

# Signs of the Times

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WORLD EVENTS IN THE  
LIGHT OF PROPHECY

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## Is BRITAIN Going Fascist?

CARTHUR S. MAXWELL

**T**HERE was a shout from a man on my right.

I turned and was just in time to see a walking-stick descend on his head and snap in half. A moment later half a dozen Blackshirts seized the unfortunate interrupter and hauled him out of the meeting.

For two hours similar scenes had been taking place. A well-organised opposition had arranged its supporters systematically in all parts of the vast auditorium, each apparently under orders to play his part at an appointed time. Hardly had one been overwhelmed than another arose, only to be crushed in turn by the ubiquitous Blackshirts.

At one time fighting was going on in half-a-dozen places at once, the air being rent with wild shouts of infuriated men and the shrieks of frightened women, while official cheer-raisers added to the din by chanting: "M-O-S-L-E-Y. We want Mosley."

One man near me rose to protest. In a flash a Blackshirt literally leapt upon him, the two tumbling over and over down the stairs.

Another, close by, was seized by five Blackshirts and rushed precipitously to the exit, his head being systematically punched *en route*.

Still another climbed up one of the steel girders and shouted his denunciations from a perilous perch ninety feet above the audience, resulting in a thrilling chase among the rafters while everyone looked up with bated breath.

Meanwhile Sir Oswald Mosley, as best he could amid the almost incessant interruptions, attempted to elaborate his case for the setting up of a Fascist state in Britain.

Was this England? I asked myself. Or had I been transported somehow to Germany, or Austria, or Italy?

But no; this was the Olympia, London, the huge hall where the British Industries Fair is held annually. Here were gathered almost fifteen

thousand people who had paid to come to listen to the Fascist case—the largest political meeting ever held under one roof in Britain. And yet everywhere wild disorder and inexcusable brutality prevailed on a scale never seen in the country before.



*Sport & General Photo*  
Signor Mussolini, the Fascist leader—or dictator—of Italy, in a characteristic pose when making a speech.

If I had not seen it with my own eyes, I should hardly have believed it possible.

But Fascism has come to Britain. And we may well be thankful for Olympia for bringing its fruits so early and abruptly to the public attention.

### HOW FAR HAS IT GONE?

THAT it has already gone a long way must be admitted. Though only twenty months have elapsed since its inauguration in Great Britain, it claims to have advanced more rapidly here than in any other land. Its membership figures are not published, but one of its staunch adherents assured me that over a million members

have already been enrolled. Branches have been opened in all the larger cities, and prominent Fascist speakers are always certain of packed audiences. Its doctrine of "Britain First!" appeals strongly to the latent patriotism of the people, while the general dissatisfaction at the old political parties makes its conquests easier.

For good or ill, Fascism has come to stay. Those who thought—and hoped—that Mosley's New Party would be a flash in the pan are doomed to disillusionment. No one who attended the Olympia meeting could believe that this determined organisation will ever be laughed out of court. Nor will it be dissolved by official proscription. It is as fanatically enthusiastic as a new-born religious community, and persecution will but increase its zeal and multiply its numbers.

### WHITHER WOULD IT LEAD US?

SIR OSWALD'S speech at Olympia has been wellnigh obliterated from everybody's mind by the torrent of protest that has arisen on all sides at the violence employed by his supporters. But his speech may well be recalled, for it was obviously intended to outline the programme of British Fascism; and Sir Oswald is no mean orator.

The curse of Britain today, he said, was complacency. The chief objective of most people was a villa and a small car—and this at a time when the mightiest movements of history were taking place. New forces arise when great things need to be done and Fascism was the force, and the only force, that could re-create the country.

He asserted that the recent supposed recovery was entirely superficial and illusory, that it was based upon speculation, and would be followed by a still worse depression in the near future unless the policies advocated by Fascism were adopted.



Fascism would develop to the full the resources of Britain. It would concentrate on the home market by excluding all unnecessary foreign produce. It would also eliminate the middleman. It would aim at developing the highest civilisation the world has ever seen. The unlimited assets of the empire would be employed to make this possible.

Fascists, said Sir Oswald, seek power through constitutional channels. If at a general election they should be given a clear majority, then the dictatorship would come "by the will of the people."

Fascism would, of course, dispense with Parliament. It would have nothing to do with the "organised humbug called democracy." It would create in Britain a "corporate state" along lines similar to those followed by Mussolini and Hitler, but modified to suit British conditions and temperament. Representatives of employers and employed would sit together on Boards of Control, or corporations, directly responsible to a "Ministry of Corporations." As to "Labour" as we now understand it, Sir Oswald said it was right to denounce it "for the mockery and sham that it is."

Fascism would not embark on any military adventures, he went on. But it would make Britain strong. It would give her immediately, by means of a great patriotic loan, the "most effective striking force in the world." "We have tried the policy of weakness long enough; we ask you to try the policy of strength."

Fascism will bring a great resurgence of the spirit of Britain, he claimed. Our worst enemies are within, not without. To overcome them would mean a great struggle; it would call for suffering and sacrifice but, he said, there is no joy like that which comes from fighting for a great and noble cause. He counted it as a grand privilege to be serving Britain "in this the greatest moment of her history."

It was a great oration, despite the violent punctuations from the floor, and one calculated to stir the heart of every patriot. I began to realise why the movement is spreading so rapidly.

#### WHERE WILL IT LEAD US?

For the moment there is no reason to expect any sudden advent of Fascism to power. The forces arrayed against it are too great. The conservatism of the country is too strong. The traditions of democratic government are too deeply rooted.

Moreover, the conduct of the Blackshirts at Olympia has strengthened all opposing forces a hundredfold.

But if—?

The possibility is remote, and yet stranger things have happened in this kaleidoscopic time. When Wilson

was proclaiming his doctrine of "self-determination" and statesmen were striving to make the world "safe for democracy" in 1918, who would have thought that within the space of only sixteen years almost the whole Continent of Europe would have repudiated democracy and set up dictatorships?

Such an eventuality was utterly beyond the range of human vision, but it happened. And what has happened once may happen again. Britain, surrounded by strongly armed dictatorships, may ultimately

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A Nazi motor-cycle squad as guard of honour for Herr Hitler—another European dictator. Fascists in Britain hope to set up in that country a "corporate state" along lines similar to those followed by Mussolini and Hitler.  
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Keytone Photo

be compelled, albeit unwillingly, to follow their example.

But should it do so, it will not be without the most terrible civil strife in British history. If the Olympia meeting taught nothing else, it surely revealed how vast is the gulf between Fascism and Socialism—how the rise of one must inevitably mean the extinction of the other—and how fearful will be the battle between them if it is pressed to a final decision.

"We are intolerant and proud of our intolerance," wrote William Joyce, one of Sir Oswald's chief lieutenants, in the *Blackshirt* for June 1, 1934. "As our great struggle is a spiritual combat against Social Democracy in all its manifestations, our purpose is to crush all compromise out of existence."

"There can be no *via media* since there is no way but one. . . .

"The gospel of hard, ruthless, fierce intolerance will seem even brutal to those of our people who are not yet aroused from the narcotic torpor of democracy."

There is no beating about the bush here. It lets us know exactly what to expect should Fascism ever rule in Britain; and the ocular demonstration at Olympia helps us to fill in all the details of concentration camps and the like.

Fascism in Britain would certainly mean farewell to Parliament, to freedom of the press, and freedom of speech, and maybe, to freedom of re-

ligion. Of course these things are not included in the present Fascist programme; but they are virtually inevitable to the Fascist state. Britain would need to think carefully before embarking upon a venture fraught with such truly tremendous consequences.

#### AN ASTONISHING CIRCUMSTANCE

WHAT strikes us most forcibly in all this is the fact that Britain, the great world champion of freedom and democracy, the home of the Mother of Parliaments, should now be con-

fronted with the phenomenon of a million Fascists in her midst. Here where democracy was born is a powerful, growing organisation, ready and eager to seize it by the throat and stifle it out of existence.

What an hour is this when such happenings can take place! An hour that has seen a continent ravished, kingdoms innumerable overthrown, parliaments repudiated, the very foundations of civilisation and peace dissolving, nature herself torn by the mightiest convulsions of all time, and now also liberty challenged in its very birthplace, with the stage being set for civil strife of appalling proportions!

These are events that make the most careless pause and think. They bring us all indeed face to face with the question, Where are we going? and, What is the meaning of it all?

As if in answer we hear the voice of an ancient prophet calling across the centuries: "The great day of the Lord is near, it is near, and hasteth greatly, even the voice of the day of the Lord: the mighty man shall cry there bitterly."

"That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness. A day of the trumpet and alarm. . . . And I will bring distress upon men that they shall walk like blind men, because they have sinned against the Lord." Zeph. 1: 14-17.



What an accurate picture of this time! Trouble—distress—wasteness—desolation—men walking like the blind in their efforts to find a way out; trying one solution after another for the world's problems and failing miserably every time. And all this happening in the great hour of judgment immediately preceding the grand climax of the ages. That is where we are living today. The stupendous events we see taking place about us—that distract and terrify and cause men's hearts to fail them for fear—are but omens of a still greater occurrence; the personal and glorious return of our Lord.

To all whose hearts are open to receive the message, comes this word of the Lord from His servant: "Before the decree bring forth, before the day pass as the chaff, before the fierce anger of the Lord come upon you, before the day of the Lord's anger come upon you. Seek ye the Lord, all ye meek of the earth, which have wrought His judgment; seek righteousness, seek meekness: it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger." Zeph. 2: 2, 3.

And in a time of turmoil and peril such as this how great is the comfort enshrined in the divine promise:—

"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. . . .

"Surely He shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence. . . .

"He shall cover thee with His feathers and under His wings shalt thou trust."

## KING OF KINGS

THE Lord is King! lift up thy voice,  
O earth, and all ye heavens, rejoice!  
From world to world the joy shall ring,  
The Lord omnipotent is King!

The Lord is King! child of the dust,  
The Judge of all the earth is just,  
Holy and true are all His ways;  
Let every creature speak His praise.

He reigns! ye saints, exalt your strains,  
Your God is King, your Father reigns;  
And He is at the Father's side,  
The Man of love, the Crucified.

Come, make your wants, your burdens  
known,  
He will present them at the throne;  
And angel bands are waiting there,  
His messages of love to bear.

O when His wisdom can mistake,  
His might decay, His love forsake,  
Then may His children cease to sing,  
The Lord omnipotent is King!

—Josiah Conder.



## NOTE AND COMMENT

### Moving to the Final Conflict

ACCORDING to the clear testimony of the Scriptures, the history of this world is to end in war. The battle of Armageddon, "the battle of that great day of God Almighty," takes place just before the return of Christ to destroy the wicked and to gather His faithful people to Himself. See Rev. 16: 12-21.

We are told also that at the time when the dead "should be judged, and that Thou [God] shouldest give reward unto Thy servants the prophets, and to the saints, and them that fear Thy name, small and great; and shouldest destroy them which destroy the earth," the nations would be angry. See Rev. 11: 18. This text, also, suggests that in the last days the nations will be manifesting a warlike spirit and making warlike preparations.

And God has clearly indicated through the prophet Joel that just such a spirit and just such preparations will be seen among the nations when "the day of the Lord [the day of final judgment] is near." Thus we read:—

"Proclaim ye this among the nations; prepare war: stir up the mighty men; let all the men of war draw near, let them come up. Beat your ploughshares into swords, and your pruning-hooks into spears: let the weak say, I am strong. Haste ye, and come, all ye nations round about, and gather yourselves together: thither cause Thy mighty ones to come down, O Lord. Let the nations bestir themselves, and come up to the valley of Jehoshaphat: for there will I sit to judge all the nations round about. Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe: come, tread ye; for the winepress is full, the fats overflow; for their wickedness is great. Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision! for the day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision." Joel 3: 9-14, R.V.

As Dr. C. F. Keil rightly remarks, "it is to the last decisive judgment,

in which all the single judgments find their end," that the command of God refers when He says, "Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe." Verse 13. Jesus Himself tells us that "the harvest is the end of the world; and the reapers are the angels." Matt. 13: 39. See also Rev. 14: 14-18.

Now it is surely profoundly significant that at a time when the world is so greatly in need of peace, the nations should be making such intense and gigantic preparations for war. We quote below some striking statements concerning these very things that have come to our notice during the past few months:—

"The entire nation [Japan] must be mobilised. There will be no discrimination between the combatants and the noncombatants. 'The present civilisation is fast heading to this dreadful war. Will it not be civilisation's suicide?'—Yosuke Matsouka, in *"Osaka Nichi Nichi"* (English Edition), December 27, 1933.

"Peace lovers and peace workers are at this moment beset with a sense of futility for their great cause. . . . Governments throughout the world are peculiarly unstable and precarious just now. Every one of them faces tomorrow with uncertainty. And all are so preoccupied with their own political security and with their domestic economic problems that international affairs cannot apparently gain more than mere formal attention.

"Meanwhile, the world hastens toward slaughter. Intermittent warfare continues at this moment in the Chaco and in China. An international war that may involve most of the nations may break out this very year in the Far East. Level-headed observers declare that war is becoming more and more likely in Europe. And while the peace societies, the councils to discuss foreign affairs, the leagues against bloodshed, and all the rest, continue to represent the peace movement to the United States, the nation itself goes ahead to put public work funds into building up the army and navy, to sidetrack the proposal for entrance into the World Court, to lay aside hope for disarmament, and in general to conduct its affairs as though it expected to be involved in war any day.

"The peace movement, in this critical hour, is tragically failing to register."—*The Christian Century*, February 14, 1934.

"Wars and rumours of war continue to harass the nations. The Far East is a vast tinder-box which at any moment may burst into flames. The boasts of braggarts, whether they sit in chancelleries, or gather



at village street corners, may always be disregarded with safety, for they are sound and fury, signifying nothing. But when, in the face of obvious hatreds and of conflicting national ambitions, the elder statesmen issue reassuring notes, while pushing forward with frantic energy larger armaments, the field is set for war."—*America*, February 17, 1934.

"Peace workers and leaders will do well to recognise that the international situation has passed the point where covenants, pacts, conferences, or similar devices can be relied upon to preserve world peace. The effectual operation of the systematic peace machinery—league, Kellogg pact, World Court, and so on—presupposes the existence of a degree of stability, responsibility, and honour on the part of the various nations which does not now exist. Such agreements as are at present being concluded or discussed are in reality only the manipulation of alliances with a coming war in view."—*Christian Century*, March 28, 1934.

According to the *Presbyterian* of March 1, the Rev. Joseph C. Fleming, a Roman Catholic priest, when addressing a congregation of over four thousand at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City on February 22, told them that this world is fast moving to the final conflict. "Whether we know it or not," he said, "the battle lines are forming for Armageddon,

## Importance of Old Testament Study

THE *Sunday School Times* declares that "Dr. T. W. Manson, an able British scholar, in a recent survey on 'The Foundation of Christianity,' insists on the pre-eminent importance of Old Testament study if we are to study the New Testament. He tells us that the Gospels are packed with Semitisms from end to end. If we are to understand the teachings of Christ fully, we must learn to think Semitically."

We have sometimes heard, we regret to say, disparaging remarks made concerning the Old Testament, and have even heard it erroneously referred to as a book that it is not necessary for Christians to study. It is therefore very refreshing to read Dr. Manson's remarks concerning the pre-eminent importance of Old Testament study.

The fact is that no one can really understand a great deal in the New Testament unless he has also studied

the Apostle Paul, speaking by inspiration, bears the following testimony: "And that from a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus." 2 Tim. 3: 15. Hence the Old Testament is able to lead us to Christ and salvation.

Dean Alford has well said: "Search the Old Testament Scriptures: for they are they that testify of Christ. To find Him in them is the true and legitimate end of their study. To be able to interpret them as He interpreted them is the best result of Biblical learning."

And Helen Spurrell, in her translation of the Old Testament, was constrained to give utterance to the following good wish on behalf of her readers: "May very many exclaim, as the translator has often done when studying numerous passages in the original, *I have found the Messiah!*"

Those who have neglected the Old Testament may, while not neglecting the New, apply themselves, with advantage and profit in every way, more diligently to the study of its sacred pages. See 2 Tim. 3: 16, 17. K.



Wide World Photo

One of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition tractors, with its snowshoe attachments, waiting for a load of supplies. The Bible has wonderfully foretold our phenomenal age of unprecedented war preparations, marvellous inventions, discoveries, etc.

## A Revival of Bible Christianity

THAT which would be really helpful to Great Britain and Australia, according to Dr. H. C. Morton, who has been secretary of the British Bible Union for twenty-five years, would be a great revival of Bible Christianity like the revival of last century, like the Reformation revival, or that of the Puritans and the Methodists.

When Dr. Morton visited Australia recently, he uttered a vigorous denunciation of modernism as a force for evil. Modernism, he said, is now a power in Great Britain, and it is a power that threatens to bring about serious deterioration in the spirit of the nation. And so he believes that what is needed is a great revival of Bible Christianity.

The revivals that Dr. Morton referred to certainly had a most beneficial effect upon the spiritual life of their times. All of them called for a purer form of Christianity, for a forsaking of worldliness and of corruption in faith and practice. As is well known, religious life generally was at a low ebb when God brought about those revivals that gave new life and power to the Christian church.

It is significant, too, that in each of those revivals the Bible was given

and the most disheartening reflection at the moment is the world's indifference to this tremendous fact."

"The perpetual miracle of the Bible," remarked the *Defender Magazine* in its issue for May, 1933, "is the fact that it has sketched the history of the world in advance. The world is topsyturvy and is moving toward a crash."

Yes, the Bible has wonderfully foretold the history of this world, and especially has it given us very definite information concerning the closing days—the very days in which we are living, as a multitude of signs clearly indicate.

Then let us heed its warnings, believe its message of salvation, and accept the Saviour whom it presents to us as our only hope; "for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." 2 Peter 1: 11. F.

the Old Testament. Just as the New Testament helps us to understand many things in the Old Testament, so the Old Testament helps us to understand many things in the New Testament, and both constitute God's holy Word, the Bible, and both are necessary for a full understanding of the Christian faith and for the development for a full and complete Christian experience.

The Old Testament testifies abundantly to Christ, and the plan of salvation runs like a scarlet thread from one end of it to the other. In the Saviour's day the only Scriptures possessed by man were the Old Testament, and Jesus said of it: "Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of Me." John 5: 39.

The only Scriptures that Timothy had studied as a child were the Old Testament, and of its saving power



a very exalted place, and its great, fundamental doctrines received fresh emphasis. And today what is most needed is, as Dr. Morton puts it, "a great revival of Bible Christianity." It is needed, too, not only in Great Britain and Australia but in every land. There is hardly a place where Christianity has been established where there is not to be found also the evil effects of modernism—doubt, scepticism, unbelief, and atheism.

We believe, however, that God has already set on foot just such a revival as is most needed today—a revival of Bible Christianity. And the special message that He is causing to be sounded in all the world at the present time calls for a still purer form of Christianity than was attained in those other great revivals.

While the great, fundamental doctrines of Christianity that were emphasised in previous revivals are being re-emphasised, other important features of Bible truth that have long been overlooked, neglected, or obscured are receiving the special emphasis that is due them. Thus God's special message for these times calls particular attention to such subjects as the second coming of Christ, the seventh-day Sabbath (the true Sabbath of the Bible), the Bible doctrine of the nature of man and his condition in death, etc.

This special message is now being proclaimed in practically every country in the world and is going with remarkable power and rapidity in many quarters. In non-Christian lands and in so-called Christian lands it is working wonderful transformations in the lives of thousands upon thousands of men and women. Wherever it goes it brings comfort, hope, joy, and new life.

But it is God's *last* message to this world, and soon its work will be accomplished. Let us, then, allow it to do for us that which God desires it shall do—prepare us for a place in His soon-coming kingdom. F.

## Cause of India's Misery

REMARKING that "Gandhi venerates the cow and holds to the theory of his religion which forbids the destruction of vermin," the *Sunday School Times* quotes Mr. Higginbottom as saying:—

"The longer I live in India, the more respect I have for the Old Testament. The first two chapters of Genesis are especially rich because in them are laid down the principles by which a continuing, prosperous society may endure.

"Take the last part of the verse, 'Let them have dominion over the

fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, . . . and over every creeping thing that creepeth.' India reverses this and makes man the subject of the animal world, and the consequence is that India, which might be the richest agricultural land on earth, is in abject poverty. Indian rats destroy 10 per cent of India's grain each year, some eight million tons."

We read that monkeys in India make commercial orchards impossible; that the wild pig, because of its ravages, makes the raising of vegetables and the growing of root crops like potatoes, sweet potatoes, and

peanuts a matter of extreme difficulty; and that caste interferes with the use of manures, without which pastures cannot be kept up, and there is in consequence little milk.

The *Sunday School Times* well remarks: "Ho! Mr. Gandhi! Take your eyes off the British Government and turn them to your religion, the true source and cause of India's poverty and misery." Good and true words indeed! It is the false teachings of heathenism that have condemned India, which could be a land of abundance, to want, squalor, and suffering. K.

## A Deceptive Business

THAT flagrantly untruthful claims are often made by liquor-makers, touching the alleged health-giving virtues of their liquor is an open secret," states the *Clarion Call* (the official organ of the Victorian Local Option Alliance) in its issue of July 2. It quotes the Royal Commission on Licensing as saying:—

"Many advertisements contain statements which amount to palpable scientific untruths; and others make use of anonymous medical testimony in a way which seems to us to be open to strong objection."

And again:—

"The Commission recommends that anonymous medical testimonials published to advertise any kind of intoxicating liquor should be prohibited."

"Does not this judgment amount to a definite charge of lying on the part of at least some liquor-makers?" asks the *Clarion Call*.

It then refers to a case where it believes false advertising was proved. We quote:—

"A certain tonic-wine firm stated in the press that its wine was recommended by '20,000 medical men.' An English gentleman wrote to the firm asking if they would kindly send him the names of one thousand of the said medicos. No reply came! He wrote later, asking courteously if they would send a list of one hundred names; again no reply! Finally, he asked for ten names of physicians recommending that particular wine. Stung into action, the wine firm sent a reply consisting of one paragraph: 'Mind your own business!'"

"Comment upon this reply is needless," remarks the *Clarion Call*.

Strong drink and deception go hand in hand. "Whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise," says the Scripture. Prov. 20: 1. Liquor itself deceives, and so, very often, do those who make it or sell it. The close relationship between alcohol and deception is pointed out thus by Dr. W. A. Chapple:—

"Alcohol mocks those who take it, and enriches those who make it.

Wine is a mocker. It promises what it does not give. It gives one and takes ten. But this is its primary deception. Its secondary deception is the crave for more that it ultimately engenders. Like morphia, it creates a craving for itself."

The whole liquor business is bound up with deception. Both its object and its methods are contrary to truth and righteousness. And the warning of the Scripture is clear: "Whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." F.

## The World's Greatest Treasure

AT the 130th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was held recently at the Queen's Hall, London, the Earl of Athlone, a former Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, acted as chairman for the first part of the proceedings, and delivered a sympathetic and stirring address.

He stated that he gladly noted that the story of the past year had been one of advance "all along the line."

"Why," he asked, "does the Bible Society continue to grow and prosper?"

Answering his own question, he said:—

"First, because it distributes the greatest treasure this world affords, and second, because it maintains inviolate its foundational principle of the widest circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment."

Sir Josiah Stamp, the noted British economist, also delivered a fine speech. It is a great thing, he said, that the Bible should be recognised as unrivalled in literature and as expressive of the noblest emotions and greatest experiences of mankind. But, he declared, the Book is far more than that: it is "the power of God unto salvation." "The Bible has not



only helped to make civilisation; we must rely upon it to preserve civilisation," he added.

In describing the Bible as "the greatest treasure this world affords," the Earl of Athlone uttered a very true statement. There is indeed nothing more valuable in this world than the great Book that God has caused to be written as a revelation of His will and of His love. All the wealth of the ancient and the modern world is as nothing compared with this divine treasure.

Speaking of wisdom, Solomon, the man so celebrated for his wisdom, says:—

"The merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies: and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her." Prov. 3: 14, 15.

And the Bible is a veritable treasure-house of wisdom—not mere human wisdom, but wisdom that is from above.

He who heeds the divine counsel of the Book finds it to be a source also of peace and joy and salvation, for its great theme is the love of God for His earthly children, especially as manifested in the great gift of His only begotten Son. True indeed are these lines from the pen of Fanny J. Crosby, the noted hymn-writer:—

"Each promise contained in the Book He has given,  
Directing the soul in its pathway to heaven,  
Is priceless, eternal, unbounded, and free,  
More precious than diamonds, or gems of the sea;  
God's Word is a treasure of value untold;  
O fail not to gain it, for this is pure gold."

As Sir Josiah Stamp remarked, it is a great thing that the Bible should be recognised as unrivalled in literature and as expressive of the noblest emotions and greatest experiences of mankind, but, as he very wisely declared, the Book is far more than that: it is "the power of God unto salvation."

That is the great reason why we should value it more highly than anything else—why we should esteem it the greatest treasure this world affords. F.

### Self-Mastery

"MEN and women must be awakened to the duty of self-mastery, the need of purity, freedom from every depraving appetite and defiling habit. They need to be impressed with the fact that all their powers of mind and body are the gift of God, and are to be preserved in the best possible condition for His service."



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## A Sure Defence and Refuge

**P**UBLICISTS and other students of international affairs in these troubled, perplexing days, tell us that "fear" is today a characteristic of the nations. Not long ago a speaker in England declared, "All the nations are like passengers in a sinking ship." Passengers on a sinking ship are naturally filled with fear, particularly when the seas are rough and stormy; and the international outlook today certainly causes alarm. Europe "fears," the speaker referred to further stated.

"Distress of nations, with perplexity" and "men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth" (Luke 21: 25, 26) are among the conditions that the Saviour said would prevail on the earth preceding His second coming.

The Christian, however, must go through these times. He witnesses around him fear and perplexity, and cannot but be to a greater or less extent affected by the swirling of the troubled waters.

The great advantage that the child of God has over the worldling in these troubled times is that the former has the Bible, the Book of God, for his enlightenment and guidance, with all its rich and inspiring promises for his comfort and encouragement; to him the way to the throne of grace lies ever open, with an infinite God reigning upon it who hears and answers prayer, and to him belongs the comforting presence of the Holy Spirit, the blessed ministry of the holy angels, and the priceless and happy privilege of daily communing at will with God the Father and with the Saviour Jesus Christ.

That is a tremendous advantage. It means having the help and counsel of the mightiest powers of the universe. It means that one has unlimited resources at the back of him, and is able to find strength for weakness, light for darkness, help in dangerous situations, and wisdom and guidance in all the affairs of life. And it means, too, the joyous hope of a part and a

place finally in the gladsome and unending kingdom of God.

### COMFORTING, CHEERING PROMISES

LET us look at some of the precious promises that have been the rich heritage of the saints of bygone ages, and which bring comfort and cheer to the heart of the child of God today.

"Blessed is that man," says Ps. 40: 4, "that maketh the Lord his trust." The word "blessed" means happy. Happy is the man that maketh the Lord his trust. There can be no real happiness where there is fear and dread. The man who makes the Lord his trust need have no fear, for strong and eternal arms are underneath him, and in his heart terror and dread find no place. Knowing that he has a mighty Helper who hears and answers prayer and who will make all things to work for his good, the true Christian has no need to fear and worry.

A beautiful promise is that in Prov. 29: 25: "Whoso putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe." There is no fortress so strong as the Lord Himself, and anyone over whom He stretches out His covering wing will be indeed safe.

"I will abide in Thy tabernacle for ever," said the Psalmist; "I will trust in the covert of Thy wings." Ps. 61: 4. Again he says: "He only is my rock and my salvation: He is my defence; I shall not be moved. In God is my salvation and my glory: the rock of my strength, and my refuge, is in God. Trust in Him at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before Him: God is a refuge for us." Ps. 62: 6-8.

The prophet Isaiah also knew the joy and peace that come from trusting in the Almighty God, and in one of the beautiful songs found in his world-famous and much loved book, he has said:—

"Behold, God is my salvation;  
I will trust, and not be afraid:  
For the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song;  
He also is become my salvation."

Isa. 12: 2.



The name "Jehovah" is compounded of the past, present, and future tenses of the Hebrew verb "to be"—He was, He is, and He will be—and means the Self-existent One. There is no defence like the mighty God who always was, who is, and who always will be.

### THE LORD BUILT A WALL OF DEFENCE

THE following interesting story concerns itself with the terrible and devastating Thirty Years' War in Europe (1618-1648), but well illustrates how the God of inexhaustible resources can put a wall of defence round about His saints and can work in unexpected ways for their deliverance:—

"It was a dreary November morning in the year 1630, the same year in which the brave and pious king of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, had landed on the German coast to help his brethren, the German Protestants, to defend themselves against the Roman Catholic legions, under their leader, the cruel and heartless Tilly.

"On this November evening there sat an old mother in a farmhouse on the outskirts of a Saxon village. Her son, a young man of about twenty years, had just brought home a rumour that a detachment of the much-feared Spanish troops was approaching, and would probably pass through the village during the night. The young man besought his mother to take refuge in the mountains. But she answered, if God willed it so, they would be saved, and exhorted him to prayer.

"She lighted a lamp, took her prayer-book, and began to sing, 'A Wall, O Lord, Around Us Build.' At this the son revolted, telling his mother that by her foolish singing and by the light of her lamp she would certainly show the enemies the

way to their home, and needlessly expose them. But she persevered, and continued to sing, 'A Wall, O Lord, Around Us Build.'

"How can the Lord build a wall around us?" angrily questioned the son. 'The time of miracles is past.'

"The Lord can, if He so will," she quietly answered, and continued to sing and pray through the whole night: 'A Wall, O Lord, Around Us Build.'

"When the morning broke the son ventured to the door. When he tried to open it, he found it barricaded. A heavy snowdrift had obstructed it and buried the house, thus concealing it from the enemies, who during the night, had passed through the village, carrying plunder and murder into almost every home."

### A MIGHTY FORTRESS

A FAVOURITE psalm of Martin Luther was the forty-sixth, which begins with the majestic and soul-stirring words that have brought cheer and comfort to God's people through the long ages since it was written, and which in the troubled times of today are as inspiring and comforting as ever:—

"God is our refuge and strength,  
A very present help in trouble.  
Therefore will not we fear, though the  
earth be removed,  
And though the mountains be carried into  
the midst of the sea.  
Though the waters thereof roar and be  
troubled,  
Though the mountains shake with the  
swelling thereof."

Luther derived such strength from this psalm that, in the perilous days about the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530), he based upon it his famous hymn "*Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*" (A mighty fortress is our God), the beginning lines of which in Carlyle's translation run as follows:—

"A safe stronghold our God is still,  
A trusty shield and weapon;  
He'll help us clear from all the ill  
That hath us now o'ertaken."

Luther's famous hymn became the battle-hymn of the Reformation, and never failed to bring new cheer and courage to lovers of the Word of God.

Luther derived strength and encouragement both from the Word of God and the works of God. The overarching skies, with their fleecy, suspended clouds, and the glory of the star-spangled heavens at night spoke to his heart of the power of the Omnipotent God, whose wisdom and power sustain His vast universe; and in the graphic, gripping language that came so naturally to him he said:—

"I have seen two miracles lately. I looked up, and saw the clouds above me in the noontide; and they looked like the sea that was hanging over me, and I could see no cord on which they were suspended, and yet they never fell. And then when the noontide had gone, and the midnight came, I looked again, and there was the dome of heaven, and it was spangled with stars, and I could see no pillars that held up the skies, and yet they never fell. Now He that holds the stars up, and moves the clouds in their course, can do all things, and I trust Him in the sight of these miracles."

### AS MIGHTY AS EVER

It is as true as ever that, "There is none like unto the God of Jeshurun, who rideth upon the heaven in thy help, and in His excellency on the sky. The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." Deut. 33: 26, 27. There is no better support that one can find, or hope to find, anywhere than those everlasting arms, and no confidence or trust in that mighty God of Jeshurun can be misplaced.



The mighty rock of Gibraltar, with British warships lying or steaming near. Greater than any natural or human defence, however, is He whom the Scriptures call "the Rock." "A mighty fortress is our God."

Sport & General Photo



Beneath the shadow of the eternal throne, God's people have ever found rest, repose, and defence, knowing that His ever-watchful providence keeps careful guard over them, and that in consequence no experience can befall them except that which, in the wisdom of God, is best for them or will work for their good; and in these unprecedentedly troublesome times the people of God can find in Him as secure a defence as ever.

As the hymn-writer, with the sublime words of Psalm go in his mind, has beautifully put it:—

"Under the shadow of Thy throne,  
Thy saints have dwelt secure;  
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,  
And our defence is sure.

"O God, our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come,  
Be Thou our Guide while life shall last,  
And our eternal home."

K.

## Blood-Bath Literature

STANLEY CHOWLA

IN its issue of June 17, the *Sunday Sun and Guardian* expressed the opinion that high police officials believe that recent Sydney crimes of a major nature have been caused by the influx from abroad of blood-bath periodicals pointing the way to crime. We quote the following from this leading Sydney week-end journal:—

"Of recent years there has been a tendency on the part of some American publishers to issue magazines complete with a lurid and often gruesome pictorial record of crimes, and also diagrams showing precisely how they were committed.

"It is argued that these diagrams and highly intricate explanations of how crimes were carried out, have served as a guide to some of Sydney's criminals. Magazines of this type are displayed in practically every bookshop and bookstall. They do not, in many cases, cost as much as British magazines, and some have been sold under the cost of Australian publications. It is felt by police officials that the Commonwealth Government, in order to protect Sydney against highly organised crime, should prohibit the importation, into this country, of these so-called detective magazines.

The New South Wales Commissioner of Police (Mr. Childs) recently said:—

"It is my opinion that the elaborate descriptions of crimes and the photographing and displaying of objectionable features of them, as well as the publication of pictures of criminal instruments used in the commission of those crimes, cannot fail to have a very bad effect on the minds of persons criminally inclined.

"There is not the slightest doubt,"

said Mr. Childs, "that many magazines suggest very plainly means whereby crimes may be committed, but my own objection to such literature does not apply only to the crime aspect. In some of the publications we see pictures of almost nude women. One cannot escape the thought that they are published more to pander to the prurient mind than as matters of art education."—*Sun*, July 2, 1934.

It is high time that Australians

awoke to a realisation of the menace that is already within our borders, for none can deny the effects of such literature on the minds of the impressionable young men of our country. A glorification of wrongdoing and a pampering to the base can reap no other harvest but a corrupted and distorted view of life, which leads to evil thinking and evil doing, "for as he thinketh in his heart, so is he" (Prov. 23: 7) and "out of the heart are the issues of life." Prov. 4: 23.

## LOVE WROUGHT THIS

ROBERT HARE

LOVE stepped out through the pearly gates—out into a dark world of hate and sin, into the region and shadow of death!

Before it stood Gethsemane, the cross, the spear, and the tomb; lonely night watches, the stony pillow, and the restless millions of a restless world! Love saw and knew it all, yet turned not back!

Into the Jordan waters, the wilderness, the temptation scene, across the sea in its tempest hour, up the mountain steep and down the valley, with violence before and hatred behind, resting for a moment in the glory on Hermon, and then meeting devils on the plain below; still Love faltered not!

Sickness vanished, pain departed, blind eyes opened, lame men walked, palsied hands thrilled with life, and deaf ears heard the sweet voice of friendship! Love wrought all this!

### IN THE HUMBLE TASKS OF LIFE

It toiled in the carpenter's shop, and glorified the humble tasks of life. Over thorny and dusty roads it travelled, that distant ones might hear the word of life. Conscious of its heavenly message, it refused to be silent even when priestly commands would have hushed its story.

Death heard that voice, and three times gave back its prey. Tempests heard it, and grew still. Wild waves were calmed, and lepers were cleansed under its power!

Multitudes were fed with the bread of earth and the Bread from heaven. Sin lost its shame in sweet forgiveness, demons were cast out and reason was restored. The sick followed its steps, and Love healed them all.

Teaching, such as earth never heard, claimed the attention of multitudes, for the "common people heard Him gladly." Only bigotry rejected the counsel of God against itself.

When Love at last bowed in submission to the powers of darkness, the

witness was heard, "I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me to do."

Through all passing years that love has not changed, neither has it grown weary. "Having loved His own, He loved them unto the end."

O wonderful, exhaustless, and infinite Love, bid shame to our weak and changing admiration! O Love that challengeth eternity, knowing nothing of weakness or failure, touch our human hearts, throbbing and trembling, that they may love even as Thou hast loved! O Love that changeth not, transform this faltering love of ours that it too may become divine!

### THE PICTURE OF CHRIST

STENBURG was a converted artist. With burning heart and soul inspired he painted the crucifixion scene. The picture was so real that it spoke to the hearts of men. It was hung in the art gallery at Düsseldorf. Underneath was placed the burning question,

"This I have done for thee,  
What hast thou done for Me?"

Years after, a young nobleman was driving from Saxony to Paris. He entered the art gallery, and that magical picture arrested his attention. He was rich, young, and pleased with the world. But there he stood before that picture—one hour, two hours, on, on, till the gloaming fell and hid its outlines from his streaming eyes!

A touch on his arm, and the words, "Time to close, sir," brought him back to remembrance. He passed out; but he did not go down to Paris. No! A transformed man, Zinzendorf went back to become leader of the Moravians—"the standard-bearers of modern missions."

He answered the question prompted by that great picture with a life of loyal service to the Master.

How will you answer it? for the Love of heaven still asks, "What hast thou done for Me?"



# CHRIST

## —The Infinite

### Part I

W. Howard  
James  
M.B., B.S.



THE apostle declares of Christ: "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." Col. 1: 16, 17.

Thus we learn that our Saviour is not only the Creator of the universe, but that it is by His great power all created things are maintained. This position our Creator relinquished in order to become the Saviour of the world. Who "being originally in the form of God, counted it not a prize to be on an equality with God [R.V., margin]; but made Himself of *no reputation*, and took upon Him the *form of a servant*, and was made in the likeness of men." Phil. 2: 6, 7.

All through the New Testament writings Christ again and again declares His position in the flesh to be a subordinate one. In the sight of heaven, however, such a subordinate position was *certainly not an inferior one*. Christ taught that greatness consisted in service and Christ's service was the greatest possible.

When Christ finished His glorious work of service in the flesh, just antecedent to His infinite sacrifice on Calvary, He prayed, "I have glorified Thee on the earth: I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me to do. And now, O Father, glorify Thou Me with *Thine own self* with the glory I had with Thee before the world was." John 17: 4, 5. This prayer was answered, for the Father declared of the resurrected Son: "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, Thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth; and the heavens are the work of Thy hands." Heb. 1: 8, 10.

We would notice that not only the earth, but the heavens also were the work of Christ's hands. Turning to Genesis, we read: "And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: *He made the stars also*." Gen. 1: 16.

### TITLES OF CHRIST

IN the Old Testament, Christ, except in prophetic utterances, is always called God, Lord, or Jehovah. In 1 Cor. 10: 4, we read that the "spiritual rock" that accompanied the children of Israel in the wilderness was Christ, but in Nehemiah it is declared the Lord, God, not only divided "the sea before them," but also appeared as a "pillar of fire" by night and a pillar of cloud by day and "camest down also upon Mount Sinai, and spakest with them from heaven, and gavest them right judgments, and true laws, good statutes and commandments: and madest known unto them Thy holy Sabbath." Neh. 9: 11, 13, 14.

It should be noted that the titles and statements concerning the Saviour in the New Testament, refer to Christ in the flesh and not to His eternal personality; for instance, He "was in all points tempted like as we are." "Wherefore in all things it behoved Him to be made like unto His

brethren." "Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of Himself, but what He seeth the Father do." "For as the Father hath life in Himself; so hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself." Heb. 4: 15; 2: 17; John 5: 19, 26.

Christ's favourite title of Himself was "The Son of man." Both in the Old and New Testaments Christ is spoken of as "God," or the "Lord," "thy Saviour" (See Isa. 45: 15, 21; 60: 16). In Titus 2: 10, after Christ is named "God our Saviour," He is in the thirteenth verse called "the great God and our Saviour." The literal translation of Immanuel, the name to be given to Christ at His birth, is "God with us."

### THE CREATOR IS INFINITE

THE fact that Christ created all things that are in heaven, that "He made the stars also," is absolute proof that He Himself is infinite. The astronomers tell us that although we can see with the naked eye only about three thousand stars; with the most powerful telescopes a hundred million million of stars, or one hundred billions, can be brought into view.

To the human mind this vast, incalculable number is quite as difficult to grasp as infinity. But as space is infinite we must conclude that the astronomers have only penetrated a very limited area; we cannot believe that the infinite regions beyond their view are empty! The only reasonable induction is that the stars like space itself are infinite in number. We are forced to conclude that Christ who created all the stars of infinite space is Himself also necessarily infinite! We cannot come to any other conclusion.

Realising this infinite truth, we can enjoy, if we cannot grasp, the statements of the prophet concerning the infinite power and glory of our soon-coming Saviour. "Behold, the Lord will come. . . . His reward is with Him. . . . He shall feed His flock like a shepherd. . . . Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of His hand, and meted out heaven with the span. . . . Behold, the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted to Him as the small dust of the balance. . . . All nations before Him are as nothing. . . . It is He that sitteth upon the circle of the earth and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in. . . . Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number: He calleth them all by names by the greatness of His might, for that He is strong in power; not one faileth." Isa. 40: 10-26.

(Concluded next week)



## ARE AUSTRALIANS AWARE OF THE IMMINENCE OF WAR?

C. H. Schowe

**A** MORE pertinent question to the average Australian citizen would be: "What should be your immediate concern in the event of war?" He would reply that he deemed the answer would be the chief consideration of the Empire's diplomats and our politicians. It is because of this apathy to danger, and a care-free confidence in those authorities to whom we look for guidance, that we sound a note of warning.

We have been prone to look upon certain factors as effective hindrances to any attack upon our shores. First, the long-held assurance that, as part of the Empire, we were guided and protected by Britain's plans, policies, and battleships. Second, that we were far removed from immediate contact with nations manifesting war-like intentions. Third, that the legacies of the Great War, in its League of Nations with machinery for maintaining peace, together with the losses in men and means, and the ensuing financial depressions, would be effective in preventing a repetition of war for at least a generation to come. It may be well to consider briefly these aspects of the question.

### AUSTRALIA AS PART OF THE EMPIRE

We have always regarded the prestige which Britain held among foremost nations as evidence of her own security against direct attack. But post-World-War history has shown that Britain's efforts to secure disarmament in the interests of world peace have left her as the only exponent of reduction in army and naval expenditures, so that her own position has been changed from one of concealed strength to that of exposed weakness.

Disarmament proposals in conference and elsewhere have not produced confidence and trust among nations, and Britain has tardily confessed that alarming preparations among all other world-powers for war have forced her to make sudden and supreme efforts to save her own situation. Her cancellation of immense war loans to debtor nations while attempting to discharge her own obligations to a point of perilously near bankruptcy testifies to this. She realises that her confidence in other

nations to do to her as she has done to them has been shattered and turned into fear-complexes and scornful epithets of impotence.

But, withal, Britain's dangers are the Empire's dangers. This has changed the tune of the old lullaby of security that our interests were Britain's interests. Consequently, some of our more outspoken officials have begun to urge Australia to put her own defences in order speedily.

Colonel Harrison, M.P., formerly Commandant of the Royal Military College at Duntroon, warned members of the House of Representatives recently that *signs of war were ominous, and, sooner or later, war must come.*

Professor Sir Edgeworth David sounded a louder note of warning in a recent speech: "While ready to make any and every reasonable sacrifice for peace, history has shown us that, just as a low-pressure in the atmosphere quickly becomes a storm-centre, so a country weak in its defences invites invasion."

In advocating and establishing a system of military training similar to that in Switzerland, he added, "that the British Empire desired peace, but when 70,000,000 inhabitants of one of the most intellectual countries in the world were being taught how best they could destroy neighbouring nations, could it be said that there was peace—and could the Empire go on disarming by land and sea and in the air?"

Coupled with this, a foremost Australian daily, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in its leading article under date June 7, in discussing the question, "Is War Inevitable?" admits, when treating of Britain's war efficiency that "in endeavouring to save Europe by her example, it is doubtful whether, if war were suddenly to break out, she would be able to save herself by her valour."

Is not the question of Australia attempting "to put her own defences in order" for self-protection a disturbing one to politicians at the present juncture, when every nerve is being strained to lift our country out of the depression into which we were plunged through the financial chaos of the Great War?

### THE ADVANTAGE OF AUSTRALIA'S ISOLATION

WHATEVER advantage our distance from Europe's unsettled conditions may lend, we are, unfortunately, too little acquainted with recent causes of hostility and their results among her nations. A statement from the *Literary Digest* (Feb. 24, 1934), may be quoted as single evidence of this: "During the civil war in Austria [February, 1934], Italian troops to the number of 75,000 were stationed at strategic points near the Austrian frontier, prepared for any emergency."

President Roosevelt has well said recently, "that 90 per cent of the world's population are content today with the territorial limitations of their respective countries: the threat to peace lies in fear, and, perhaps, possibility of the 10 per cent seeking territorial expansion at the expense of neighbours."

Furthermore, when one considers or talks of war in Europe today, it is only of one kind of war—a universal devastating war, with great cities and populations destroyed by bombs and chemicals.

Quoting L. M. Kaganovich at a recent conference of the Communist Party of the Province and City of Moscow, we have a less frequently stated view of another source of threatened danger. He says: "Today there is a tense position of war in the Far East. . . . It smells of war, but there are certain brakes on the war spirit of Japanese militarists. Of Japan and Germany, the more dangerous force to us at present is the Japanese provocation [referring to Manchukuo]. We must be ready for their attack at any moment."

Reviewing Japan's position briefly, we remember that she has recently withdrawn from the League of Nations. The Four Power Pacific Pact in which she is vitally concerned ends in 1935. She now claims a 70-per cent ratio in first-class battleships in place of the 60 per cent under the Washington Arms Conference, and she will demand complete naval parity next year.

A very recent British historian puts Japan's case as follows: "For it is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that Japan is today the bugbear of



the Pacific, and her expansion the supreme problem of our Eastern, even of world, politics. China has not forgiven her the 'Twenty-one Demands,' Korea is struggling to be free of her, the United States and Australia exclude her emigrants from their lands. . . . The problem of Japanese expansion remains unsolved. Her islands are over-populated; in certain parts of Nippon there are as many as one thousand inhabitants to the square mile (England and Wales have about six hundred per square mile, and Australia one hundred and eighty-three per hundred square miles). Her population is increasing at the rate of 800,000 per year, . . . and southern expansion would bring her directly to the Philippine Islands, which belong to the United States (and these have asked for, and have been promised, independence during the present year). . . . Her need for expansion is the positive factor in the Far Eastern question."—D. M. Ketelbey, "A History of Modern Times," pages 525, 526.

This unites Australia's dangers in the Pacific with those of the United States in opposing Japan's expansion policies.

A few American writers forecast Britain's withdrawal from India owing to losing political prestige, and trade embargoes so often resulting in Japan's favour.

So Paul Hutchinson, in discussing "The White Man's Exit" (*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1934), says: "Not only politically, but as a ruler in the world of trade, is not the white man headed for retreat all over Asia? . . . Can this new world of the Pacific and of Western Asia, with the white man gradually slipping from control, be a world of peace? . . . A war between Japan and Russia would be essentially an Asiatic civil war. But this much is sure—there will be no peace if the white man tries to maintain his old position indefinitely."

Australian citizens will call to mind that the unfinished Singapore naval base is all that separates Australia from these conditions in Asia!

#### MACHINERY FOR MAINTAINING PEACE

AN interesting sidelight on the efforts of the League of Nations and its machinery to prevent war is the following decision of two sociologists of Harvard University (U.S.A.), in determining the question, "Does war tend to decline as nations become more civilised?"

After a close study of the history of European nations for 2,400 years, from 500 B.C. to A.D. 1925, they find there have been 902 wars (not battles) among eight of her principal nations.

"In the first part of the present

century, war reached an absolutely unprecedented height, exceeding in sum-total all wars fought during the preceding eight centuries in those eight countries. The index number of Mars rose from 2.678 in the twelfth century to 13,735.98 in the twentieth."

*This has been offered as complete refutation of the theory that war tends to disappear as nations become more enlightened. They further decided, "that future wars, fiercer than any ever fought before, can only be avoided by a miracle."*



*Sport & General Photo*  
Japanese girls receiving training in modern warfare tactics. About 600 students of the higher girls' school of Tokio visited the first infantry regiment at Akasaka, Tokio, and were instructed in various details of military training. The photo shows the girls wearing gas-masks.

In discussing the question, "Would war in Europe bring prosperity to the United States today?" a writer, John F. Flynn, declares: "Would these warring nations come to us to buy again with cash in their hands? Of course not. The European nations have not the cash; their credit is wrecked. Consequently a European war now would be a very unprofitable business to us. . . . Another war would collapse because of our inability to carry it on, and what started a war would end up in world revolution. It would be for the world the supreme disaster."

#### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE QUESTION TO US

THE brief history of Australia under British sovereignty has no stain of war upon its fair pages. Far be it from us to anticipate it! But the word "war" is so constantly upon our lips, Europe and Asia are fast becoming armed camps, and editorials and head-lines of our daily papers warn us to be prepared.

Civilisation with all its modern means for uplift and enlightenment has failed to maintain peace. The

hope of nations, as of individuals, is in a better knowledge of, and a closer connection with, the God of love, by constant contact with His Word. When that Word utters warning, those who maintain this connection with its Author are not filled with the spirit of fear, but rather of faith in its fulfilment. They who take the sword have been warned by Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind, that they shall perish with the sword. Swords are deadly boomerangs, as histories of all nations, ancient and modern, have proved.

But the most modern of all war-history has taught us that the victors in that Great War are little better off than the losers. We have suffered the sorrows, ruin, and depressions it has caused. Yet we are unable (unless by divine intervention) to prevent further and even immediately worse wars. Pent-up feelings of nations in close contact with their distrustful, hated neighbours—brought to each other's throats, as it were, by modern improvements in swifter movement and transport facilities, will increase until the Lord of the universe shall cease to strive with man by His Spirit. Gen. 6: 3. Evidences of the nearness of that day are abundantly present in every quarter of the universe.

More disturbing than the wars and rumours of wars which overturn nations and fill men's hearts with fear, is our Lord's own question, "When the Son of man cometh, shall He find faith on the earth?" Luke 18: 8. Faith in brother man, in social and commercial affairs, in national and political dealings, in the very teachings which the Author of Christianity implanted in the hearts of men, is so rapidly disappearing that we need to accept His assurance to His followers: "Let not your hearts be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in Me. . . . I go to prepare a place for you, and if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." John 14: 1-3.

Shall we not renew that strong, triumphant, yet personal faith in our Saviour and Redeemer, whose coming is near, even at the doors?

To those who thus follow closely the gradual fulfilment of the prophecies foretelling the second advent of our Lord Jesus Christ, we can commend the great faith of the Apostle Paul in his injunction: "And that, knowing the time, that now it is high time to awake out of sleep: for now is our salvation nearer than when we believed. The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light." Rom. 13: 11, 12.



# GOD and the DEVIL

THE question is often raised, Why did God create the devil when He foresaw all the suffering and misery that the devil would bring into the world?

In response to such queries we want to point out that God did not create any devil. God created a perfect angel; and that angel began to entertain a spirit of selfish exaltation which developed into jealousy, and finally resulted in open rebellion against the principles of heaven. These truths are made clear in the Bible itself. "Son of man, take up a lamentation upon the king of Tyrus, and say unto him, Thus saith the Lord God: Thou sealest up the sum, full of wisdom, and perfect in beauty. Thou hast been in Eden the garden of God; every precious stone was thy covering, the sardius, topaz, and the diamond, the beryl, the onyx, and the jasper, the sapphire, the emerald, and the carbuncle, and gold: the workmanship of thy tabrets and of thy pipes was prepared in thee in the day that thou wast created. Thou art the anointed cherub that covereth; and I have set thee so: thou wast upon the holy mountain of God; thou hast walked up and down in the midst of the stones of fire. Thou wast perfect in thy ways from the day that thou wast created, till iniquity was found in thee." Eze. 28: 12-15.

## SELF-LOVE

THE Bible very plainly calls our attention to the reason why so perfect an angel became a satanic being. "Thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the Most High." Isa. 14: 13-16. In the seventeenth verse of Ezekiel 28, emphasis is given to the fact that it was because of his beauty and brightness that Satan became so exalted in his own estimation; and the sixteenth verse tells us plainly that because of his rebellion against God he was cast, as profane, out of the mountain of God.

Before Satan was expelled from heaven, he was successful in leading a large number of the angels to sympathise with him, and having organised them into an army, he rebelled



Two great forces are working in our world—the power of good, and the power of evil. But if God Himself is good, why did He permit evil?

Soren A. Ruskjer

against God and the loyal and true angels. This war, the first known in the universe of God, is described in Rev. 12: 7-9, and verse 4, as follows: "There was war in heaven: Michael and His angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven. And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him." "And his tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth." Jesus tells us that He beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven. Luke 10: 18.

The first thing that Satan did after the creation of Adam and Eve was flatly to contradict the word of God. According to the third chapter of Genesis, God told our first parents that if they ate of the fruit of the forbidden tree they would surely die. Satan assured them that God was mistaken, and that they would not die.

He succeeded in leading Adam and Eve to fall; and by leading our first parents to lose their Edenic estate, Satan claimed this world by virtue of his usurpation. He is hence referred to as the prince of this world and the prince of the power of the air. We read in John 8: 44, "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

## THE TEMPTATION

HE, the father of all lies and iniquity, made a tremendous attack upon the Son of God, endeavouring to get Him to surrender on at least one small point. That this attack

brought against the Son of God by the devil was a severe one is indicated by Mark 1: 12, 13. "Immediately the Spirit driveth Him into the wilderness. And He was there in the wilderness forty days, tempted of Satan; and was with the wild beasts; and the angels ministered unto Him."

That Satan's special point of attack is the church of the living God is plainly indicated in the prophecy of Revelation, chapter 12, verses 13 and 17, where the church is symbolised by a woman. The earlier church brought forth the man child Christ Jesus, and that same church in its last days on earth is persecuted by the devil because it keeps the commandments of God and has the testimony of Jesus Christ.

This prophecy is being fulfilled today, as is very evident to anyone who takes the pains to study the matter. The attacks of the devil are certainly hurled at those who are keeping the commandments of God today. Simple loyalty to God's commandments yet involves men in persecution and ostracism.

That the devil recognises that we are living in the last days, and consequently only a limited time is allowed him in which to do his nefarious work, is brought to view in Rev. 12: 12, where we read: "Therefore rejoice, ye heavens, and ye that dwell in them. Woe to the inhabitants of the earth and of the sea! for the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time."

## SATANIC DELUSIONS

THOSE who look to miracles as evidence of the genuine and dependable in religious matters are not following a safe course, for Satan will have power to perform signs and miracles in the earth. We read in Rev. 13: 14: "And deceiveth them that dwell on the earth by the means of those miracles which he had power to do in



the sight of the beast," and in Rev. 16: 14: "For they are the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty."

The Apostle Paul recognised the fact that these satanic delusions would sweep thousands off their feet, for he writes in 2 Thess. 2: 10-12: "And with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish; because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved. And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie: that they all might be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness." Satan will not always appear in all his satanic terribleness; but if it will benefit his cause, he can even take on the appearance of a shining angel, as we read in 2 Cor. 11: 14, 15: "And no marvel; for Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light. Therefore it is no great thing if his ministers also be transformed as the ministers of righteousness; whose end shall be according to their works."

#### A WAY OF ESCAPE

Now the question which the Christian today faces is the question of a way of escape. How shall we be able to stand true to God in the face of the temptations and the attacks, inward and outward, which Satan makes upon us? Let us point to that blessed assurance of James 4: 7, that if we will but resist the devil he will flee from us. The same text states that before we can resist the devil we must submit ourselves to God. A life surrendered to God need not have any fear of being overcome by the enemy. One of the sure weapons of warfare with which to meet the devil is the Inspired Book—the Bible. This fact is brought to view as we read Matt. 4: 4-10: "He answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. Then the devil taketh Him up into the holy city, and setteth Him on a pinnacle of the temple, and saith unto Him, If Thou be the Son of God, cast Thyself down: for it is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee; and in their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest at any time Thou dash Thy foot against a stone. Jesus said unto him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God. Again, the devil taketh Him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth Him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; and saith unto Him, All these things will I give Thee, if Thou wilt fall down and worship

me. Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve."

That Satan will finally be destroyed is assured by Heb. 2: 14, Rev. 20: 9, Matt. 25: 41, Mal. 4: 1, 3, and Eze. 28: 18, 19. In these texts of Scripture we have the wonderful assurance given us that Jesus has obtained power to destroy the devil and bring him to ashes upon the face of the earth. No matter how fiercely the devil may carry on

his warfare against God and His children, it still remains a fact that he is certainly bound for a final destruction. All who cling to sin will likewise be turned into ashes in the lake of fire which will purify the earth and remove from the earth all the results of wreck and ruin introduced by Satan. This is the simple teaching of the Bible. May God help us to make that complete surrender to Him which will enable each one to resist the devil to the point where the devil will flee from him.

## GOLD!

*Alger H. Johns*



**G**OLD! What a magic spell this word has cast over man!

Take the case of Old Jim, for instance. He had an uncontrollable desire to find gold. This trait of character was not inherited, but came from within his own heart. When Jim was a young man, he attended a revival meeting, and seemed to be under conviction, but that was as far as his religious experience went.

As we look back over his life, we can see Jim going west to the mountains of Colorado, in a search for gold. He found it, too, lots of it. As he would leave the small mining town, with his burro, pick, placer tin, and grubstake, the old-timers would watch his ever-dimming cloud of dust, and say, "There goes Lucky Jim for another strike."

But this is just his past. He is old now; he has lost about all he ever had, and his children are keeping him in his old age. Even now his insatiable desire for gold is greater than ever. He spends his time now just thinking of his glorious golden past—he seems unable to think of anything else.

#### JIM'S STORIES

I HAVE often talked to Old Jim. I like to listen to his stories. He told me of the time when he found his first large nugget in Cripple Creek. He also described the time when bandits robbed him of all his dust. Then also that story of the mill always interested me. But I was much more interested in something else; so I questioned him about himself and his children.

"Jim," I said, "what are the aspirations of your children—just what do they plan for the future?" He soon gave me to understand that his mind was not on his children.

I asked him about church, and if he had ever found Christ. He had nothing to say about God, but he

became enthusiastic in vividly painting a picture of his wild excitement when he first found gold.

I said to him, "Jim, what about the future?"

"Oh, the future," he answered, "yes, the future; wait, I will show you." He hobbled from the room and shortly returned with some specimens of gold. Some day in the future he planned to work the spot where he found those specimens.

Poor Jim! Gold had clutched its strong fingers around his throat, and was sapping his very life from him.

#### ANOTHER KIND OF GOLD

ABOUT the time I last saw Jim, I visited another old man. His name was Charlie. When Charlie was a young man he, too, started out to find gold. However, he never went to the canyons of the mountains, but he spent his time in the canyons of the cities. He also had his tools with him. They were different from those of Jim, but nevertheless much more effective. He substituted a Bible for a pick, and a prayer for a gold pan, and went out seeking for the souls of men—what precious gold!

The name of Charlie was never blazed in newspaper headlines. He made a bare living for his family. I should say a bare living for their physical wants, but he gave them a precious heritage rich in spiritual blessings.

Charlie is not now thinking of his past. He is praying for the work his two sons are doing for God. He spends much of his time thinking about the future, and telling others about the city that God is building, not with gold from the mines.

Charlie has found gold, too. He now has wonderful specimens; and no one can take this gold from him.

Gold! What a precious metal! But souls are God's eternal gift of gold.





## FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

### MY PRAYER

*Olive M. Bathgate*

To be kind, to be true, to be tender,  
To be firm, to be brave, to be pure,  
To the Lord my whole life surrender,  
For His sake, to be strong to endure.

To be willing to follow the Master,  
When He leads from the paths of desire;  
To be willing to follow Him closer  
When He leads through affliction's fire.

May God grant me the strength I am  
needing  
To endure till my race I have run;  
Hear these words at the end of the journey  
From His lips, "Faithful servant, well  
done!"

### Telling Her So

THERE'S nothing wrong with Arthur, I hope," said Mr. Lobdell to his daughter, in whose hands were a number of closely written sheets of foreign notepaper. Although Mr. Lobdell sat on the other side of the hearth, he noticed that several tears had fallen on the letter Mrs. Benton was reading: "I've never been quite sure, Ellen, that you did the right thing when you let the boy go to Paris to study. It's easy for a young fellow like him to get weaned from home. We ought to have kept him near us. Now if he's in any trouble—"

"He isn't, father. He's very well, and busy with his work, and he has written me such a dear letter for my birthday that—well, it made his foolish mother cry a little. Read it, father." Mrs. Benton gave him the letter, and then took from the mantel a photograph of a bright, boyish face, whose fearless, honest eyes seemed to answer her tender gaze.

Mr. Lobdell glanced at the first page hastily. The pleasures of correspondence had never especially appealed to him, and he was rather scornful of long letters. In a moment he adjusted his glasses more securely, and began to read slowly. When at last he came to the end, he folded the sheets carefully and replaced them in the envelope, sighing as he did so.

"It's a beautiful letter, Ellen, beautiful; strong and manly, too," he said, in reply to his daughter's expectant look, "but it makes me sad."

"Why, father? I thought it would make you glad, not sad."

"It does make me glad for you and him, but it takes me back to my own boyhood. Arthur says that the thought of you is his inspiration, his safeguard; that he carries your image in his heart, and with your picture in his pocket, he cannot go to any place where he couldn't take you. It was just so with my mother. The thought of her goodness kept me out of many a scrape, and I loved her just as Arthur loves you, but I never told her. What wouldn't I give, Ellen, to have written her a letter like this one!"

Mrs. Benton knelt by her father's side and took his hand.

"Grandmother always understood," she said. "She knew how you loved her."

"Yes, perhaps, but what a comfort and a pleasure it would be to me to have told her as your boy, God bless him! has told you."—*Youth's Companion*.

### Advice for Boys and Girls

NOTHING is good enough that is not as good as it can be made. The verdict "good enough," says a well-known writer, which in boyhood passes the defective task, will become "bad enough" when the habit of inaccuracy has spread itself over the life.

"You have planed that board well, have you, Frank?" asked a carpenter of an apprentice.

"Oh, it will do!" replied the boy. "It doesn't need to be very well planed for the use to be made of it. Nobody will see it."

"It will not do if it is not planed as neatly and as smoothly as possible," replied the carpenter, who had the reputation of being the best and most conscientious workman in the city.

"I suppose I could make it smoother," said the boy.

"Then do it. 'Good enough' has

but one meaning in my shop and that is 'perfect.' If a thing is not perfect, it is not good enough for me."

"You haven't made things look very neat and orderly here in the back part of the store," said a merchant to a young clerk.

"Well, I thought it was good enough for back here where things cannot be seen very plainly, and where the customers seldom go."

"That won't do," said the merchant sharply, and then he added in a kinder tone:—

"You must get ideas of that kind out of your head, my boy, if you hope to succeed in life. That kind of 'good enough' isn't much better than 'bad enough.'"

The girls who don't sweep in the corners, or dust under things, and the boys who dispose of tasks as speedily as possible, declaring that things will "do" if they are not well done, are the boys and girls who are very likely to make failures in life, because the habit of inaccuracy has become a part of their characters.

The old adage, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is as true now as it was when it was first spoken, and it will always be true.—*Monitor*.

### My Mother

*Agnes Bakke*

THERE is a little white-haired lady with soft, kind eyes and a heart of purest gold. I love and respect her more than any other woman in the world. She is not famous, yet she has every quality that we admire in famous women. She has only a limited education, yet she has taught me more about life and how to face it bravely than all my teachers combined.

She unselfishly sacrifices that my desires may be realised. She suffers sympathetically and watches anxiously over me when I am in pain. She overlooks my faults and forgives my mistakes, and lifts me up when others would crush me down.

Though tears she has shed for me have slowly faded the blue in her eyes, yet tears can never efface the love light reflected in them. The silver in her hair stands as an honorary monument to remind me of struggles she has borne patiently along life's way.

To her I can pour out my sorrows, and she will share my burdens; my joys, and she will share my happiness; my confidences, and she will not betray my trust.

She is a true friend, and more. She is my mother, a noble woman whose soul is all that God meant a soul to be.





## CHILDREN'S CORNER

### LITTLE BOB'S WAY

**D**EAR me," said Aunt Penelope sharply, "is *this* Bob, this little boy all smiles?" and she frowned down upon the small, cheerful face with quite an angry glare of disapproval.

The boy trembled a little, for he had never seen Aunt Penelope before, and she did look so severe and seemed to think there was something very horrid about him, by the way she eyed little Bob.

"Why, yes," he said, "I'm Bob, auntie, right enough, and, please, I'm not naughty, am I?"

The lady gave a little sniff. "I suppose not, child. I don't expect you mean any harm, but really, what with your dear father just gone off to the war, and your poor mother so ill with fretting, that I've had to come to look after things for her—well, I can't say I thought to see a boy so—so jolly!" and she sniffed again.

Poor Bob stared up at her in surprise, his sweet little face growing sober. Then he smiled again, and opened his big eyes very widely.

"Oh," he cried, "of course, you don't understand. You see, it's my way of helping, dad says!"

Before she could ask what he meant, the door opened, and Bob's mother came in, and Aunt Penelope hurried forward to kiss her pale, sad young sister. Then in ran two little girls, who began to cry, "We want our daddy," which started their mother's tears, and Aunt Penelope had plenty of sad looks and so many sobs, she hardly knew what to say or do!

It was Bob who pulled the weeping twins away from the weeping mother, and whispered excitedly about a lovely white mouse in a dear little cage someone had given him, but they should have it.

And then, as they clapped their hands and rushed off to see it, little Bob crept close to his mother, and lifting a bright little face to hers whispered happily, "Let's think of daddy coming home, mother!" and

his gentle mother smiled through her tears, and patted his cheek, while her poor eyes shone at the mere thought.

"Hum," grunted the elderly aunt, as Bobby ran after his sisters, "certainly Bob is a cheerful young man."

"That's little Bob's way," said her sister. "He's always cheerful, always a smile!"

Ah, mother did not know when a certain small boy used to snuggle under the bed-clothes, and, holding them very tightly over his bright brown head, would shed bitter tears and plead with Jesus to keep him daddy's own cheerful boy, so that he might help to comfort poor mother, who felt so weak and ill.

And Jesus never failed to hear little Bob, and sent him to sleep with a smile on his lips and the thought in his heart he was helping daddy.

"Bob's way" was a good one, and very soon even Aunt Penelope found it so, for a bright look and a pleasant word make sunshine wherever they are.

But only Jesus knew what a brave fight was being fought by the child and how he longed at times to give way to his grief over daddy's absence and daddy's danger.

When at last the war was over and father *did* come home safe and sound, can you imagine little Bob's smiles then? And oh, how sweet it was to be held in father's strong arms, and to hear him say, "My own brave, cheerful boy!" And then daddy said these lines, which Bob never forgot:—

"Not every fight is fought in war—  
With pistol, sword, or gun—  
Some bigger fights are fought at home  
And with God's help are won!  
And he who conquers thought of self  
Has gained a mighty prize,  
For he has won approval in  
Our heavenly Captain's eyes."

And Bob's father explained to his dear little son how faithful he had been in God's sight by not giving way to his own feelings, but for the sake of others keeping a bright face and

cheerful manner, while even stern auntie joined in, saying, "Bob's way, I see now, is the dearest and best of ways, and I was a silly old woman to ever fancy anything else. God bless him!"—*Exchange.*

### Just What You Make It

THIS old world is what you make it,  
So the poets often say;  
Never, never growl and grumble,  
You can have things just your way.  
When you get up in the morning  
With a smile that's bright and gay,  
You'll find everyone around you  
Feeling just the same glad way.

But a child who's always frowning,  
No one ever likes to see.  
When you scowl, you'll soon discover  
Many others follow thee.  
So 'tis best to have a good world,  
Full of smiles and song and praise.  
Let us all, then, keep on trying  
To fill our life with smiling days.

—Leona I. Coddington.

### Duty Before Pleasure

**I**T was summer, and the weather was delightful. The children wanted to go out and pick berries. There were plenty ripe on the hill-side.

"Let's do our lessons first," said Mattie; "'Duty before pleasure' is mamma's rule. Then we shall have nothing to worry us, and we'll have a better time."

"Oh, no, do let's go now; we can study this afternoon!" coaxed Sadie.

"But we shall feel hot and tired then, and not a bit like studying; let's get our lessons done now, while we feel bright."

"Yes, we'd better," said little Lottie. "Mattie knows the good way."

And so she did. Mattie was the eldest, and always tried to do right and to lead her little sisters in the right way.

"She's such a dear child; she helps me so much with the others," her mother often said.

Sadie was at last persuaded, and they took their books and slates out into the garden and sat under a tree. There they studied till their lessons were all learned. Then they went out and had a nice time. They brought home a good basket of blackberries, and felt very happy.

"Mother's rule is a good rule, I am sure," said Sadie in the evening. "I am glad I haven't any lessons to learn now, I'm so sleepy."

"'Duty before pleasure'; I'll always remember that," said Lottie.—*Selected.*



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## Around the World

THE late Dr. Nansen's famous arctic ship, *Fram*, is to have a permanent home on the Norwegian seashore.

M. Bjarne Toien has won the prize offered for the best design for a "house" to shelter the vessel. It is a triangular building having a wall of glass facing the sea.

"That will enable the old ship to look out on the waters she has sailed so long," says the architect.

A SCHOOL for beggars, at which 100 small boys "studied" the finer points of the art, has been discovered by the police in Cairo. It was revealed when a ten-year-old boy, who had been missing from his family for several weeks, was arrested for begging.

When the police raided the place they arrested the "Professor of Begging" and more than 100 children. It is estimated that the boys, most of whom have been anxiously sought by their parents, collected a total of £10 a day.

SWIMMING is taught by telephone in a method recently devised by an instructor in San Francisco. Wearing waterproof headphones, the pupil swims at the end of a trailing cable connecting the phones with a mouthpiece in the hands of the coach.

In this way, he is able to correct mistakes in timing and in execution of the strokes at the moment they occur, instead of waiting until the novice has left the pool.

A small battery carried in the hand of the instructor provides all of the current that is needed to operate the telephone.

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REGULAR air Pullman service is soon to be inaugurated on the American Airways lines between Dallas and Los Angeles. Each plane on this run will be equipped with fourteen berths, for the accommodation of night passengers.

EXPERIMENTS are being made by the German State Railways with a new locomotive which is capable of 105 miles an hour. All parts of the engine have been very carefully streamlined, including the wheels, which are encased in aprons.

Experiments made with models by the Berlin University of Technology have shown that 500 to 700 horse-power is saved by the new design.

AN instrument to guard an airman against the danger of running aground in fog, by telling him how far he is from the ground, has been invented by Lieutenant Leo. P. Dolsasso, of the United States Naval Reserve.

It is a new type of altimeter which gives a continuous succession of red flashes, each marking on a dial the exact height of the aeroplane from the earth at the moment of observation.

THE Library of Congress, besides having the largest collection of books and manuscripts in the United States, has an added treasure in over one million films of books and manuscripts which it has not been able to procure in the original.

These films, which are on moving-picture reels, are thrown on a screen by a device much like the old lantern slide.

Most of these films were made in libraries of Europe during the past two years, and it is expected that they will be of great value to scholars who, in their research, wish to consult European authorities, but cannot travel abroad.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA paused recently to do honour to the memory of the unassuming little woman who gave to the Golden State the industry which has since proved one of its greatest sources of wealth, the raising of navel oranges.

Mrs. Eliza Tibbets planted, sixty-one years ago, at her home in Riverside, two navel orange-trees, which had been sent to the United States by a missionary in Bahia, Brazil, and which she had secured through a friend in the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Carefully Mrs. Tibbets nursed these little saplings, using dish-water to keep the ground around them moist when a dry season made water scarce.

After three years of growing, these trees started to bear, and the luscious seedless fruit which they yielded far surpassed the product of other orange-trees which had previously been planted in California.

Nurserymen eagerly sought buds from Mrs. Tibbets's trees, and now, from that small beginning, groves of navel orange-trees cover some 100,000 acres, under California's sunshine, and last year the total crop amounted to more than 14,500,000 cases of fruit.

One of the parent trees is still producing a normal crop. In 1902 it was moved from the spot where it had originally been planted, and put in a small park, where a bronze tablet close beside it tells its interesting history.



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TEA! COFFEE! It is impossible to compute the mischief these so-called beverages work upon the national nerve! Thousands of men and women owe increasing nerve irritation to the all too customary "cup of tea," the "cup of coffee," taken how many times in twenty-four hours!

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