

# SIGNS of the TIMES

Volume 58, Number 20

Price 1d.

Warburton, Victoria, May 17, 1943

## A Theory that Dethrones GOD

H. F. DE'ATH

SOME time ago W. J. Brown, General Secretary of the British Civil Servants' Clerical Association, gave a very remarkable and significant broadcast to B.B.C. Home Service listeners, on the origin and development of Nazism and like movements in Europe.

These sinister modern movements, he told us boldly, grew out of the idea of a "mechanistic universe"—a universe governed by what men call natural law, which is a blind force based on the survival of the fittest.

Of course this idea, as Mr. Brown pointed out, is by no means new. On the contrary, it is as old as the hills, and is essentially pagan. But Charles Darwin, by the publication of his book, "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," in 1859, not only revived this ancient theory of the universe, but also laid the foundation of the modern and so-called scientific theory of evolution, so universally held today.

To the ordinary mind, the reasoning of Darwin and his contemporary exponent of the hypothesis of natural selection, Alfred Russel Wallace, is so tortuous and involved as to leave one in a perfect maze of scientific jargon and human speculation. So the British Encyclopædia has tried to put the theory more simply, as it relates to man and his ancestry. But even this attempt leaves something to be desired; so we have summarized the matter as follows:—

The fact that man has a backbone, a brain and nervous system, a heart and blood-vessels, digestive and other systems of organs almost identical with those of animals, birds, reptiles, and fishes, shows that man, with all these, sprang from the same common ancestors, who were probably half fish and half animal.

That, in a nutshell, is the theory. Such a conclusion from such a premise is totally unwarranted; the theory is fantastic, and the reasoning on which it is based specious and unsound. We positively reject the conclusion that because man is physiologically and substantially similar

to the lower animals he and they must have had the same common ancestors.

That it does prove that both animals and man had the same common Creator is a far more logical and consistent conclusion, which we heartily endorse.

After all, evolution is but a theory, and neither Darwin nor Wallace claimed any more for it. Succeeding generations, however, have presumptuously exalted it into a "proven fact," which it certainly is not.

Let us glance briefly at the Victorian age in which this astounding theory took root. It was essentially a religious age. The Christian religion was far more firmly believed then than it is today. That religion, in common with Judaism, has always stood solidly for a universe created and upheld by an all-wise, all-powerful Creator, who was at the same time operating with the universal Father of all mankind.

So when the theory of evolution was launched upon them, in its new "scientific" dress, many able Victorian stalwarts of the Christian religion opposed it stoutly, both in Britain and in America. They were not slow to see that it struck at the very root of the Christian faith and teaching. Men like W. E. Gladstone, the grand old man of that age, were severely criticized for refusing outright to accept the so-called "findings of science." Of him Lord Morley declared, "He locked himself up in the citadel of tradition." If John Morley had said that William Gladstone had locked himself up in the citadel of truth, he would have been nearer the mark.

Today there are scientists of the highest repute who reject, lock, stock, and barrel, the theory of man's origin, as held by evolutionists. They are for the most part Christian men who are jealous for the faith, as well as eminent scientists. These are bravely carrying on the

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Petrol buses parked in one of London's bombed sites. The first World War and the terrible war now raging were the result of teachings and beliefs completely out of harmony with God's Word, the Bible.





battle so nobly waged by Gladstone in England, and William Jennings Bryan, the able American, in the United States. All praise to such men who see clearly the implications of this impious theory.

The German people swallowed the idea most greedily, and have since carried it to its logical conclusion. Their doctrine that "might is right" is the natural outcome of the belief that man is but a transformed ape who has fought his bloody way upward by striking down weaker opponents that lay across his path to power and dominion.

Mr. Brown courageously admitted in his broadcast that this ignoble theory was a root cause of the present degenerate state of our war-torn world, and he urged that we get back to the primitive faith in God, in the righteousness of His law, and in the gospel of Jesus, His Son, as found between the lids of the Bible.

One of the greatest tragedies of the age has been the supine acquiescence of organized religion in the evolutionary theories of Darwin and Wallace. That this fatal surrender to a pagan theory has lamentably weakened the churches goes without saying. It was, in the very nature of things, bound to do so. If man has fought his way up from the primeval slime, through reptile, fish, animal, and ape, to his present status, what becomes of the fall of man from primeval perfection in the beginning? If there was no fall, but only a steady evolutionary process of development, based on the survival of the fittest, what need is there of the gospel of regeneration as taught by Christ and His apostles? If there is no law but that of the jungle, what becomes of the Ten Commandments as the standard of human conduct? These questions are not answered by miserable and futile attempts of theologians to adapt the evolutionary idea of the universe to the teachings of the Christian religion.

Whatever plausible excuses organized religion may offer for its acceptance of the theories of Darwin and Wallace, the fact remains that those theories cannot possibly be reconciled with the majestic simplicity of the opening words of the Bible: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Much less can they be reconciled to the words of the fourth commandment: "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is." Ex. 20: 11. Back to God and the Bible we must go, urged Mr. Brown, in his remarkable broadcast, if we would visualize a better world, and build here a solid foundation for human society.

Human effort and human enterprise are futile and destructive unless linked up with the law of God and Christian faith. Mr. Brown, in concluding his broadcast, solemnly and impressively reminded his hearers, in the words of Holy Writ: "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." Ps. 127: 1.

OUR mission to the world is not to serve or please ourselves; we are to glorify God by co-operating with Him to save sinners. We are to ask blessings from God that we may communicate to others. The capacity for receiving is preserved only by imparting. We cannot continue to receive heavenly treasure without communicating to those around us.—"Christ's Object Lessons," pages 142, 143.

## For Doubters Only

ELTON A. JONES

THE habitual doubter is rarely a happy person. There is something about the doubting process that subtracts from life the elements that are essential to happiness. For instance, doubts in social life lead to mistrust; mistrust, to loss of confidence; loss of confidence, to jealousy; and jealousy often winds up in the divorce court.

In the realm of religion, doubts persisted in are peculiarly corrosive. I

### If the "Signs" Should Come to You Unexpectedly---

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•If for any reason you should prefer not to accept, would you kindly advise the Publishers by letter. The wishes of all are respected.

do not refer, of course, to honest questioning as to whether this or that be true, for that is commendable. The doubts I am thinking about are of a different sort—resulting in the consideration of all questions with an attitude of disbelief which is little short of scepticism.

There are some who doubt the inspiration of the Bible. But it speaks eloquently for the Book of books that in spite of all criticism it is enjoying a steadily increasing circulation and is beloved of millions in all the world.

Some doubt the divine origin of Jesus Christ. But that He lived amongst men, was put to death, and was raised from the dead on the third day are facts attested by history. His life of only thirty-odd years is further proved by its influence on the hearts of millions of His followers—influenced as they never could have been by a mythical character. Every converted person—every man and every woman

saved from sin today—is living evidence of His continued life.

But still the one who prefers to doubt can find a peg to hang his doubts upon. It has always been so. Always will it be so. The Master does not take from us the ability to doubt. But He does give us ample evidence to dissolve our doubts.

Some have been left in wonder that this is so. But let us not forget that we were made free moral agents—and such we shall always be. It is of little use for us to say to Him, "Remove my doubts, then I'll believe!"

What would you think of one who would go to a doctor with a broken arm and say, "Remove the pain; then you may do as you wish with my arm"? The doctor would justifiably exclaim: "Foolishness! Let me set the bone, and the pain will disappear of itself."

So it is with these spiritual doubts. Carefully, honestly, examine the evidence, keeping the mind ready to receive the testimony of truth. First get right with God, then all doubts will vanish. Accept the divine invitation, "Come now, and let us reason"—with a mind broad enough to see, and heart soft enough to receive the evidence on God's side; and doubts will no more exist.

### The Soul's Final Ruin

A GENTLEMAN from New York met in the South a lady of wealth and beauty, and married her. She had been brought up a Christian girl, but when she found herself in the circles of wealth and fashion in New York City she gave way to the temptations which too often prove ruinous to young people in such situations. Dinners, receptions, balls, the opera, were the order not of one day, but of many days. Her whole life was a whirl of gaiety and pleasure. Once, when returning from a trip to California, the train on which she rode was wrecked, and she was among the dangerously wounded. She was carried into the nearest railway station, and laid upon the floor. She was told that she had only an hour to live. She was anxious to get back home, but that was impossible. "Only an hour to live! Is that all, doctor?" she piteously asked. "That is all," he replied.

Then she gave way to the saddest cries the doctor had ever heard. "I have spent my money so foolishly. I might have done so much good with it. But I've done nothing but lead the fashion. And now it is too late!" The cry of a lost soul bewailing the irreparable past.—Selected.

THE presence of even a small quantity of alcohol in the system helps to poison the cells.—David Barcroft, M.D., Ch.B.

WITH the war and without vodka Russia is more prosperous than with vodka and without the war.—M. Kharitonoff, Controller of the Russian Treasury.

### Faith's Prayer

ROBERT HARE

Courage to face the storm, when all is dark,  
To rise above the gloom, when all is wild,  
To grasp the Hand unseen, when earth gives way,  
Knowing Jehovah loves His child.

Patience to tread the way, thorn-strewn,  
Alone,  
To hope when hope's last sun has set in grief,  
To climb the steep when storms above the hill  
Forbid the promise of relief.

Content to be whatever love would plan,  
To do the task His wisdom may assign,  
To hasten where His footprints mark the way,  
At last to meet with the Divine.

Thus on I press, forgetful of the way,  
Forgetful, too, of all that lies before:  
He leads, and in His guidance I shall find  
The path to life for evermore.

Some day above the storm I'll read His will:  
Some morn beyond the gloom, in prospect bright,  
Determine that the thorn-strewn way was best,  
And see His hidden plans were right.



# NOTE and COMMENT

Current Topics Reviewed



## A "NEW" GOSPEL

•THAT there is a great gulf fixed between the gospel of Jesus as set forth in the New Testament and the gospel preached by some who call themselves Christian preachers, is made evident by a few extracts which have come to our notice. These extracts were taken from a recently published book, "A Faith to Affirm," written by James Gordon Gilkey, famous author and Congregationalist preacher.

His beliefs concerning the gospel, Jesus Christ, the sin problem, and the second coming of Christ are understandable only when we realize his attitude to the Bible. "To us," he says, "the Bible seems a collection of ancient religious writings which are accurate in some of their statements and inaccurate in others, and in studying the Bible we feel we should apply to each of its assertions the familiar tests of historical and scientific probability."

Concerning his "new gospel" he says: "We propose to take from the Christianity of the past the elements which seem of abiding value, combine with them the religious convictions and the ethical insights which have emerged during recent times, and from this composite material shape a new formulation of the Christian message. We admit frankly that our gospel is not the 'old gospel,' or even a modified version of the old gospel which is now proclaimed in conservative pulpits. Ours is, we confess, a 'new gospel.'"

To him Jesus Christ is "a human being around whom devoted followers gradually wove glittering garments of divinity. This process of deifying a great leader has gone on in every land and every century. . . . The story of His miraculous birth was a legend

which sprang up after His death." "We believe that He was born in the normal way, and that He faced the problems and the difficulties of life with no secret reinforcements of miraculous power. We believe that His greatest achievement was not to die on the cross, but to live bravely and teach His fellow men a new and nobler way of life."

Human wickedness he ascribes to man's animal ancestry: "The theory of wrongdoing which grew out of the belief in the infallibility of the Bible has collapsed. . . . We now realize that human beings trace their ancestry back through uncounted centuries of human life to still more numerous centuries of animal life. Behind each one of us stands not only a host of human forebears but also a much larger throng of animal forebears. . . . There is no such creature as the devil; there never was such a creature. Human beings do wrong because they have drawn from the ape and the tiger of long ago immensely powerful impulses. . . . The best place in which to study the sources of human wickedness is not a theological library filled with Biblical commentaries, but a menagerie filled with wild animals."

Having accepted the teachings of evolution, he naturally finds it impossible to believe in the second coming of Christ as brought to light in the Bible. He says: "Today the ancient belief that Jesus will reappear in the sky, inaugurate a dramatic world judgment, sentence Satan and the demons to hell, and lead the angels and the Christians into Paradise, has dwindled from a universally accepted and enormously influential Christian conviction to the esoteric doctrine of a minority. Once a modern man accepts what historians tell him about the age of the universe, and once he

accepts what scientists tell him about the nature of the evolutionary process, he cannot believe that there will ever be any such spectacular wind-up of the world's affairs as the one which the early Christians believed would presently take place."

The modernists represented by this man have rejected the absolute truth of divine revelation, and in its place have accepted man-made theories, theories that conflict with one another, and give no logical explanation of man's origin and early history. The wonder is that having rejected such vital doctrines as the divinity of Christ, His vicarious sacrifice, creation by a direct act of God, the fall of man, the judgment of the wicked, and the second coming of Christ, he should still claim to be Christian. No wonder he claims that his gospel is a "new gospel"!

But Christians need not be deceived by such teachings. They were warned against receiving another gospel in these words of Paul: "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." Gal. 1: 8. H.



## CALL FOR REVIVAL OF OLD RELIGION

•LEADING men in every walk of life recognize the need of a revival of the religion that has power to change a man's life, a religion for which he would be willing to sacrifice material gain. A call for such a religion has appeared in the *Wall Street Journal*, famous finance magazine, in these words:—

"What America needs more than railway extension, Western irrigation, a low tariff, a bigger cotton crop, or a larger wheat crop, is a revival of religion—the kind that father and mother used to have; a religion that counted it good business to take time for family worship each morning right in the middle of wheat harvest; a religion that permitted them to quit work a half hour earlier on Wednesday, so that the whole family could get ready to go to prayer-meeting."

Thus there are shrewd business men who recognize that with all its phenomenal material prosperity and scientific progress, the modern world is poorer because it has forsaken the standards and practices that go with true religion. The high cost of crime and its wastage of young lives, the sharp and unjust practices common in the business world, and the shameless selfishness of a large part of the community, all testify to the material loss that accompanies a turning from religion. It is as Christians show the excellency of their faith by lives of transparent honesty, unswerving integrity, and warm, loving service that others will be led to serve the Christ they serve. It is as the principles of Christ are carried into the home and the business life that they become irresistible in their appeal. H.

"HANG in memory's hall the precious words of Christ. They are to be valued far above gold or silver."



United States sailors getting information from a London policeman.



# Evolution Theory Has Never Been Proved



**G**EORGE MCCREADY PRICE, M.A., the geologist, and author of "The New Geology, a Text-book for Colleges," "The Phantom of Organic Evolution," "The Geological-Ages Hoax," "A History of Some Scientific Blunders," and other works, declares in his book, "The Predicament of Evolution":—

"I have among my personal acquaintances many highly trained scientists, men who stand at the head of departments in well-recognized colleges and universities, who have definitely outgrown the older views on these subjects [evolution] that they once held, or that were taught them when they themselves were students. And these men have outgrown the evolution theory because they have learned of scientific facts, important facts, facts that one can see and measure and photograph, facts that, so far as they are concerned, make any further belief in organic evolution appear like mere superstition."—Page 94.

In the year 1859, Charles Darwin published his book, "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection." Darwin assumed the evolution theory to be true, and thought that "natural selection" explained the mode of evolution. In the latter part of the nineteenth century belief in evolution grew by leaps and bounds, and as it grew, the truth of creation by God as found in the Book of Genesis was relegated to the background and regarded as error and superstition.

But with the later discovery of scientific facts, "natural selection" has fallen into disrepute, and it has been becoming more and more evident that not only is there no proof whatsoever for the theory of evolution, but the theory is out of harmony with ascertained scientific facts.

A well-known and gifted barrister (used to weighing evidence), who had once believed in evolution, but gave the theory up when scientific facts came under his notice and convinced him the theory is wrong, writes as follows:—

"As regards 'evidence' in support of the theory, there is none that would be admitted in any court of law. It rests wholly upon unprovable assumptions, and upon highly speculative and far-fetched inferences. The evidence against it is abundant and convincing; and while the subject is so vast and complex that we can present, in an article like this, only a small part of the counterproof, yet we can give all that is needed in order to show that the theory is not only unsupported by proof, but is opposed both to the facts of science and to statements of Holy Scripture."—"Evolution at the Bar," page 7.

He also says:—

"Furthermore, the scientist and philosopher have no facts upon which to base their conclusions except such as are matters of common knowledge, or are accessible to all men through textbooks and cyclopædias. We fully con-

cede to experts their special competence in investigating, clarifying, and setting forth the facts; but, in the all-important matter of drawing conclusions from those facts, the expert has no greater ability than the ordinary persons, of whom juries—which in common-law cases are the sole judges of the facts—are composed."—*Id.*, page 8.

In his book, "Evolution Contrasted with Scripture Truth," W. Bell Dawson, M.A., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (Gold Medallist in Geology, McGill University; Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada; Laureate of the Academy of Sciences, Paris), defines "evolution" as follows:—

"Evolution includes the development of all things from one primal substance, the change of one creature into another of a totally different kind, and finally the development of man from the animals."—Page 8.

He further says, in making clear the present situation:—

"It is now very generally acknowledged by evolutionists that the three causes for the development of a new species as set forth by Darwin, are quite inadequate to produce the result."

He further says:—

"The change of view since Darwin's time is thus summed up by Dr. H. F. Osborn: 'Between the appearance of the "Origin of Species" in 1859 and the present time, there have been great waves of faith in one explanation and then another; each of these waves of confidence has ended in disappointment, until finally we have reached a stage of very general scepticism.'"

Dr. William Bateson, the biologist, was one of the greatest of British scientists, and a great authority on Mendel's laws. Says Dr. W. Bell Dawson:

"At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1921, the present attitude of scientists toward Darwinism was thus stated by Dr. William Bateson, the eminent biologist of Cambridge: 'It is impossible for scientists longer to agree with Darwin's theory of the origin of species. No explanation whatever, after forty years, no evidence, has been discovered to verify his genesis of species. . . . The origin and nature of species remains utterly mysterious. We no longer feel as we used to do, that the process of variation, now contemporaneously occurring, is the beginning of a work which needs merely the element of time for its completion; for even time cannot complete that which has not yet begun.'"

In his address delivered to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, December 28, 1921, Professor Bateson also said:—

"Discussions of evolution came to an end primarily because it was obvious that no progress was being made. . . . When students of other sciences ask us what is now currently believed about the origin of species, we have no clear answer to give. Faith has given place to agnosticism. . . .

"Biological science has returned to its rightful place, investigation of the structure and properties of the concrete and visible world. We cannot see how the differentiation into species came about. Variation of many kinds, often considerable, we daily witness, but no origin of species. . . .

"I have put before you very frankly the considerations which have made us agnostic as to the actual mode and processes of evolution. When such confessions are made, the enemies of science see their chance. . . . Let us then proclaim in precise and unmistakable language that our faith in evolution is unshaken."—*Science*, Vol. LV, page 55.

There is, as Professor Bateson said, plenty of variation, but no origin of species. There are plenty of varieties of dogs, sheep, cattle, etc., but we do not find one species changing into another. All the varieties still remain dogs, sheep, catt's, etc.

After showing that there was no proof at all for evolution, Professor Bateson said that they must hold by "faith" to evolution. There are abundant proofs that the Bible is true, and we much prefer to believe in God and the Bible.

Commenting on Dr. Bateson's words, quoted above, Louis Trenchard More, Professor of Physics in the University of Cincinnati and author of "The Limitations of Science," says in his book, "The Dogma of Evolution" (Princeton University Press):—

"Is it astonishing that a revolt occurs when the prop to our faith is thus knocked out? It cannot reassure us to have Professor Bateson tell us, at the close of his address, to be of good cheer because the mystery may be solved tomorrow; we cannot forget that, after sixty years of diligent search to clear this mystery of the origin of species and of the method of their variations, he confesses that not even a beginning has been made."—Page 29.

Professor L. T. More is very scathing regarding the way the Darwinians propagated the theory of evolution. He says:—

"With what is now known to have been a pitifully meagre supply of facts, observations, and experiments, the Darwinians preached the gospel of evolution as an established scientific law and crushed all opposition to natural selection by hurling the anathema that, if you did not believe, you were not fit to survive.

"Every trick of habit and every reminiscent thought was traced back to some mammalian or reptilian monster; even such insignificant facts as that the hair on a man's wrist lay in a certain direction were sufficient to link him with simian ancestry; and daily search was made for the 'missing link.'"—"Dogma of Evolution," page 21.

Harold C. Morton, M.A., Ph.D., gives in his book, "The Bankruptcy of Evolution," the names of a number of eminent scientists who did not believe in evolution. The names include Sir J.



William Dawson, the great geologist, and Mr. R. Etheridge, at one time collaborator with Huxley, and the Fossilologist to the British Geological Survey, and Assistant Curator at Kensington Museum.

Sir J. William Dawson said of the evolution theory:—

"It is one of the strangest phenomena of humanity; it is utterly destitute of proof."—*Story of the Earth and Man*, page 317.

And Mr. R. Etheridge said:—

"In all this great Museum there is not a particle of evidence of the transmutation of species. Nine-tenths of the talk of evolutionists is sheer nonsense, not founded on observation, and wholly unsupported by facts. This Museum is full of proofs of the utter falsity of their views."

That statement was made in answer to a question from Dr. George E. Post. See "The Other Side of Evolution," by Rev. A. Patterson, page 9.

Douglas Dewar is a well-known scientist. He has written twenty or more books on birds and animals. He was formerly an evolutionist, but in view of the numerous scientific facts that came to light he found that he honestly could not remain an evolutionist any longer. His book, "Difficulties of the Evolution Theory" (London: Edward Arnold & Co., 1931), is a very fine work. Mr. Dewar has more recently written another work, "More Difficulties of the Evolution Theory."

#### Absence of Evolution Proofs

The "missing link" is often mentioned, but there are really millions of missing links. There are great gaps between inorganic, or non-living, matter and plant life, and between plant and animal life. There are gaps between the vertebrates and invertebrates, between the mammals and other vertebrates, gaps between each of the two million or more distinct species, and the stupendous gap between man and the highest of the brutes.

Inorganic matter never becomes living matter. It is a scientific dictum that life cannot originate of itself, but must come from preceding life. The evolution theory cannot explain either matter or force, and is negated by the fact that life cannot originate of itself.

Again, if the evolution theory were true, one would see proofs of it everywhere. As one writer has well said:—

"If evolution were the law of progress of the universe, it is manifest that there would be no species or other lines of division. There would be only individual forms, shading imperceptibly one into another, each in the process of becoming something else, so that classification would be an impossibility."

But the great fact greets us on every side that species are permanent. One species does not change into another, and no proof has ever been found of one species changing into another. The Bible is true—each brings forth "after his kind." Gen. 1: 12, 21, 24, 25, etc.

To quote Dr. J. B. Warren, of the University of California:—

"If the theory of evolution be true, then, during the many thousands of years covered in whole or in part by present human knowledge, there would certainly be known at least a few instances of the evolution of one species from another. No such instance is known."

The name of Lord Kelvin is one of the greatest names in science. His intellect was masterly, and his life one "of unwearied industry, of universal honour." That world-famous scientist said:—

"I marvel at the undue haste with which teachers in our universities and preachers in our pulpits are restating truth in terms of evolution, while evolution itself remains an unproved hypothesis in the laboratories of science."

Lord Kelvin also declared that there is not a single ascertained fact of science that conflicts with any statement of the Bible.

When one hears some people wrongly saying that science has dis-

proved the Bible and religion, it is well to think of Lord Kelvin, the greatest of modern scientists, and remember that he would regard such a statement as ridiculous. For Lord Kelvin was a firm believer in the truth of Christianity, and declared that the greatest discovery he had ever made was that the Lord Jesus Christ was his personal Saviour.

We are afraid that the evolution theory is eagerly grasped at by men who do "not like to retain God in their knowledge" (Rom. 1: 28), but some day, at the judgment bar of God, men will fully realize their great folly in allowing a false and unproved theory to blind their eyes to the truths of the gospel and the need of salvation.

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## The Great Essential

ERNEST LLOYD

ACTIVE obedience to God's will is the great essential of life. "Fear God, and keep His commandments," wrote King Solomon, "for this is the whole duty of man." Eccl. 12: 13.

The mere possession of knowledge is not sufficient to ensure the peace and satisfaction that the human heart craves. The true Christian is that "faithful and wise servant" "whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing." God's Word makes it clear that obedience is superior to knowledge. "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them," declared the Lord Jesus.



### Music and Life

PEARL BRUNZEN ELLISON

#### Spring—Youth

Mine ear caught sounds of music  
Passing along one day;  
Dancing, laughing, bubbling,  
To me it seemed so gay.  
I wanted to interpret,  
So I slumbered into dreams:  
I saw a girl with poet's poise  
And hair alight with gleams;  
Youth was a-bubbling down the way,  
Pure as the morning mist,  
Fair as the pearly petalled flowers  
The early sun had kissed.

#### Autumn—Mellowing

The music changed: 'twas slower,  
There were no dancing feet;  
Instead, a grey-haired mother  
A-mellowing and sweet.  
A gossamer of greyneess  
Seemed to veil her lovely face,  
A story of some sorrow  
The notes were heard to trace,  
Deep and rich and vibrant  
Like a river on its way;  
Like the red and gold and russet  
Of a wondrous autumn day.

#### Age—Winter

He played the bars. How gentle,  
Like timid, tender rain;  
Staccato seemed to mingle  
With notes all fraught with pain.  
A dear old sainted lady  
With cap of snowy lace,  
And hair all rimed with winter snows  
Around a wrinkled face.  
He plays the Grand Finale;  
Triumphant notes arise,  
Born of the ageless Glory-Land  
Away beyond the skies.

•"Fear God, and keep  
His commandments"

There are many Christian people who readily admit the principles which our Lord laid down in His teachings, yet fail to live in harmony with them. They may know a great deal about the Bible, but its teachings have never been actively followed in their lives. They have failed to understand that it is not intellectual assent to truth that God desires, but obedience to His Word.

"Obedience is superior to knowledge," says G. Bainton, in "Thirty Thousand Thoughts." "Knowledge alone may be criminal. How vast the dishonour done to God, when with a knowledge of duty, with an acquaintance with the divine will, the man is neglectful of his privileges, and refuses the obedience which of right he owes to God! Will not such a one be accounted as a despiser of His authority and a rebel to His government? Will not the knowledge of the duty be an aggravation of the offence? Will not the knowing and the resolving make the neglect of duty the blacker crime?"

"To us who live in this age of intellectual refinement, in which the false show of mere worldly elegance makes us decent and amiable; to us who are so prone to use the Word of God for the accomplishment of our own selfish aims, how imperative that we should seek to establish that sympathy with the divine mind and heart, the very existence of which would impel us to fulfil the higher conditions of life! Not only must we know, but we must act, unless we would expose ourselves to the condemnation of an apostle, 'professing themselves to be wise, they became fools.'"

The true Christian makes it his meat and drink to do the will of God. "If any be a hearer of the Word, and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass: for he beholdeth himself, and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was." Will such a look secure for him a sight of the King in His beauty, or of the home He is preparing for those who love Him? Alas; he only looks; he does not act, and so he does not receive into his heart that divine power which alone can purify and rejoice his heart.

If ye know these things—His will, His teachings, His commandments—happy are ye if ye DO them.



# Darwin or Moses? . . . .

## Shadowy Speculation or Solid Fact?

E. E. WHITE, B.A., B.Sc.

IN the days of the great Victorian controversy between the scientists and the theologians as to the origin of man, many who had previously taken their stand on the record of the Bible were pushed back from their defences and compromised in a re-interpretation of the Mosaic record, in the light of the so-called "findings" of science. As the controversy went on the defenders of the undiluted Bible account became fewer and fewer, and many eminent names came to be quoted as supporters of a modification of Darwin's theory. But today there is urgent need of re-examining the whole idea that man is the final result of a long process of evolution from less developed creatures, for it now appears that the "evidence" is not so well proved as it was once taken to be.

For example, in the early stages of the controversy the theologians were fiercely rebuked for daring to trust to "faith" in an age of reason and keen scientific logic. But today we are asked by one of the most famous botanists, Dr. H. B. Scott, to accept the position: "Evolution remains—we cannot get away from it, even if we hold it only as an act of faith." After all, if the evolutionist needs to exercise faith in his theory, the fundamentalist must not be criticized for affirming his faith in God and the Bible.

The late Dr. Bateson of Cambridge similarly conceded the scanty nature of the evidence for evolution when he wrote: "Meanwhile, though our faith in evolution stands unshaken, we have no acceptable account of the origin of species." Dr. Bateson said this in the face of all the supposed evidence from the three sciences of embryology, comparative anatomy, and palaeontology.

### Evolution Still Unproved

There are still two insuperable obstacles for the evolutionist; namely, the fact of Mendelism and the fact of biogenesis. Our Lord once said in a different connection: "For every tree is known by his own fruit. For of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes." Luke 6: 44. Yet a belief in evolution requires us to assert that the different plants in existence today are all descendants of one common ancestor, some unicellular alga, perhaps, which had developed special organs in the course of the aeons as its needs changed.

Now while it is true that the flowers one gets from a packet of seeds of one variety are not identical in colour and size, yet it is true, and has been true in all man's history, that such flowers are true to type and do not change into flowers of a different kind.

This fact was stated long ago in the Book of Genesis by its inspired author, Moses, for in recording the law of creation and reproduction of spe-

cies, both animal and vegetable, he inserts the statement, "after his kind" or an equivalent one, no less than ten times.

The experience of any gardener or breeder of animals is a standing testimony to the truth of the age-old record given to us in the Book of Genesis. Species have continued and do continue to reproduce their own kind, and each springtime with its burst of new blossom and each autumn with its abundant fruits confirm the simple statement of Holy Writ.

The other insuperable obstacle—biogenesis—is likewise still an impassable barrier to those who wish to trace the development of man from the lower creatures. The evolutionary theory requires as a postulate that at some time the lowest forms of life sprang from some form of inorganic matter. But, unfortunately for the theory, a close study of the very lowest forms of life, like bacteria, has clearly shown that these, too, are the result of binary fission or splitting of previous bacteria. The precautions taken in every surgical operation, the methods of sterilizing, the success of bottling and canning, all depend on the fact that once all life is killed, no more will generate of its own accord. Compare the majestic account of the creation of man as given by Moses, which implicitly accepts the truth of biogenesis; man's life is given to him from a pre-existing Being, the Eternal God. "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." Gen. 2: 7.

### Creation Confirmed

There are two other facts, however, which at the same time present serious posers to evolutionists and also are explained by the Biblical record, namely the phenomena of radioactivity with which is linked the Law of Entropy, and the weekly cycle of seven days.

Radioactivity was eagerly pressed into service by the evolutionists to prove all sorts of things when first the phenomena of X- and other rays were discovered. But after serious consideration of all the facts that have now been discovered concerning radioactive materials in general, it is seen that there is not one single element of all the ninety known to the chemist that is building up its store of energy. All are breaking down into elements of lower atomic weight. This has led to the conception that is popular just now, namely of a universe running down and ultimately to pass into oblivion when the store of energy is dissipated and equilibrium is attained.

This continual using up of energy has long been known to philosophers as the Law of Entropy, but evolutionists' enthusiasts had brushed its implications aside in their zeal for a pet theory. To the scientist who had ban-

ished God from his thoughts the degradation of energy with its end in extinction was a gloomy prospect to be refuted by all possible means. The Christian, however, has no difficulty in accepting this scientific fact of entropy, because his hope lies beyond materialism. He believes God when He declares: "The heavens shall vanish away like smoke, and the earth shall wax old like a garment, and they that dwell therein shall die in like manner: but My salvation shall be for ever, and My righteousness shall not be abolished." Isa. 51: 6.

The second fact—the week of seven days—has taxed the skill of many aspiring researchers in finding some plausible solution outside the Bible. The week is common to both highly civilized and backward races; in both the Old and New Worlds, in the great continents and in the scattered isles of the South Seas. But no astronomical or terrestrial phenomena can be adduced to explain it. It is, as it were, artificial. The Encyclopædia Britannica faces the difficulty of explaining the origin of the week and admits that the Mosaic record provides the only plausible explanation. When we turn to the second chapter of Genesis we find that the weekly cycle, with its seventh-day rest, was instituted as a reminder that we did not evolve from lower forms of life, but that man was created by God and in His image, and that to Him our worship is due.

The evolutionists have no answer to these problems, and the harshness of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, which finds no place for the weak, the aged, the infirm, is self-condemnatory.

### Evolution Foretold by the Scriptures

It is most significant that this modern philosophical movement should have been foretold by the Apostle Peter (2 Peter 3: 4, 5), and that a challenging message opposing the doctrine in the latter days should have been foreseen by the Apostle John. Rev. 14: 6, 7. While many are pondering in their studies over some fossil as to the age of the rocks, others, inspired of God, are telling the good news of the Rock of Ages. While some are studying minutely the fascinating phenomena of life before birth, others are telling far and wide the sublime mysteries of the new birth of the Christian. Evolution is not a fact but an attempt at the explanation, unsatisfying at that, of certain phenomena of life. The Bible doctrine of creation is an explanation of the same phenomena with the authority of God's Word behind it, and which is in harmony with scientific facts, added to which is the comforting assurance of a new creation in a sinless world. As Sir William Dawson, the noted Canadian anthropologist, said: "I do not know anything about the origin of man except what I am told in the Scriptures—that God created him. I do not know anything more than that, and I do not know of anybody else who does."

"Yea, let God be true, but every man a liar." Rom. 3: 4.



## Controversy Between Christ and Satan

1. THIS great and long controversy between good and evil began in heaven between Michael and the dragon. Rev. 12: 7-9.

2. Michael is the archangel or "over-angel" (Danish translation). Rev. 12: 7; Jude 9. It is by the voice of the archangel that the dead are raised. 1 Thess. 4: 16. But it is the voice of Christ that raises the dead. John 5: 25. Therefore Michael, or the archangel, must be Christ. The word "Michael" means, "Who is like God." Christ is "the express image of His [the Father's] person." Heb. 1: 2.

3. The dragon is "the old serpent," "devil," or "Satan." Rev. 12: 7, 9. He is also called the adversary. 1 Peter 5: 8. The controversy in heaven began between Christ and Satan.

4. Satan was from the beginning a perfect and holy covering cherub, but a created being, and as such was subject to the law of his Creator. Eze. 28: 13-15; Isa. 14: 12.

5. As soon as Lucifer began to oppose the government of God in heaven, Christ and the loyal angels advised him to submit to God's government, in the hope of saving him; but he would not yield. Then followed the open rebellion, and his expulsion from heaven. Rev. 12: 7-9; 2 Peter 2: 4; Jude 6.

6. "Such efforts as infinite love and wisdom only could devise, were made to convince him of his error. His disaffection was proved to be without cause, and he was made to see what would be the result of persisting in revolt." "The time has come for a final decision; he must fully yield to the divine sovereignty, or place himself in open rebellion." "God permitted Satan to carry forward his work until the spirit of disaffection ripened into active revolt." ("Patriarchs and Prophets," pages 39, 41.) When Satan had taken that fatal step, then there was no chance for him to return.

7. Thus Satan lost the battle in his conflict with Christ in heaven.

8. Ever since his expulsion from heaven, Satan has been opposing the government of God, and, as a result, only sin—crimes and misery of every description—has been the fruit of his rebellion, all of which demonstrates that his effort to introduce a better government is a most miserable failure. See "Patriarchs and Prophets," pages 42, 43.

(Next study: "Christ and Satan at the Cross.")

THERE are certain conditions upon which we may expect that God will hear and answer our prayers. One of the first of these is that we feel our need of help from Him. He has promised, "I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground." Those who hunger and thirst after righteousness, who long after God, may be sure that they will be filled. The heart must be open to the Spirit's influence, or God's blessing cannot be received.—"Steps to Christ," page 95, pocket edition.

## A CORNER for



## the CHILDREN

### Charlotte Elliott's Conversion

A YOUNG girl came home one morning early from a ball. She threw aside her beautiful opera-cloak, and pulled up the blind to the morning sun. Then she paced the room restlessly. "Eighteen years of age, and weary!" She thought of the splendid ball, the merry music, the intoxicating dance; and she murmured, "What is it all to me, when my heart aches?"

Then she bowed her knee before her writing-table; took forth pen and paper, and with the golden sun kissing the cheeks of a new day, she wrote that immortal song, "Just as I am, without one plea."

Her brother was congratulated on one occasion for the splendid eloquence of his sermons. He said: "All the sermons I could preach in six lifetimes will never accomplish half the good done by that composition of my sister's."—Selected.

### A Happy-faced Boy

WHO does not like to see a happy-faced boy? There is, perhaps, nothing more beautiful in this world, unless it may be a happy-faced girl. Someone once was sitting behind a blackberry bush on a lovely spring day, quite out of sight, and saw a happy-faced boy, and he is described as follows:—

"Over the fence jumped a boy—a sweet, happy-faced boy of ten. I knew that he had come from the schoolhouse down the road, and was going to the spring which bubbled up under a rock in my meadow. He was eating his



### A Queer Boy

He doesn't like study, it "weakens his eyes." But the "right sort" of book will ensure a surprise: Let it be about Indians, pirates, or bears, And he's lost for the day to all mundane affairs; By sunlight or gaslight his vision is clear: Now isn't that queer?

At thought of an errand he's "tired as a hound," Very weary of life and "tramping around"; But if there's a band or a circus in sight, He will follow it gladly from morning till night.

The showman will capture him some day, I fear, For he is so queer.

If there's work in the garden, his head "aches to split," And his back is so lame that he can't dig a bit; But mention football, and he's cured very soon, And he'll dig for a rabbit the whole afternoon! Do you think he "plays possum"? He seems quite sincere; But— isn't it queer?

—Selected.

luncheon as he walked, had just put the last bit of bread into his mouth, and was looking rather eagerly, as though he enjoyed the prospect very much, at a slice of delicious-looking cake which he held in his hand.

"Just as he had opened his mouth to take the first bite, his eye fell upon a little pail under a tree not far from the blackberry bush. I had been looking at the pail, so I knew just what he saw—two slices of bread, that is all; and judging from the appearance of the owner of the pail, who had left it to go to the schoolhouse, that is all there ever was in it. Well, my boy looked at the bread, and then at the cake in his hand. 'He shall have half,' I heard him say, and he took hold of the cake as though to break it, then paused. 'Half is only a mouthful—he shall have it all'; then, stooping, he laid the delicious cake in the little pail, and, whistling softly, went on his way to the bubbling spring.

"Ah, no wonder that you are happy-faced, you noble, generous boy," I said, as I wiped away the tears, behind the friendly shelter of the blackberry bush."—Selected.

### Making God Hear

A VERY little girl said one day to her father: "Daddy, I have something I want to tell God. I want you to say it to Him for me."

"Why can't you tell Him yourself, little one?" said the father.

"Because I have such a little voice that I don't think I can make Him hear away up in heaven; but you have such a big, loud voice that He will be sure to hear you."

Then the father said: "God will hear a little child's prayer if she has a little weak voice, if she whispers, or if she only thinks the wish and does not say it in any words. If all the angels in heaven are singing, God will hear at the same time the prayer that the little child speaks in a low voice, or whispers, or even thinks."—Selected.

### CARRIED SUNSHINE

"You don't get much sunshine in here, do you?" said a gentle old lady as we entered the lift at the back of the big department store. "Only what folks like you bring in, ma'am," answered the lift man with instinctive courtesy. "Some folks carry enough sunshine 'round with 'em to light others up a bit."—Young People.

### AN EXAMPLE

"NELLIE, what do you do when you feel cross and naughty?" asked a lady of a little girl five years old.

"Shut my lips and my eyes tight, and think a little prayer to Jesus to come and make me feel right."

Nellie knows the way. Let all the Nellies and Freddie's and Willies try this way.—Selected.



# AROUND the WORLD

•THERE are 104 tin-can manufacturers in the United States. Their product consumes close to 3,000,000 tons of steel a year, 90 per cent of which goes into the 1,300,000,000 food cans America uses.

•A MACHINE for cutting off the hard, bitter tops of sugar beets is proving a timely invention in America, just when the labour shortage was making the old method of cutting them off by hand a near impossibility.

•THE United States Department of Labour employs 450 safety engineers, who in turn have trained 23,000 supervisors, as a part of a drive to reduce industrial accidents among the vast army mobilized for defence work.

•GOLD mining in the United States has been discontinued except as a by-product of other mines, in order to release workers, machinery, and explosives for mines producing much-needed copper, zinc, nickel, and other essential war metals.

•WARTIME operations in the Egyptian desert, particularly the destruction of scrub which held the soil in place, have increased the frequency of dust storms from a normal average of five a year to fifty-four for the year just past.

•It has been demonstrated that during a blackout the flame of a match can be seen at a distance of half a mile away. A lantern can be seen for a mile and a quarter; and an exposed window for twelve miles, from a plane.

•SCIENTISTS have broken down the various vegetable and animal fats into their constituent parts and are able to produce any sort of oil desired by the recombination of these parts, so that a shortage of one oil may be supplied by chemically processing another which is more plentiful.

•THE Chinese Government's ruling that only the husband is entitled to the rice allowance allotted to government workers when both husband and wife are so employed, has generated a storm of protest on the part of Chinese women. Out of the agitation has grown a permanent association dedicated to "the welfare and intellectual advancement of women workers."

•In the United States a new ointment base has been developed which is non-greasy and can be washed off with plain water. Experiments have revealed that the new base permits the medicines mixed with it to penetrate more readily the skin to which it is applied, thus making possible a lower concentration of the medicine. Furthermore, it allows the escape of heat or fluid discharge from the skin. The principal advantage of the new formula over other non-fat ointments which have been tried is that it does not react chemically with any of the medicines which have been combined with it. The ingredients of the base are cetyl alcohol, white wax, proyllen, glycol, sodiumlauryl sulphate, and water.

•AN automatic "pop out" raft for downed planes is the latest lifesaver for military pilots in America. Carried in a special compartment in the fuselage, the raft springs out as soon as the plane hits the water, inflating itself by means of an attached bottle of carbon dioxide.

•In the eleven months following Pearl Harbour 5,469 United States soldiers, sailors, and marines were reported killed. During the same period of time 42,000 workers in war production plants met death by accident.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge, with thanks, a money order for £10, received from J. J. C. as tithe; also 18s. tithe, and £9 2s. for the spread of the message, from S.D.A. Believer.

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Warburton, Victoria, Australia

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