterior to His birth by the Virgin Mary.

The apostle's statement in 1 Cor. 8: 6 upon this subject is to the point. "But to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in Him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by Him." The apostle was here simply stating facts already set forth in the Scriptures of truth. In the beginning, the Father said to the Son, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion." Gen. 1: 26. This positive statement by the Father is a self-evident proof that He was not alone at Creation, and it is this united interest in the Creation work that Paul refers to in 1 Cor. 8: 6, already quoted. Reference is also made to Christ's association with the Father in the beginning, in Prov. 8: 30: "Then I was by Him as One brought up with Him, and I was daily His delight, rejoicing always before Him." Jesus Himself also spoke of His association with the Father before the creation of the world, in the following language: "And now, O Father, glorify Thou Me with Thine own self with the glory which I had with Thee before the world was." John 17: 5.

There could be no stronger language than this used to prove the Son's pre-existence with the Father. To doubt this is to doubt His own Word.

In Heb. 1: 1-3 the Apostle Paul draws aside the curtain, till we catch another glimpse of the co-existent life of Christ with the Father, and some of His created works. He says: "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son, whom He hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also He made the worlds." We see therefore that Christ not only existed with the Father before the world was, but that He was the Creator, not only of this world, but of the "worlds."

This fact is made more clear and definite in Col. 1: 13-17. Here is the statement: "Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath translated us into the kingdom of His dear Son. In whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins: who is the image of the invisible God, the first-born of every creature: for 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; and He is before all things, and by Him all things consist."

This statement is so definite in teaching the pre-existence and work of Christ that no room is left for doubt. We must either accept this divine statement, or ignore the testimony of the inspired apostle.

CHRIST ASSOCIATED WITH THE FATHER

To see Christ from this viewpoint associated with the Father, and Creator of all things, helps us to understand better the infinite sacrifice made on Calvary in our behalf, and to see the love of God as expressed in John 3: 16, "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son." From being closely associated with the Father through the past ages, standing by His side as His only begotten Son, by whom also He made the worlds, then to be separated

from His presence, and be manifested in the flesh—"sinful flesh"—and subjected to shame, mockery, and the cruel death of the cross for fallen sinful men who were His enemies (Rom. 5: 8-10)—to do all this required a love revealed only by an infinite God.

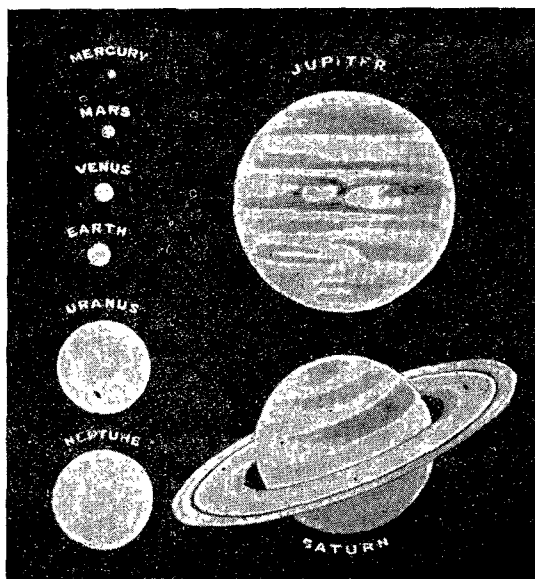
The great plan of redemption for sinful man was wrought out through Jesus Christ before the world was created. Read it: "Who has saved us, and called us with an holy calling, not according to our works, but according to His own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began, but is now made manifest by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel." 2 Tim. 1: 9, 10. Vast as eternity is the work and existence of Christ. "By Him were all things created. . . . in heaven and in earth," and all the worlds on high. The magnitude of the creative work of Christ is so entirely beyond our comprehension, that we are utterly unable to understand its vastness, by the infinity of which the imagination is staggered, and the mind confused in its efforts to comprehend.

GOD'S INFINITE UNIVERSE

THE solar system alone is so vast that it beggars description, and yet the solar system is but a fragment, a speck, a "drop in the bucket," when compared with the great stellar system of the handiwork of God. The earth upon which we live is a great planet, but one of our sister planets, controlled by our sun, is 1,300 times as large as the earth, and if we group the whole of the eight planets together, comprising our solar system, we find the sun that controls them, and gives them all light and warmth, is 740 times greater than all of those planets together, and that it is 1,300,000 times larger than the earth, giving light and warmth out from its surface to its outermost planet, 2,796,000,000 miles away.

The planets of the solar system are of themselves a stupendous creation. But passing from the solar system to the stellar system, we are lost in wonder and amazement at the incomprehensible vastness of God's creative work.

We are told by astronomers that the distance to the nearest star in the stellar system is 25,000,000,000,000 miles; that star is known as Alpha Centauri. And the north star known as Polaris is 267,000,000,000,000



The Major Planets of the Solar System, and Their Relative Sizes

miles away; and should we be able to travel with the swiftness of light, which is 186,000 miles a second, it would take us forty-seven years to reach the north star.

But even this is not the limit of infinity, nor can we fathom it. We will refer to but one more great sun in the stellar system—Arcturus—mentioned in Job 38: 32. It is, in round figures, 1,000,000,000,000—one thousand billion—miles from the earth, is said to be one of the brightest of the stars, and it is so far away that it takes light 181 years to reach this earth. The sun we see is about 866,000 miles in diameter, but Arcturus is said to be a thousand times as large as the sun.

This monster sun, with its system of worlds circling around it, is sweeping on through space at the rate of 260 miles a second, guided by the great Master Workman, whose throne it encircles. These facts are but glimpses of God's creative work.

GOD MANIFESTED IN THE FLESH

YET, of all this, and much more, we are assured in the Book of God, that Christ was Creator of them all. The truth concerning Christ and His earlier existence and creative work is clearly set forth in John 1: 1-4, also verse 14: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men." "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us (and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth."

In this text the whole story is told. In the beginning the Word (Christ) was with God (the Father) and the Word (Christ) was God, the same (Christ) was in the beginning with God. That Christ was God as was the Father, we have the testimony of the Apostle Paul in Heb. 1: 8: "But unto the Son He saith, Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever: a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of Thy kingdom." And this same God, the Word, was made flesh and dwelt among us. John 1: 14. The prophet Isaiah speaks of the Christ in still more impressive language; he says: "For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."

Christ was manifested in the flesh because there was "none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." Acts 4: 12. He was God manifest in mortal flesh. He laid aside His divinity, and partook of our sinful flesh that we might be able through Him, to put away our sinful flesh and partake of His divinity. This blessed truth is revealed in 2 Cor. 5: 21: "For He [the Father] hath made Him [the Son] to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him."

The same wonderful salvation is revealed in Phil. 2: 5-8. Please read it. In all this we are taught that the Father and Son existed together in the beginning, that the Father's purposes were carried out by the Son as the active agent in Creation. That the Son was equal with the Father is shown in Phil. 2: 5-8. Being equal with the Father He offered Himself for the redemption of a lost world. The Father accepted the offering. John 3: 16. He gave Himself for our sins according to the Scriptures.

According to this divine plan Christ partook of our nature (Heb. 2: 14-17), and after living a perfect life amid trials, conflicts, and suffering (Heb. 5: 7-9), He paid the penalty of our transgressions upon Calvary's cross, ascended to the Father from whom He came, and is now at the right hand of the Majesty in the heavens; and all this that the life of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh. 2 Cor. 4: 11. He Himself answers the question as to why it was done in these words: "Father, I will that they also, whom Thou hast given Me, be with Me where I am; that they may behold My glory, which Thou hast given Me: for Thou lovedst Me before the foundation of the world." "And now, O Father, glorify Thou Me with Thine own self with the glory which I had with Thee before the world was." John 17: 24, 5.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Commonplace Little Jess

GREAT, dark eyes, unruly hair, a plain gingham dress, and shoes that were neat and strong, but in no manner fancy—this partly describes Jess as I saw her on the front verandah of a brick house playing school with a number of other children. Jess was not the teacher, but she seemed to be the teacher's ready assistant, for she arranged the scholars in their seats, hunted up books enough to go around, and then helped the babies of the class to sit still while the opening exercises were gone through with. The car ahead of the one that I was in had run off the track, bringing ours to a standstill right near the spot where the children were playing, so I passed the time pleasantly watching the progress of the school.

"Celia Brown will take a bad mark for getting up," said the teacher, looking sternly at a very little girl.

Celia's lips quivered and she seemed just about to burst into tears when Jess came to her rescue.

"Oh, she's such a wee bit of a thing, Miss Bardeen. You'll excuse her this time, won't you?"

Jess put her arms around the child as she spoke, and the caress added to the tender words soothed the wounded feelings of the little one.

"Well, this time, then, but she mustn't get up again," was the softened reply.

"Our new teacher's coming tomorrow," remarked another girl; "I wonder if she will be kind?"

"Mother says that teachers are always kind to good children, but I'm just as anxious to see her as I can be."

"I'm going to get to school early in the morning, so as to see her first."

"I can't do that," said Jess, "because I help mother wash the dishes before I go."

"Scholars will stop talking," commanded Miss Bardeen.

At that moment another small girl appeared on the scene and looked wistfully at the group.

"Suppose we let her play," coaxed Jess.

"There ain't enough books," argued Miss Bardeen.

"She can have mine," said Jess; "I can look on Jennie's."

"Very well, come on then, Kate Broderick; but I do hate scholars to come in at this hour." So Kate smilingly took her place in the class. Then two little sisters made a disturbance by attempting to play a game.

"Please, Miss Bardeen, may I sit between Alice and Sarah Miller?" Jess asked aloud, and in a tone meant to be a whisper, but which I plainly heard, she added: "They don't know that they mustn't play together in school, and it's the best thing to do."

"All right."

So quiet was again restored, only to be broken this time by myself. Finding that the cars were not likely to go on for several minutes yet, I thought perhaps I could walk the rest of the distance. Therefore, I left the car, and, going up to the children, inquired: "Can any of you tell me where Mrs. Hastings lives?"

"Miss Bardeen" turned very politely to me, and answered: "Right at the corner of Willow Street. It's on your left, and is a large, white house."

"Thank you, but how am I to know Willow Street? Shall I find the name anywhere?"

"Would you like me to go with you and show you?" asked Jess, timidly; "it might save you some trouble."

I thanked the little girl for her offer, the young teacher excused her, and we started down the street. On our way we passed a good-sized brick building.

"Is that your schoolhouse?" I inquired.

"Yes, ma'am; it's a very nice school, too, and in our class we're expecting a new teacher tomorrow."

"It does look like a pleasant place. Are the scholars as pleasant as the building?"

"I think so," the child answered readily; "all those children you saw on that verandah go to that school, except, of course, the babies. There's Ida Bardeen—the one that's playing teacher—she is a very nice girl, and smart, too—smart as can be. And Sally Mills, she never, never misses her lessons. Then Josie Matthews can do her arithmetic like anything, and Susie Williams is a beautiful reader. Altogether, we have a pretty nice set of children in this neighbourhood. I think the new teacher will like them; don't you?"

"Probably she will," I answered, "but are none of them naughty?"

"Well, not to say real bad," she said, slowly, as if she wished to speak the truth without talking against her companions; "of course, some have faults, but they mean to be good."

"And how about Jess?"

The child looked up in surprise at the mention of her name. She was not aware that I had been an audience of one at the opening of school. At last she replied:—

"Mother says that I am only a commonplace little girl that can't do anything extra well, so I must make up for it by being very good."

"And are you good?"

"I try to be," she answered softly, "but sometimes it is hard, though."

We had reached the large white house, and as I turned to go in, I said: "It was very kind of you, dear, to walk all the way with me, and to reward you I'm going to tell you a secret; I am the new teacher."

An expression of mingled astonishment and delight came into the child's face, and then she said: "I am so glad." Just before going she remarked, somewhat bashfully, as if she stood a little more in

Around the World

MEDICAL examination of an unknown woman, found dead in Apley Head Wood, Worksop, England, showed that her principal "food" had been grass!

A TYPEWRITER manufacturing company of Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A., has sold a consignment of typewriters to the Russian Government, receiving payment in the form of sealskins and sables.

DURING the months of February and March no fewer than 333 newspapers and other periodicals were forced to suspend publication in Germany. They were nearly all compelled to close down on account of tremendously increased costs of production.

A CIRCULAR issued by the Board of Education (England) to local authorities, regarding the Provision of Meals Acts, states that expenditure has been incurred on a scale quite outside the scope of the Acts. Local administration has been by no means consistent or uniform, and there is a strong suspicion that many children receive free meals whose parents are not really in need of relief at all. The Board, therefore, asks each authority to submit to the Board's approval a revised scheme of administration and a revised estimate of their proposed expenditure for the current year.

ZINC sheets are now being used for many motor parts. The metal possesses all the strength required, while the cost is decidedly less than aluminium. It has the further recommendation that it does not rust and cause the enamel to chip off. In supplying large quantities of zinc for making hub caps and other parts of cars, a zinc company realised the need of a joint different from the soldered type, which would possess as much, or more, strength than the metal, and which could be polished smooth without losing any of its strength. This led to successful experiments in zinc welding.

GLASGOW'S social evil is not cocaine sniffing or heroin taking. Recently the Scottish city suffered from an alarming epidemic of methylated spirit drinking. This evil has grown enormously in the past few years, and the churches are beginning to take notice and suggest remedies. One suggestion is that the sale of methylated spirit should be under the jurisdiction of the licensing magistrates. Perhaps it would be much more effective to add some really nauseating fluid to the spirit that would not prevent it burning, but would make it undesirable as a beverage. That has already been done in some degree, but not effectively enough.

THE famous engine of the Great Northern Railway, England, which has eclipsed everything in locomotive engineering in Great Britain, has had to be returned to Doncaster and have her sides "shaved." Rarely do we hear of waggon loads in Great Britain being too high and causing disaster, because every waggon has to pass under a gauge before the journey is started, but in the alterations of railway platforms, even the asphalted, they press out towards the track, and when the Great Northern leviathan went on her trip, it was found that in some places the platforms had warped and did not allow the margin of safety. Railway engineering and travel is a matter of precise adjustment.

GLASS-LINED steel tanks on the thermos principle are being tried on American milk trains. Each car is really a gigantic double thermos flask of steel and glass, holding 2,500 gallons of milk, which is pumped in and chilled down to about 40 degrees. There are two such thermos bottles on each car, and between the tanks is an agitator driven by a motor which keeps the contents well stirred. These tank cars in the Western States are replacing the hundreds of dairy milk cans which are responsible for a good deal of waste in transport. In appearance the future milk train will look like a series of oil-tankers. Three of these milk-tankers will give the accommodation of seven ordinary cars loaded with ten-gallon churns.

AN examination of the bricks and mortar in the Great Wall of China was made at Shan-hai-kwan by a chemist attached to the Bureau of Science at Manila. He reports that the bricks are so weak that pieces may be broken off with the fingers. They are much larger than ordinary building bricks, grey in colour, and resemble pumice somewhat in structure. The mortar, which is pure white under the exposed surface, is much stronger than the bricks. The tradition that the bricks were dried in the sun only has been confirmed by laboratory tests. If they had been dried in a kiln the appearance of the wall would have been considerably different and its strength and durability would have been much greater. The general appearance and analysis of the mortar indicate that no sand was mixed with the lime.

WRITING to an English weekly journal, a correspondent declares: "Mr. Eden Philpotts states: 'Wine maketh glad the heart of man, but nobody ever argued that it strengthened the head.' And, with characteristic outspokenness, Mr. George Bernard Shaw says: 'Six drops of any alcoholic liquor will depreciate a man's critical acumen by ten per cent. That is what people take alcohol for;

awe of me now that she knew I was "the teacher," "I think you will like our school children."

"Very likely I shall," I answered, but one thing I knew: I was sure to like Jess with her kind heart, her contented disposition, and the way she had of speaking a good word for everybody. Sally's perfect lessons, Ida's brightness, and Josie Matthews' skill at arithmetic, would certainly delight any teacher, but what were they to be compared with the peace that was sure to reign where dear, commonplace little Jess came with her sweet influence? —Observer.

it dulls their self-criticism and also their criticism of their surroundings, making them happy and silly.' Can it be doubted that, viewed nationally, the silliness far outweighs the happiness? It is, indeed, time that, as patriotic people, we used our reason to curb our folly—for folly it is to spend £400,000,000 annually on liquor at a time when we are fighting a life and death struggle with debt and unemployment. This is a business man's problem, and that is why the National Commercial Temperance League asks business men to take it up in earnest."

THE Birmingham Health Committee has been by no means satisfied with the quality standard of the milk supplied to the city, and has determined to effect an improvement. Last year the department made a deal set against milk producers who adulterated the milk, with the result that there were many prosecutions and convictions; but apparently what the Health Department greatly needs is information, obtained at first hand, as to the American methods of milk production and distribution. Accordingly, Dr. J. Robertson (Medical Officer of Health) has gone on a tour of inspection, and accompanying him are Alderman E. W. Langford, of Hereford, who was president of the National Farmers' Union (representing the milk producers), and Mr. A. Gurden (for the milk distributors). The delegation, which has been touring the United States, will have now returned to England. Mr. Langford is confident that the visit will enable British farmers to produce milk more cheaply than at present. The city medical officer is, of course, approaching the problem entirely from the point of view of "clean milk."

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