

The Canadian WATCHMAN



The Indians of Peru lived in houses like this before Columbus discovered America. Most of us have read the story of Don Francisco Pizarro and the conquest of the Inca Empire. "Happy Flower" is said to be the only living direct descendant of the ancient Inca rulers of Peru. See also the comment on page 5.

The Crisis Will Bring the Man *See Page 6*

YOU ARE BEATEN

- When "If" controls your efforts.*
When you think you are a failure.
When you get discouraged and lose heart.
When you cease to stand up for your principles.
When you let up in your efforts to push ahead.
When you say "Yes" when you should say "No."
When you are a leaner, a follower, an imitator, a trailer.
When you throw up your hands and surrender to obstacles.
When you have no fixity of purpose, no one unwavering aim.
When you are pessimistic and have a wrong outlook on life.
When you don't demand the highest thing of which you are capable.
When you fail to stand by your proposition like the Rock of Gibraltar.
When you allow jealousy or envy to mar your life, to make you unhappy.
When you cease to do your best and are half satisfied with your second best.
When you go about showing dejection and despair in your face and bearing.
When you cease to work for a living, to strive, to struggle to get on in the world.
When you choose the lower, and the higher is possible. Not failure, but low aim is crime.
When you are not master of yourself, and let your animal appetites and passions rule you.
When you feel like a coward, a nobody, a down-and-outer, and give way to discouragement.
When you are afraid to step out of the crowd, to live your own life, to think your own thoughts.
When you cease to be a good citizen and neighbour, and to stand for something in your community.
When you can't stand up like a man and face the music, or take your medicine—Whatever it may be.
When you begin to say, "Oh, what's the use? The world is against me! A cruel fate is on my track!"
When you are making excuses for not standing up like a man when difficulties and obstacles confront you.

—O. S. M., in *Success*.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Is the World Round?

SILLY question? Of course it is. Men are encircling it by thousands in our day of increased knowledge and running to and fro. Also the Psalmist and Isaiah the Prophet both clearly indicate in their inspired writings that the spherical form of the earth was known in their day. Unquestionably God knew that the world was round when He made the Sabbath and gave it to man. At the same time that he made the Sabbath, God "made man upright," but the wise man says of man, that he has sought out many inventions (Eccl. 7:29). None of these inventions of man have been an improvement on God's wisdom. The counsel of the Lord shall stand in spite of men's devices. Prov. 19:21.

The perversity of sinful man is well illustrated by the remark of an eminent author that "in the beginning God made man in His own image, and man has returned the compliment ever since by making God in his." Certain it is that man's conception of God is as varied as the degree of his own enlightenment.

But if the world is round on Sabbath it is equally round on Sunday, the day that for some reason has slipped into the place of God's Sabbath. The reverence paid to Sunday by practically the whole modern Christian world

cannot be definitely traced to any command or practice of Christ or His apostles. Sunday was Baal's day and the most outstanding rival of the Sabbath of Jehovah in the days of ancient Israel. The *North British Review* rightly says, "Sunday was the wild solar holiday of all pagan times."

It is not our purpose to condemn those who conscientiously observe Sunday as the Sabbath or to require them to defend their practice. They may settle all that with God and we have no quarrel with our neighbours about it. Some of us consider it best to do just what the fourth commandment says whatever the consequences may be to our reputation or worldly prosperity. Such are perplexed when we are told that it is physically impossible to keep the definite seventh day on a round world at the same time that the same people are putting the pressure of civil law upon us to observe another but equally definite day on the same round world. Is it fair? Is it honest?

If God were wise in appointing a definite day, why not continue to observe the day of God's appointment? If it is not the definite seventh day that is enjoined in God's Sabbath law, is it not logical to admit that the keeping of one day in seven answers all the requirements in man's Sunday law? It is just as physically impossible to



PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG OF GERMANY
He is 78 years of age.

keep the same day for the Lord's day in Halifax and Vancouver as it is to keep it all around the world. The truth is that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of keeping either Sabbath or Sunday on a round world.

Theorists with a position to prove can sit down with pencil and paper and figure themselves into all sorts of difficulties and lose themselves in crossing the day line, but travellers experience no such difficulties. I asked an old sea captain about it, and he simply ridiculed the idea of getting lost or losing touch with time in the rest of the world by a circumnavigation of the globe. He said, "people who are afraid of getting lost or of losing time should stay at home where they are safe. Those who are in the habit of travelling have no difficulty at all."

Prophetic Symbols Applied to the Papacy

THIS number of the WATCHMAN contains the fourth and closing article of the series under the general head "The Ghost of the Caesars" by F. W. Stray. These studies are not in the nature of an attack on the Roman Catholic Church or the Pope. They endeavour to set forth the place of the Papacy, in the light of prophecy and history, as a factor in the development of human progress and world problems. It would be strange indeed if inspiration said nothing of an institution that has exercised and still exercises such potential power for peace or war, for weal or woe, over the most civilized nations of the earth. Of the continuance of this marvelous institution, the Papacy, Macaulay wrote:

"She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished in Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigour when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."—*Lord Macaulay in his Essay on Ranke's "History of the Popes of Rome."*

In the book of Daniel and in the Apocalypse nations and governments are referred to under the symbols of wild beasts, even as we speak of the British lion, the Russian bear, and the American eagle. No intelligent patriot resents such expressions. And in the same way the prophets refer to a church under the symbol



A street bank in Berlin. These booth banks are located in parks and public places for convenience in making change.

of a woman. In one chapter of the Apocalypse there is presented the symbol of a woman riding on a beast to indicate the combination of civil and religious functions in one institution, or in other words, a union of church and state. The application of the symbol beast to the papacy is not a term of contempt, but is merely a recognition of the claim of the Catholic Church to temporal as well as spiritual power.

If Mr. Stray is right in his interpretation of Bible prophecy we shall see the Papacy again exalted to a place of leadership in the political world, and with the consent of nations that have opposed such a move for many years. The setting of the argument presented is very modern, but the principles of exegesis are those employed by the founders of all the evangelical churches of Protestantism.

The WATCHMAN, while maintaining the fundamentals of evangelical faith, consistently defends the rights of Roman Catholics to their religious views and we have no sympathy with those who would rob any one of his civil rights,

or social standing, or who would handicap him because of his creed, in his efforts to make an honest living. Every one has a right to choose his own form of worship, providing he does not interfere with the equal rights of his neighbours. It is foolish and wicked to condemn a neighbour simply because he does not agree with us religiously. We can and should be good neighbours in spite of religious differences, and no man's religion can amount to much if it does not make him honest and willing to reach out a sympathetic, kind, and helpful hand to every neighbour in need, under the burdens and trials that are the common lot of all mankind in this world of sin.



The German Election

THE first news of the election of the Kaiser's aged field marshal, Von Hindenburg, as president of the German Republic succeeding the socialist, Ebert, was received with many expressions of disappointment, especially in allied countries. It was generally construed as a step backward toward the imperial militarism of pre-war Germany. The German election is, however, but another evidence that steps taken under the influence of war psychology are never entirely satisfactory in detail. There is no question but that the German people are as anxious as the people of any nation to avoid the dreadful burden of war preparation and war. But notwithstanding their suffering and defeat it is probable that their disappointment with the results of the war are not more keen than that of the people of the victorious allied nations.

In the United States, in Britain, in France, there has already been a decided swing away from the political situation in which they found themselves at the close of the war. Even Russia is slowly learning that war psychology is not fruitful of the most helpful and lasting political reforms.

Von Hindenburg may not be half as bad as he has been pictured. It is

true that he is in a way a symbol of the old military caste. It is also significant that he is practically the only one of the German war leaders to retain his popularity. A man who has retained the confidence of a great people suffering the smart of defeat, must have honesty and integrity. His election to the presidency at the age of 78 may be a political mistake. Time will tell. At any rate the German people have a right to settle their own internal problems in the way that seems best to them.



"Happy Flower"

WHEN the Spaniards took possession of South America they found in Peru a people in an advanced state of civilization which was ruthlessly destroyed by the invaders. The Incas built stone houses, wove cloth for garments and had settled political institutions. "Happy Flower" whose American name is A. V. Rosell, is said to be the only living direct descendant of the ruling family of the Inca Empire. He is shown with his model of an ancient Inca stone house which he made for the American Museum of Natural History. The Seventh-day Adventists have established very successful mission work among the Inca Indians high up on the Andes Mountains, in Peru and Bolivia. Especially has the work around Lake Titicaca attracted the attention of other mission boards operating in South America. These Inca Indians are very responsive to the gospel.



The office of the President in the German Executive mansion, formerly the palace of the Kaiser, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.

The Crisis Will Bring the Man

The Herald of a Better Day

"The world needs a Moses," said a great statesman recently. Bewildered men are looking for a superman to lead them out of war and chaos to peace and order. What are the chances of such a man coming on the stage of action in the near future?

by JOHN L. SHULER



HE unprecedented conditions that are now gripping our world indicate that we have come to a supreme hour of need in the earth's career. A distressed, distraught, disillusioned, war-torn world, staggering under a burden of debt, doubt and unbelief, divided by jealousies and hatred, wandering blindly in darkness, is crying for light and guidance. Our time calls loudly for a great master-builder, who can reconstruct the world in righteousness and peace, in security and prosperity.

The world's greatest thinkers recognize that we are living in the most dangerous time in the history of mankind. They are fearful of a collapse that will engulf civilization, unless there is a speedy improvement in existing conditions. In every department of life it is clearly manifest that we have come to the crisis of the ages.

Here are a few of the quotations from eminent thinkers that fill our most popular magazines:

"We are headed toward chaos. Wars and revolution menace Europe like angels of wrath. . . . We must wait and trust to the healing hand of time, aided by human wisdom, if any trace of that is left in the world."—*Guglielmo Ferrero, in the "Atlantic Monthly."*

"The nations have come to the brink of the precipice and the drop is long and straight."—*"Current Opinion."*

"The plain fact is that the world is threatened with a danger not dreamed of for fifteen centuries—not since the Roman Empire fell—the danger of the collapse of our civilization itself. It is time to be alarmed."—*Stephen Leacock, in "Collier's Weekly."*

War clouds will not clear off the horizon. There is such a general awakening among Oriental and Mohammedan peoples, with a

rising spirit of unrest against white domination and a growing anti-Caucasian sentiment, that many conservative minds fear a world conflict between the Occident and the Orient in the near future.

Europe, in its divided condition, with its international rivalries and disputes, is a gunpowder magazine liable to be touched off at any moment. The spark may be applied on the Rhine or on the Dardanelles. The best we can hope is that nobody will strike the match.

Turkey and Russia in the Near East, are political enigmas—precarious quantities in the balances of world peace. They may make unexpected moves that will precipitate a world war. Students of international affairs see in Russia and Turkey potential sources of danger of another world conflict. In their destiny is wrapped up the ever-present possibility of the sudden development of a dangerous vortex that may involve "all that is most powerful and civilized in Europe in a dangerous and calamitous contest."

One learned professor, who holds an acknowledged place among the world's greatest thinkers, affirms, "that the nations need a change of heart, and that unless the whole world order is affected by this change of heart, the whole world order is doomed."

Men are feeling the need of some power which will lift all political relationships out of the rut of selfishness and the mire of hatred into which they are fallen, and create the possibility of national and international fraternity. As one leading American statesman recently said, "the world needs another Moses to lead it out of the wilderness." Conditions today certainly call for a superior ruler who can regulate the control levers of the world's machinery in such a way that the nations will

be guided in the way of peace and safety.

The world is looking for some man of destiny, some mighty leader, to appear on the stage of action and lead mankind out of the gloom and despair that has settled upon the nations.

Where is the Superman?

In the past the call and need of the hour has been answered and met by the coming of the man. Where then, in this hour of the world's supreme crisis, is the man of destiny who can cope with the perilous situation of our time? Where is the supereminent mechanist, who can set the world's machinery right? Where is the master pilot, who can safely steer the ship of civilization into the harbour of peace and security?

The world is face to face with colossal, complex, diversified and multitudinous problems, be-

fore which the greatest minds stand appalled. These world problems, with their ten thousand conflicting interests, constitute an immense entanglement, a great Gordian knot, in which the threads of difficulty are so locked and interlocked that the fingers of human wisdom can never unravel them.

A leading American Congressman, in a speech in Congress, declared that the present situation is "without precedent in human experience." After pointing out the many dangers that threaten civilization, he asks, "Where is there a remedy?" He answers by saying, "There is none that mortal man can suggest, for the situation is absolutely unprecedented."

Statesmen Baffled

Frank Simonds, a publicist of international fame and author of a five-volume history of the World War, says of the European situation:



H. M. S. "Repulse", photographed at Portsmouth where she was overhauled in preparation for the trip of the Prince of Wales to Africa and South America. The Prince is getting a reputation as Britain's most efficient representative abroad.

"There is an unmistakable sense abroad that events have escaped the control of statesmen and of governments: that a certain sinister and overmastering fate seems to be blocking the feeble efforts at reintegration."

The problems of the world are crushing man to the ground. Economic situations, international difficulties, internal disorders, social revolutions, class strife, and innumerable like matters are but a few of the many problems that make the life of man an uncontrolled monster and government an uncertain and ineffective brake.

Many organizations have been formed for the purpose of remedying the world's maladies and alleviating the sufferings of the downtrodden, and they have accomplished much in the amelioration of human ills; but their grand objective has not been achieved and will never see ultimate attainment. At best, they can afford only temporary and partial relief. No permanency of righteous organization has ever been perfected by the mind of man.

Man cannot save himself. He can no more regenerate society than he can lift himself heavenward by tugging at his own bootstraps. He may evolve and formulate wise laws, good rules, and just agreements, which to some extent may relieve the world's troubles, but he is absolutely powerless to change the human heart, from which every form of evil springs. For this reason all human panaceas for the world's ills must fail of ultimate achievement.

God Has Another Moses

Men of the world recognize now that human wisdom and ability cannot save the world in this perilous hour. Deliverance must come from the Lord God, who made heaven and earth. The editor of one great daily says:

"It ought to be clear after the last ten years of international passion and human hate, which have threatened and still threaten what we call modern civilization, that not in worldly statesmanship, not in the learning of the



Their Majesties the King and Queen photographed at Calais on the way to Genoa where they embarked on the Royal Yacht for the Mediterranean cruise. They have now returned to London much improved in health by their trip.

schools, not in national might, nor in the power of wealth, but in the Spirit of the Lord of the universe is salvation to be found. Only He can command the winds and the waves, the moral earthquake shocks and convulsions that seem about to overwhelm us."

God has provided for this terrible hour of the world's needs. He has another Moses to send to this world. The great lawgiver himself predicted, "A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me: Him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever He shall say unto you." This promised leader is Jesus Christ. (Acts 3:20-22.) He is heaven's appointed leader and commander for the people. (Isa. 55:4.)

The Great Physician alone can heal the cancer of sin, which is eating out the very life of the world. The fulfilment of every need of humanity centres in Him. He is the hope of the world.

The relief of the present degradation and desolation of this world lies in the coming of this divinely appointed Ruler, to take the government upon His shoulder, to rule and reign in righteousness; for then, and not till then, will every world problem find its final solution. Whether men realize it or not, the coming of Jesus Christ is the only arrangement that can fulfil the world's needs. The essential step in the restoration of the dying world to life is the calling of the Great Physician from His office in heaven.

The Father has purposed to send Jesus Christ back to this earth as the great Restorer. (Acts 3:20, 21.) His return to earth is the necessary consummation of the divine program for "the restitution of all things." Nineteen hundred years ago the Father sent His blessed Son to this world, to live among men, to show them how to live, and then to die upon the cross to save them. We are now nearing the close of the Christian age, when the Father will send His Son back to earth the second time, to restore man to his primeval purity and perfection, and to bring the earth back to its original paradisiacal splendour.

There is a cherished expectation in the hearts of men that our splendid civilization of

the twentieth century will produce a sublime leader, who will solve its problems, heal its maladies, and lead mankind from this world of perplexity, distress, bankruptcy, uncertainty, disorder, strife, and hatred into a state of abiding peace, security, tranquillity, plenty, prosperity, and lasting love. All eyes are turned to look for the coming man. And who is the coming Man of Destiny, but the Man Christ Jesus, the desire of all ages, the anointed of the Lord, He who said just before His departure, "I will come again."?

His Coming is Near

We are glad to announce that the outcome of present conditions will be the coming of that sublime figure, the Desire of all nations, who will meet every need of humanity, and who will set the world right and keep it right. His coming will climax the desire of many ages. It was the hope of the prophets of God; it was the hope of the apostles of Christ; it is the only hope that can ever be consistently realized.

His coming will usher in the dawn of that better day for which all humanity is longing. It will bring the fulfilment of that age-long cherished dream of a golden era, when every trace of bondage and trouble will disappear, and mankind will be blest with universal and lasting peace and happiness. Thus understood, the doctrine of His advent will call forth a response from one of the most deep-seated and potent of human instincts.

Arrow Points

Don't have so many secrets that you can't keep the whole flock of them in your own pasture."

"When you kill time, remember it has no resurrection."

"You cannot hasten success by hurrying."

"Do you dare preach what you practise?"

"In the long run, every man has to depend on his own wind."

"While praying to be delivered from temptation, do not peep at it through your fingers."

"Patriotism is more than saluting the flag."



Her Majesty the Queen of Spain and her family. The heir apparent, Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, is seen at the back. Some day he may be Alfonso XIV.



COMPREHENDING the whole work of redemption, containing all the law and the gospel, enfolding the whole doctrine of God in His relation to man, reaching backward in its extended significance to the gates of Eden, and forward to the establishment of the eternal kingdom of righteousness, is one Name. That Name is Jesus.

In the Old Testament His name was "Jehovah", properly rendered "He who will be," rather than "I am that I am." This is the great Messianic name of the Old Testament, and there it identified the same divine Person who afterward appeared in the world's history under the name of Christ Jesus. He is the seed promised to our first parents, the Jehovah angel of the patriarchs, the Deliverer of His people, the Messiah of the Jews, the Redeemer of the world, the Lamb in the midst of the throne, the great High Priest standing before God, the Mediator between God and man, and the King on the holy hill of Zion.

From the very beginning He represented the expectation of the world, an expectation begun in the promise made to Eve. He was invoked by the patriarchs, affirmed and foretold by Moses, proclaimed by the prophets and realized in Jesus of Nazareth.

The Expectation of a Deliverer

The heart and inmost core of the testimony of the Holy Scriptures is the person of the Son of God. The ancient patriarchs looked with longing eyes for His coming to earth. The seers sang of Him, the prophets thrilled with the predictions of His coming, the psalmist heralded His coming with intense joy, the priests taught generation after generation the good news of His promised advent. Prophecies of Christ pervade the whole Old Testament.

The expectation of a Deliverer, which appears in the records of every ancient people, finds its source in the first great promise to Eve that her seed should bruise the serpent's head.

"And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." Gen. 3:15.

His Name and Its Meaning

CALL HIS NAME
JESUS!

*He Shall
Save His
People!*

by
CARLYLE B. HAYNES

Here is a striking picture of a human form planting his heel upon the head of a serpent to crush out its life, while the serpent wounds the heel that slays it.

The Deliverer is to be the Seed of the woman. It is significant that nothing is said about Him being the offspring of the man. This seed of the woman is to give a death blow to the tempter, Satan. But He is not to escape scathless. He will suffer while delivering mankind. "Thou shalt bruise His heel."

Jacob, before his death in Egypt, called his sons together and gave a forecast of their history. Of Judah he said:

"The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be." Gen. 49:10.

This has been accepted as a prophecy of the Messiah for long ages. The sceptre has departed from Judah long since. Judah has no longer a law-giver, a government, or a country. But these were not to pass until Shiloh should come. Then Shiloh, the Messiah, has come for the inspired prophecy cannot fail.

To Moses God spoke and said:

"The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken. I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass that whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him." Deut. 18:15, 18, 19.

Here is the prediction of a great prophet having a certain likeness to Moses, clothed with an unusual authority as the mouthpiece of God. To reject His words would bring the hearer into judgment. And this, declares the apostle Peter, was fulfilled in Christ:

"For Moses truly said unto the fathers, a prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you. And it shall come to pass, that every soul, which will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people. Yea, and all the prophets from Samuel and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these days." Acts 3:22-24.

To David God gave a view of Christ on the cross, and David wrote it down in the Psalm of

Sobs (Psalm 22). Here is portrayed a suffering victim; stripped of his raiment and partially nude, with the people looking on mocking and deriding as they pass by: His agony is attended with great thirst and even His cry on the cross was disclosed to David a thousand years before it was uttered (verse 1,—“My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?”).

Unsolved for a thousand years was the mystery of this Psalm. But when Jesus died on the cross every detail of it was fulfilled.

The Virgin Birth

In these ancient predictions His miraculous birth is plainly set forth. God said to Isaiah:

“Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.” Isa. 7:14.

When Jesus was born of Mary it was not overlooked that His birth fulfilled the prophecy given to Isaiah.

“Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel which being interpreted is, God with us.” Matt. 1:22, 23.

To Isaiah was given another prophecy of the coming Messiah.

“For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, the everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this.” Isa. 9:6, 7.

Here the “Child” who is to be born is to be born to “us”; the Son who is to be given is to be given to “us”. This suggests His humanity. He is to be “the Mighty God.” This declares His divinity. “The government is to be on His shoulder.” This indicates His kingship.

His Vicarious Suffering

Still another prophecy of Christ was given Isaiah. It includes the entire fifty-third chapter. There are only twelve verses, but in these verses are no less than ten references to the doctrine of vicarious suffering. “He hath borne our griefs,” “carried our sorrows,” was “wounded for our transgressions,” “bruised for our iniquities,” “the chastisement of our peace was upon Him,” “with His stripes we are healed,” “the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all.” “Thou shalt make His soul an offering for sin,” “by His knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many,” “and He shall bear their iniquities.”

The mystery of this prophecy was never

solved until the Lord Jesus was made sin for us. Centuries later when Philip the Evangelist found the Ethiopian eunuch reading this passage he told him this pointed to Jesus, for he “began at the same Scripture and preached unto him Jesus.” Acts 8:35.

Mystery and Paradox

Here, too, in this wonderful Messianic prophecy of Isaiah is such mystery and paradox as in itself to point directly to the suffering Messiah and reigning Saviour, Jesus Christ. A root out of dry ground is yet fruitful; without form or beauty, yet chosen of God; despised by men, yet the appointed Redeemer; without offspring, but with a numerous seed; making his grave with the wicked, yet buried in the sepulchre of the rich; cut off in the midst of His days, yet prolonging His days. Such a bundle of contradictions points only to the One who came down to die, but who went up to reign.

The Time of Messiah's Coming

The time of the first coming of Christ is clearly foretold in prophecy. To Daniel God gave the following instruction:

“Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people. . . . Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks.” Dan. 9:24, 25.

The commandment to restore and build Jerusalem is found preserved in the seventh chapter of Ezra. It went forth in 457 B. C. From that time to “the Messiah the Prince” there were to be exactly sixty-nine weeks. There are 483 days in 69 weeks. Each of these days represents a year of actual time. Eze. 4:6. Adding 483 years to 457 B. C. points unerringly to the year 27 A. D., the precise time when Jesus was baptized by John in Jordan, and the voice of God was heard, declaring, “This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.” Matt. 3:17. This was His anointing as Messiah. Both words, “Messiah” and “Christ” mean “the Anointed One,” Messiah being the Hebrew form, Christ being the Greek. Hence the very time of His coming was foretold.

The Place of His Birth

The exact place of His birth is also foretold.

“But thou Bethlehem Ephrathah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting.” Micah 5:2.

Bethlehem was to be the birthplace of Him who was to be Ruler in Israel, yet it ought not to be overlooked that while He was to be born in Bethlehem, yet His goings forth have been not merely from antiquity, but from eternity itself.

The Stamp of Verity and Certainty

Thus God puts the stamp of absolute verity and indisputable certainty upon the coming of His Son. He leaves nothing to chance. He chooses in advance even the family of which He will be born. Of the three sons of Noah He chooses Shem. Of the two sons of Abraham He chooses Isaac. Of the two sons of Isaac He chooses Jacob. Of the twelve sons of Jacob He chooses Judah.

He names the very place of His birth, Europe, Asia, Africa, these three great continents were known to the ancient world. God chooses Asia. In Asia were many countries. God chooses Palestine or Syria. In Palestine were three provinces. God chooses Judea. In Judea were many villages and towns. God chooses "Bethlehem in the land of Judah," thus putting His finger on a scarcely known village on the map of the world. And there His Son was born.

The Messiah was to come at some time. The very time was foretold. There has been a

procession of centuries, broken up into many, many years. But with exact precision and absolute certainty the identical year of His coming was foretold.

The value of these ancient prophecies and their marvellous fulfilment is sometimes overlooked. Even today, as they did nineteen centuries ago, men are striking Christ again with the rod, spitting upon Him, passing Him by, deriding Him. Even in the "house of His friends" is He being wounded. Before a dying world He is being crucified afresh. His deity, His virgin birth, His miracles, His expiatory death, His miraculous resurrection, His ascension to heaven, are all being denied by those who profess to speak in His name. His people should therefore rejoice greatly to be able to vindicate His majesty and dignity by these wonderful Old Testament prophecies concerning Him. To every candid mind they are conclusive and convincing.

Today

I'd laugh today, today is brief,
I would not wait for anything;
I'd use today that cannot last,
Be glad today and sing.

Anon.



Jesus in conversation with an interested young ruler. The record says that the rich man turned away sorrowful, being unwilling to give up his riches for a place in the kingdom.

The Ghost of the Caesars Stalking Abroad

(Continued from May)

Will Rome Rule the World Again?

by F. W. STRAY



ISIT a queen, and am no longer a widow," is the prophetic echo of the voice of the seemingly triumphant church of the seven hilled city, when the "deadly wound is healed." Inasmuch as its claims and acts are in two capacities (as a state and as a church), we might reasonably expect to find these two phases of the Papacy treated separately in prophecy. In the one case, which we have studied in the preceding articles, it is symbolized by a beast, the common symbol of a nation.

The prophecies of Daniel seven and Revelation thirteen in so far as they deal with the Papacy, deal with it in its state or temporal kingdom phase. In the close of the last article, we implied the other, or church phase, by speaking of the marriage of the papacy to the kings of the earth.

A Woman Prophetic Symbol of a Church

The church of God is symbolized in the Scriptures by a woman. A common term of the Old Testament is "the daughter of Zion." We read in Jer. 6:2: "I have likened the daughter of Zion to a comely and delicate woman." The woman of Revelation 12 is a beautiful symbol of the true, apostolic, and persecuted church. Sad to recall, and yet necessary in any truthful history of the world, the church has suffered the most intense and long continued persecution by a church called Christian.

"And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus: and when I saw her, I wondered with great admiration." Rev. 17:6. This persecuting woman, symbol of a church, is brought to view in the position of the

rider of a beast, indicating the commingling of church and state, with the church in the saddle. It is a church arrayed in purple and scarlet, colours denoting royalty. It is a church which has sold herself to the kings of the earth in political alliance. It is the church of the seven-hilled city, "the seven heads are seven mountains, on which the woman sitteth." It is the old capital city of the world in its woman, or church phase.

Reigning Over the Kings of the Earth

"And the woman which thou sawest is that great city, which reigneth over the kings of the earth." Rev. 17:18. It is the "mystery" church of Rev. 17:5. Paul also speaks of the "mystery of iniquity" of 2 Thess. 2:7, which is defined as a man exalted to the place of God in the temple, or church of God, "so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God."

When a man is selected by his fellows, and declared in solemn church council to be infallible, there is the most highly organized, exact and stupendous design possible to mankind, to set a man in the church with the prerogatives of Deity.

"Without controversy great is the mystery of Godliness: God was manifest in the flesh." 1 Tim. 3:16. The "mystery of godliness" is God, showing himself to be man; divine condescension. "He humbled himself." The "mystery of iniquity" is a man "shewing himself that he is God" exalting himself, like Lucifer who said, "I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: . . . I will be like the Most High." Isa. 14:12-14.

This "mystery" woman of Revelation 17 is there revealed as enjoying free intercourse with, and joint participation in, the prerog-



FRANCE'S FIRST WOMAN MINISTER

Madame Marguerite Vogel who was under secretary to the French Minister of Labour in the Herriot Cabinet.

atives of the kings of the earth. This is a faithful portraiture of the church of the seven-hilled city, in the heyday of her power, and the darkest pages of her history, culminating in the Protestant Reformation.

The Augustine monk, Martin Luther, in the year 1517 nailed his 95 theses to the church door at Wittenburg in condemnation of the sale of indulgences. Not a single nation of modern Europe had access at that time to the Scriptures in their own tongue. Rome preserved the Bible in one language, Latin. Protestantism has translated it into more than 500 of the languages and dialects of the earth. As the Bible reached the people with its message, it became apparent to millions, that the old church was not the church of the Bible.

Effect of the Reformation

Nations which had been relied upon for centuries by the Papacy, in the tremendous upheaval caused by the reading and preaching of the pure word of God swung away from the old association, and declared themselves Protestant. In those trying days, the pendulum often swung to the farthest extreme in reactionary, as well as progressive tendencies. The aim of the reformers was to win the people to the gospel, and to hold them to its simplicity, free from fanaticism.

Nevertheless, there were times when nations and churches called Protestant carried on war with Rome, using Rome's own weapons. In one way and another, sometimes by the unfettered gospel converting its people, and sometimes by assaults of its natural enemies, the Papacy lost its old time power and prestige with the kings of the world.

"The prisoner of the Vatican" is no idle folly of a peeved and irritated priesthood, but it is the expression of a profound resentment against its divorcement from the table of Kings. It is the most pathetic dirge of widowhood, which this one time consort of kings has been able to compose, and play in solemn lament upon the heart strings of the faithful. He who is set apart as the "Father of princes and kings," has been deprived by them of his temporal domain except the grounds of the Vatican. He refuses to set foot on other ground until the nations once again fully recognize his temporal sovereignty. The "League of Nations" seems readily adapted to the end sought, and is now to be used for that purpose. In a *United Press* message from Geneva, appearing in the *Montreal Star* of Sept. 16, 1924 under the heading

"League to Pass Upon 'Holy See' as Full Member" occur these significant statements:

"In League circles the information is generally credited that this movement on the part of the Vatican for entrance by the Holy See is desired as constituting a basis that will render possible a reconciliation between Italy and the Vatican and the definite settlement of the latter's temporal status.

"Since 1870 when the new kingdom of Italy took from the Pope not only the papal states, which constituted the former's temporal kingdom, but also Rome, the capital, the popes have refused to accept the basis of temporal sovereignty guaranteed them by Italy.

"This temporal kingdom as recognized by Italy is confined to what is known as the Leonine City, or the little circle of territory embracing the Vatican Palaces, gardens and grounds, and various buildings connected with the latter, together with the papal summer residence of Castelgondolfo in the Alban hills some 10 miles from Rome.

"The popes, however, refusing to accept this spoliation of their former papal states, and above all refusing to accept the Italian law of guarantees, whereby Italy undertook to guarantee them complete sovereignty within the territory above described, have made themselves self-constituted prisoners within the Vatican, and no pope has ever set foot outside the limits of the Vatican building and grounds since 1870. . . .

"It is declared that a formula has now been found that will be acceptable to both Italy and the Vatican. This formula is the Holy See's admission to the League of Nations. The guarantees, existing in the covenant, and which pledge every League member to respect, guarantee and even defend the present territorial status of the other Leaguers, would, it is declared, entirely satisfy the Vatican's claims that the Italian law of guarantees must be backed by the guarantee of other nations.

"As, however, this general guarantee embodied in the covenant would have no specific reference to Italy, but would be merely the general pledge and guarantee which every Leaguer has taken and made, Italy would have no grounds whatsoever for feeling her national dignity and honour were being slighted.

"The recognition thus of the temporal sovereignty of the pope by all the leading nations of the world, would render possible a final adjustment with Italy that would put an end to the present situation of the 'papal prisoner in the Vatican.'"

Queen of the World, Her Hour of Triumph

Let us remember that we are considering a system rather than an individual. The priest king of Rome is but one selected from among many to stand at the head. The system is absolutely committed doctrinally and historically to a union of church and State. That union was largely severed by the events following the Protestant Reformation. It became a "deadly wound" in the French revolution, and later in the Italian. The "deadly wound" has been healing, and now the Papacy is on the eve of standing before the world in all her ancient strength. "Endowed with full power and equal rights with the big nations of the world in the League." When this actually takes place, it

will constitute the marriage ceremony of this church to the nations of this world. Then Rev. 18:7 will be fulfilled. "I sit a queen, and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow." This expression, "am no widow" is a recognition of a past condition, now overcome. A careful reading of Revelation 17 and 18 will indicate that a message of warning is to go forth, with mighty power to the peoples of this world. The issue will be joined between ecclesiasticism, sacramentalism, ritualism, church-statism, and

half a century. There is not the deviation by a hairsbreadth in the main line of prophecy concerning the return of the Papacy to power, from that which was published to the world years ago, when the tide seemed to be running so strongly the other way. If our interpretation of the prophecy is correct, the outcome is not in doubt. God's word cannot fail.

Those early writers did not see all the implements which might be used, such as the "Catholic convention in Germany," etc. These



A group of Canadians on Shepherd's Terrace at Cairo, Egypt. They are a part of the company taking the world cruise on the C.P. S.S. "Empress of France."

the simple but "everlasting gospel." Rev. 14:6.

The final outcome is as clearly foretold as the past and present fulfilment of the prophecy which we have studied in these articles. The "remnant" church, truly apostolic (Rev. 12:17), "that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus" (Rev. 14:2), will gain the victory at last. (Rev. 15:1-3).

In closing this series of articles the writer would say to the reader, that this is not a hastily compiled mass of quotations and Scripture by the writer. It is in its quotations, bringing to attention the fulfilment to date of what students of prophecy have preached for more than

events with their results, are a complete vindication of the system of theology, which the writer of these articles represents. This system has been styled by high dignitaries in the papal church, "as the only truly Protestantism." We believe, however, that there are other true hearted Protestants, who do not understand the prophecies. We are content to place before all, Papal and Protestant alike, the prophecies of God's word, and calmly await the outcome, with the utmost confidence, expressed in the words of another, that "The dream is certain, and the interpretation thereof sure." Dan. 2:45.



A Delegation of Seventh-day Adventists in Attendance at the General Conference Committee

THE photograph was taken on the White House grounds in front of the executive offices on April 6 just after they had been received by President Coolidge. Another delegation waiting to shake hands with the president may be seen in the background. In the front row, figure 1 is Prof. M. E. Cady of the Educational Department, who arranged for the presentation. He is a cousin to President Coolidge. The late President Harding's mother and other members of his immediate family were also members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. Standing at the right hand of Prof. Cady is the editor of the CANADIAN WATCHMAN. Between them in the second row is E. K. Slade, President of the Atlantic Union Conference and at

his left hand J. L. McElhany, President of the Pacific Union Conference. Figure 2 is A. G. Daniells, Secretary of the General Conference, who was for twenty-one years its President. At his right is C. K. Myers, associate secretary. The large man next to him is Chas. Thompson, President of the Northern Union Conference, and just behind him with his hat on is W. H. Heckman, President of the Southeastern Union. W. A. Spicer, the General Conference President is on a mission tour in Africa and did not attend the Council. Figure 3 is Prof. J. L. Shaw, Treasurer of the General Conference with H. H. Cobban his first assistant at his left hand. The two ladies at his right are Mrs. Daniells and Mrs. Shaw and between the ladies in the second row

may be seen the Rev. Lyle B. Haynes, General Conference WATCHMAN. G. W. ... of the Southern Union Conference stands in the ... Mr. and Mrs. S. ... F. C. Gilbert, ... evangelist and ... magazine *Present* ... is W. W. Easton, ... Department and ... second row S. A. ... the Western Conference. No. 5 ... Irwin of the Educational Department at his left hand ... dent of the Northern Union Conference and at his ... J. T. Boettcher ... to Europe, when



*ence at the Regular Spring Council of the General
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years of missionary service in Russia.
The latest summary of statistical reports of the S. D. A. denomination shows for the year 1923 a membership of 221,874. They paid a tithe of \$4,814,554.87 and in addition contributed for foreign missions \$3,004,641.73 and \$1,377,585.35 for other church funds at a total per capita of \$41.45. During the same year their literature sales of publications in 114 languages amounted to \$4,309,701.10. Their schools reported a total enrolment of 16,298. The total denominational investment in churches, schools, publishing houses, and sanitariums amounted to \$67,177,185.21. The medical Department operates a total of 51 sanitariums, hospitals, treatment rooms and dispensaries employing 241 physi-

cians and 3077 nurses and other employees. Their Medical College at Loma Linda and Los Angeles, Cal., is given "A" rating by the American Medical Association. While the denominational membership is not large, its growth has been strong and steady. The General Conference was organized in 1863 with a membership of 3500. In 1873 it was 5875. In 1883—17,436; in 1893—37,404; in 1903—69,072; in 1913—114,557; in 1923 it had reached 221,874. It is well also to remember that this is the actual baptized and active membership. The Adventists rigidly exclude from church membership all who are addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages, tobacco or narcotic drugs. The members also abstain from
(Continued on page 30)

Hope of the Future Life

by GEORGE B. THOMPSON



HE great apostle Paul says, "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." 1 Cor. 15:19. How vain is all that pertains to this life! The strong fall and die, fame vanishes, and wealth passes into the hands of others. How quickly the things of life fade away! In a few short years, should time continue as now, the fourteen hundred millions of the world's inhabitants would all be sleeping in the tomb. All the great and mighty armies of the earth would have been replaced by others. Every throne of earth would have another to occupy it. Every home would have a new occupant. All the great conquerors of earth would have yielded to the greatest conqueror of all.

In the middle of the twelfth century there was a Mohammedan prince named Saladin. Ascending the throne of the ancient Pharaohs and guiding the Moslem armies, he rolled back the tide of European invasion. The wealth of the Orient was in his lap; the fate of millions hung upon his lips. But at last death, the common conqueror of all, came to smite the crown from his brow and dash the sceptre from his hand.

As Saladin lay upon his deathbed, looking back upon visions of earthly glory and forward to the future, his soul was overwhelmed with emotion. Arousing himself from his reverie, he said, "Prepare and bring me my winding sheet." It was brought and unfolded before him. The dying sultan gazed upon it long and earnestly. At last he said, "Bring here the banner around which my chosen guards have rallied in my victories." It was brought, and in silence the attendants awaited his further directions.

He paused a moment, then said, "Remove those silken folds, and attach to the staff this winding sheet." It was done. The dimmed eye of the dying man gazed upon the emblem of mortality, as it hung on the staff around which he had rallied his legions on the field of battle, and added, "Let the crier, accom-

panied by musicians singing a funeral dirge, pass through all the streets of the city, and at every corner wave the banner and proclaim 'This is all that remains of my glory and power.'"

In a few brief hours this proud monarch was wrapped in his winding sheet, and not even a handful of dust now marks his resting-place. The record of this ruler's life, together with the lives of many kings and potentates of earth, well illustrates the folly of building for time, rather than for eternity.

I have read that when Charlemagne died, he was carried into a sepulchre and placed on a throne of ivory inlaid with gold and set with precious jewels. He was clothed with the purple robes of royalty. On his head was placed a jewelled crown, on his finger a signet ring, and in his hand a sceptre, symbolic of his power. On his lap was laid a scroll chronicling his deeds, and recording his victories on the battlefield; and the tomb of Charlemagne was sealed.

Ages afterward, men broke the seal of the tomb. Time had eaten the flesh from his bones, and on the ivory throne inlaid with precious stones, sat a skeleton. At his feet lay a heap of dust which at one time had been Charlemagne's flesh and robes. His crown had dropped down to his shoulders, and his ring had slipped from his finger. Time had gnawed the hand that had grasped the sceptre, and sceptre and all were lying on the floor. His greatness indeed had fled, and the subjects of his kingdom were numbered with him in the tomb. Builders for time, not for eternity!

When in Egypt I visited, among other places, Luxor, the site of the ancient and beautiful city of Thebes, once one of the chief centres of civilization in Egypt. But the ravages of time were seen. Piles of brick and stone and sculptured images are about all that remains,—grim reminders of former greatness and power. Vast temples lie in ruins, mute witnesses of dynasties, once great, but long since departed.



Jane Welsh Carlyle, wife of Thomas Carlyle. Her letters have recently been published.

I went a few miles into the hills and visited the royal sepulchres, where in the rock had been hewn the tombs in which kings and rulers who lived before the days of Moses were laid to rest. I experienced strange feelings as I went down into one of these sculptured passages, led by a guide with a tallow candle for light. Most of the royal corpses had been removed. The walls of the tombs were covered with hieroglyphic characters, containing, doubtless, the history of the kings and of the times in which they lived. Here one walks amid eternal silence. The loneliness of the spot, with no signs of life, those dark passages and lofty chambers, impress one with the fleeting glory and transitory nature of all things earthly.

On all which our eyes behold is written decay, saying to us, "Do not build here." Kingdoms, proud and stately pass away. Their subjects rest in forgotten graves. The most lofty monuments crumble into ruin. The trituration of time destroys the proudest cities, and blots out from the knowledge of man the very sites where once they stood in their glory. Great temples in which speechless deities once sat, lie in ruins, and the worship of dumb images is a thing of the past.

This is true also of wealth. Fortunes fade. Earthquakes, flames, and floods quickly sweep away the accumulated treasures of a lifetime. Riches take wings and flee away. Of all earthly things, money, perhaps, is loved the most; the money god is worshipped by many. Thousands sell their souls for money. Men stand at the mouth of the pit, and deal out death by the dram to secure the god of gold. But the inspired writer has said, "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver."

A prize was once offered for the best definition of money. It was awarded to a boy who defined it: "Money is that which will buy anything but happiness, and will admit us to any place except heaven."

A man said to a great millionaire, "You must be very happy with all your millions." The great financier looked at him and replied, "Would you look after all my business for

your board and clothes?" "Indeed, I would not," was the reply. "Well," said the millionaire, "that is all I get." He sleeps now, occupying but a few feet of earth, leaving all his wealth behind.

A rich man on his deathbed was asked, "How much money does it take to satisfy a man?" "One dollar more," he feebly gasped as he relinquished his hold on all he had.

Illustrations like these, showing the folly of building for this world, might be indefinitely extended.

How transient are things in this world! To-day a home rings with the music of glad voices; tomorrow it is hung with the drapery of sadness. Today a bride is given to a rejoicing husband; tomorrow orphans are desolate and the widow weeps. Today a babe is born; tomorrow a gray-haired patriarch, the support and pillar of the house, is carried to his grave. Year after year, as we go along, we perceive companions, friends, relatives, brethren, weary with the march of life, drop out and disappear. The house that knows us to-day will soon know us no more; the houses that knew many yesterday know them no more forever.



THOMAS CARLYLE

His "Letters to John Stuart Mill, John Sterling and Robert Browning," have just been published.

Statesmen, revered yesterday, whose word echoed against thrones and whose nod awed the multitudes that looked up to them, are derided, despised, and undervalued. I was never so greatly stirred as when I stood in the Colosseum in Rome, where many of God's people were fed to the beasts to amuse spectators. I thought, Where now are the victims of intoxicating pleasures who once sat in these seats? I contrasted, as best I was able, the difference between those who perished in the arena for the crown of life, and those who persecuted them to death. One built for time, the other for eternity. Rome, with her idols and abominations, went down. Her subjects, who sought for the fading laurels of this world, are forgotten; we know but little concerning them. Their short-lived fame is written in the books of oblivion. But the gospel grew, and the lives and work of the humble disciples of Jesus are known to the whole world.

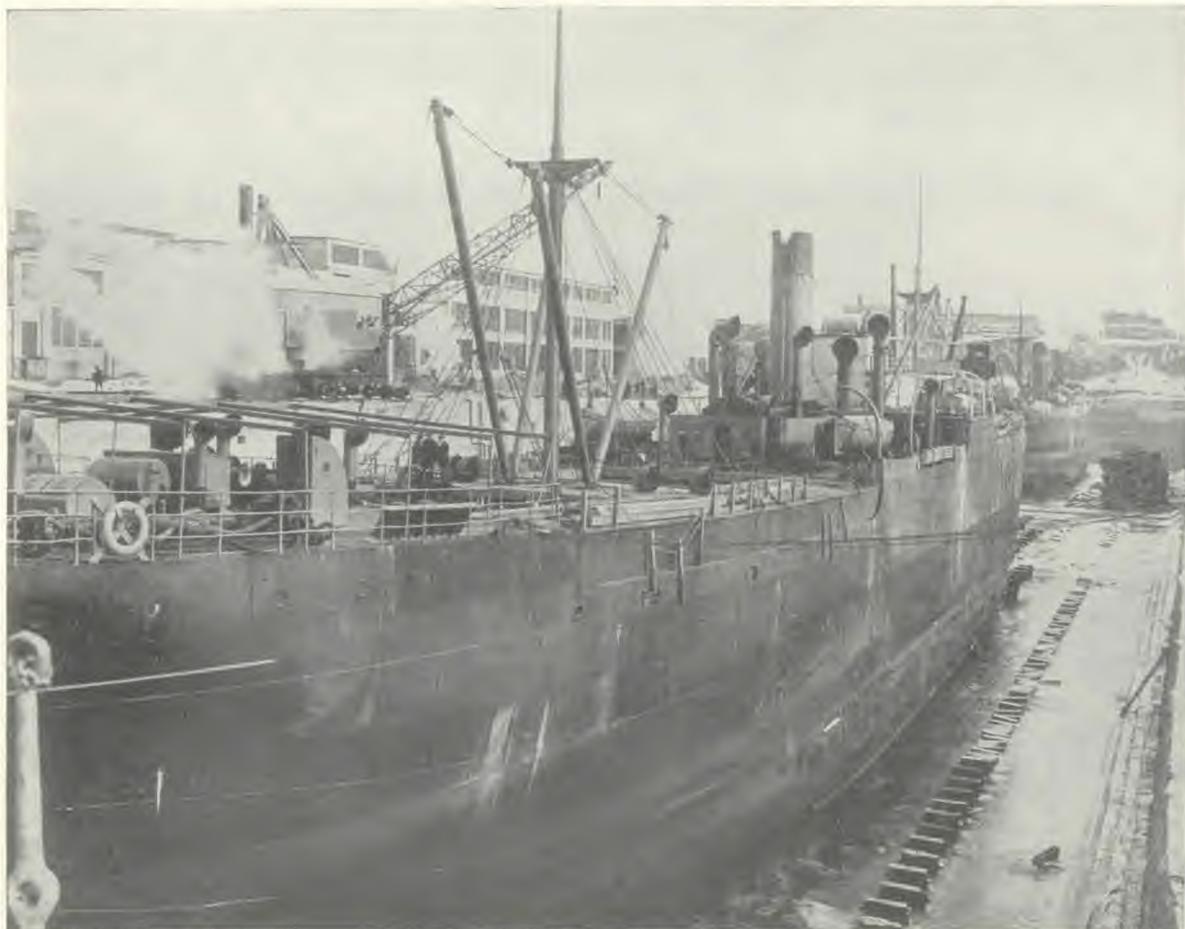
THE CANADIAN WATCHMAN

We too have before us a great opportunity. We may not be called to fill some great office, but we can be faithful to God. We can in this way write our names on the scroll of enduring fame by having them written in the Lamb's book of life. How sad that those who know this truth and expect the Lord to come soon, should allow sin in the life to rob them of life eternal. The disciples of our Lord came from the humble walks of life; they had trials and persecutions, but all except Judas died, so far as we know, with hope of life eternal. Why should we not cleanse our hearts from every wrong, that we may have a bright hope of life through eternal ages? We have all sinned, but Jesus has promised that if we confess our sins and turn from all evil, He will forgive us. (See 1 John 1:9.)

The great apostle exhorts poor, perishing humanity, "Set your affection on things above,

not on things on the earth." Col. 3:2. Yet the things of the earth, the perishing things about us, the things we see daily, are the things that attract us. Again this same apostle says: "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." 1 Cor. 15:19. It is a hope of life in the beyond that gives us courage, and buoys us up to meet the trials and vicissitudes of life. The gospel calls for sacrifice, but the promises of God are worth all the sacrifice we can make; they are sure, and endure forever.

"Human nature would never be understood by any human being; it baffles us, even when we try to understand ourselves. Those we know best are continually surprising us by some act of which we thought them incapable, or by some assertion which demolishes our confidence in them and our belief in their intelligence."



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Religious Instruction Be Given?

by W. F. MARTIN



HE minds of men are to a great extent agitated over the teaching of religion or nonreligion to the youth. In the universities and centres of education, evolution is openly taught. This, of course, leaves no provision for instruction in Christianity by the teacher of biology.

Outside the record found in Genesis, there is no authoritative account of creation. Everything else is only conjecture. Many theories have been advocated. All along the highway of science falsely so-called can be found wrecks that one time were proudly lauded as the one great discovery of the secret of the origin of life. It seems too bad that men should be so intent on leaving God out of the creation, that they are ready to accept almost any theory looking to that end. Worldly wisdom knows not God.

What is the remedy? Surely not the teaching of a religion formulated or adopted by the state. True religion cannot be imposed upon the student. Religion is a matter of individual belief and no individual should be denied his right to it. Parents have a primary interest in the future of their children. Surely parents have rights as well as responsibilities. Every parent has a right to say what theory of religion shall be taught his children. There is a place rightly filled by the church school and college. No young person is properly educated who has neglected a study of the Bible, and to whom no religious training has been imparted. However, with the varied and widely divergent views of teachers and professors in universities and other state institutions, no consensus of religious training can be imparted. This should be recognized and accepted.

Different denominations which have arisen believe that God has given them a specific work

to do, founded upon certain Scriptural admonitions. To teach these tenets along with the subjects taught in the state schools, church or parochial schools have been established and are maintained by private contributions from the adherents of these particular faiths.

Yes, religious instruction should be given to children and youth. Their plastic minds should have such teaching indelibly stamped upon them. It proves a safeguard in this world, and enhances the possibility of their sharing a place in the world to come.

To provide for this education, parents have made heavy sacrifices in the past, and are doing

so today. From schools supported by denomination funds, have come devoted men and women for gospel work at home and abroad. Christians who believe the Bible and who are alarmed over the prevalent disregard of its teachings, are endeavouring to stem the tide of evil by drilling their children at home in the things of God, and by

placing them under teachers who are believers in the Bible and who teach it in accord with the ideas of the church with which these parents are affiliated. True education is character building. While no child should be denied a mental culture equal to that provided by the state, a good conscience is an asset to both the individual and his country.

When all is said and done, the home, the church, and the church school are the logical places for the teaching of religion. The public schools, colleges, and universities will ever remain among the great seats of learning and education. These should be supported and encouraged by all, but those who desire education in special lines not provided for, and outside the province of the state schools, should not be denied that right.

Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.

—2 Tim. 2:15

Our Lord's Great Prophecy

Thoughts on Matthew 24: 1--8

by C. P. BOLLMAN



HERE is recorded in Matthew 24, Mark 13, and Luke 21 what is frequently spoken of as our Lord's great prophecy. Few parts of the Scriptures are more full of human interest than are these chapters, for the whole prophecy seems to have been called out, first, by the evident pride of the disciples in the temple; and second, by their eager desire to know what the future held in store for them and for Jerusalem.

Turning to Matthew 24:1, 2, we read:

"Jesus went out, and departed from the temple; and His disciples came to Him for to show Him the buildings of the temple. And Jesus said unto them, See ye not all these things? verily I say unto you, There shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down."

This was indeed a startling statement. The temple was not only a most beautiful structure, but it was sufficiently massive to be imposing. Its foundations were of stones of almost fabulous size, and its masonry such as to give the appearance of the greatest possible stability. It is said that so perfectly were the stones fitted together that the seams were scarcely discernible. In his book, "From Exile to Overthrow," Rev. John W. Mears, D.D., says of the foundations:

"The stones which Herod provided vied in size with the 'great stones' of Solomon, being about thirty-five feet long, sixteen feet broad, and eleven or twelve feet thick."—Page 221.

The temple proper had 162 tall and massive Corinthian columns, each chiselled from a single stone, which added much to the imposing appearance of the structure. The building stood upon a platform, or base, nine feet high and of ample proportions. The superstructure rose above this base 141 feet. Its walls were four cubits (about six feet) in thickness, "built of blocks of white marble, richly ornamented

with gold on front and sides."—*International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*, art. "Temple," p. 2938.

The declaration of the Saviour that the day would come when there should not be left one stone upon another that should not be thrown down, gave His disciples a distinct shock. They had not yet given up the hope that He Himself would shortly take the throne of David, and restore the kingdom to Jerusalem. So they sought opportunity to ask Him more definitely about it, for we read:

"As He sat upon the Mount of Olives, the disciples came unto Him privately, saying, Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of Thy coming, and of the end of the world?" Matt. 24:3.

Quite naturally the disciples associated the terrible destruction here foretold by the Saviour, with the destruction described by the ancient prophets as occurring in connection with the end of the world. Our Lord Himself had associated together the end of the world, the destruction of the wicked, and His taking of the kingdom, as, for instance, in the parable of the tares of the field. Matt. 13:24-30. But it was no part of His plan to encourage His followers to think for a moment that His coming in glory was an event of the then near future. Nor would He encourage in their minds the thought or hope that the immediate re-establishment of the Davidic kingdom, as they understood it, was an object of His mission.

"Jesus answered and said unto them, Take heed that no man deceive you. For many shall come in My name, saying, I am Christ: and shall deceive many. And ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers places. All these are the beginning of sorrows." Matt. 24:4-8.



Crosby Hall, Chelsea, England

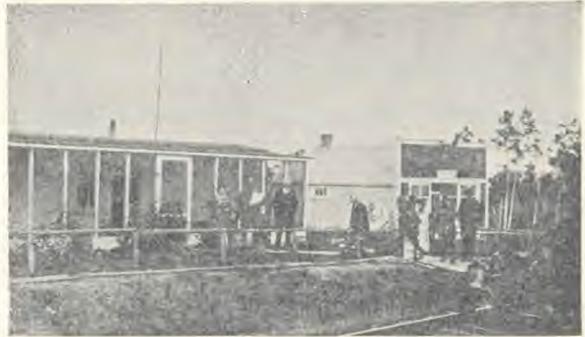
Almost the whole Jewish nation had in a measure misunderstood the predictions of their own prophets, and had set their hearts upon the restoration of the temporal kingdom as it had been under David and Solomon. They were, therefore, in constant danger of being deceived by any pretender who might arise claiming to be a divinely appointed leader to free them from the yoke of Rome and to restore again the kingdom of Israel and Judah.

As a matter of fact, numerous pretenders did arise, and by them many were deceived, to their utter ruin. The rebellion that resulted in the siege of Jerusalem, first under Cestius Gallus and later under Titus, ending in the destruction of the city, with its beautiful temple; and the complete overthrow of the Jewish nation, was due to ambitious fanatics who caused the people to believe that, under their leadership, all the political hopes cherished by the nation might be realized speedily.

Nor was the Lord's warning for His immediate disciples and for that generation only. Buck's "Theological Dictionary" gives a list of twenty-four false Christs who appeared between the first half of the second century and about the same period of the seventeenth century. And because they came as would-be political deliverers, thousands were deceived by them, and followed them to their own destruction.

In Acts 21:38 we have incidental mention of one self-appointed leader, who, even in the days of the apostles, upon some pretext or other, induced four thousand men to join him in insurrection, showing at once how ripe the Jews were at that time for revolt, and how alert were the Romans to forestall anything of that sort.

Nor should we think that our Saviour's warning against false Christs and false prophets was needful only for the era between His day



ALONG THE LINE OF THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY
George Cowan's at Mile 185

and the seventeenth century. According to the Scriptures, the greatest deception of all, the overpowering delusion destined to sweep from their feet and drown in a veritable maelstrom of error all but a few, comparatively, is yet to come. Said our Saviour:

"There shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders; insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect. Behold, I have told you before. Wherefore, if they shall say unto you, Behold, He is in the desert; go not forth: behold, He is in the secret chambers; believe it not. For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be." Matt. 24:24-27.

These words show plainly that these deceptions are not wholly political, but that they have to do with the second advent itself, our Lord's coming in glory; therefore the greatest, the crowning deception, may be expected in the last days. This conclusion is supported by several other New Testament texts. In 2 Corinthians 11:13-15 (A.R.V.) we read:

"Such men are false apostles, deceitful workers, fashioning themselves into apostles of Christ. And no marvel; for even Satan fashioneth himself into an angel of light. It is no great thing therefore if his ministers also fashion themselves as ministers of righteousness; whose end shall be according to their works."

Putting these texts together, the only reasonable conclusion to draw from them is that Satan himself will appear, professing to be Christ, and draw away almost the whole world after him. How successful such an imposture would be temporarily, will appear from three considerations:

1. The Jews rejected Christ because He did not come as a reigning sovereign. Would they not readily rally around one coming as "an angel of light," professing to be the Messiah, and proposing to establish His throne and kingdom at Jerusalem?

2. Is not the way being prepared for that



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Line up at Mile 214



THE NEW GOLF COURSE AT JASPER PARK
A rock-built tee and a magnificent view of Pyramid Mountain.

very thing by the teaching of those premillennarians who hold that the Jews returning to Jerusalem in unbelief will accept Christ when He appears, and that He will actually establish His throne in the Holy City, where He will reign for one thousand years?

3. Then with the false Christ actually in Jerusalem, enthroned by Jews and by a large section of the Christian world, would not practically, not only all Christendom, but all the world unite in hailing him King and Saviour?

The ancient prophets had described the last days of the history of the world as characterized, not by peace, but by war. (See Jer. 4: 19-26; 25:31-33.) Therefore, unless otherwise warned, the disciples and the early Christians generally, when they saw war upon war coming, might have been easily deceived, think-

ing that their returning Lord was at the door. And they saw war upon war. But from the viewpoint of their day, the wars that quickly succeeded the Augustine era of peace were but "the beginning of sorrows."

The temple of Janus was closed when Christ was born, for the world was at peace; but that era was not, as some fondly hoped, the beginning of earth's golden age, which heathen sibyls had predicted, and of which Greek and Roman poets had sung. Commenting on verse six, Dr. Albert Barnes says:

"It is recorded in the history of Rome that violent agitations prevailed in the Roman Empire previous to the destruction of Jerusalem. Four emperors, Nero, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, suffered violent deaths in the short space of eighteen months. In consequence of these changes in the government, there were commotions throughout the empire. Parties were formed, and bloody and violent wars were the consequence of attach-



THE NEW GOLF COURSE AT JASPER PARK
It is in the midst of natural beauty unsurpassed.

ment to particular emperors. This is the more remarkable, as at the time the prophecy was made, the empire was in a state of peace."

War alone is not a sign of the approaching end of the world; but its continuance is an evidence that sin is still in the world, and that the fabled golden age has never been realized. War there has been at frequent intervals ever since sin entered, and wars there will be with probably increasing frequency and destructiveness until our Saviour, the Prince of Peace shall come to claim His own, and to enter upon that reign described so beautifully in Isaiah 9:6, 7, in these words:

"Unto us a child is born, unto us a Son is given: and the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment

and with justice from henceforth even forever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this."

But that reign will not be prefaced by the restoration of the literal throne of David, nor by Christ's occupancy of that throne in old Jerusalem. We are told through the prophet Daniel that when Michael shall "stand up," or in other words, when Christ begins His reign, "there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time: and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book." Dan. 12:1. And in preparation for that day, another prophet exhorts: "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. 2:3.

(To be continued in the July number)

A NOURISHING DIET

by MARY E. BAYLEY



THE most important foods which contain all the amino acids necessary to build the protein of the body are; milk, cheese, flesh foods, and eggs. The proteins of beans, peas and most nuts cannot be depended upon unless aided by one of the "complete" protein foods. And those most useful are milk and meat. Milk is, however, better than meat as a supplement to these "incomplete" protein foods. This is true not because its protein is superior to meat, but because it furnished other valuable elements—namely vitamins and minerals.

Too Much Meat Harmful

It is true also because of the fact that meat generally tends to take too big a place in the diet. Meat contains excessive amounts of acid-forming elements, and for this reason, to secure best results in nutrition, it needs to be combined properly with foods rich in bases of mineral nature. An excessive consumption of meat tends to promote the generation of toxic substances. These toxic products exert an irritating action on the lining of the intestine. They burden the liver and kidneys. And altogether in time produce a condition unfavourable to health.

There is one other fact which modern studies in nutrition *have tended to prove* (though perhaps not proving conclusively), and this is that there is no essential difference in the character of the diet which will best support well-being in persons of different ages. That is, there is no important difference in the nutritive requirements of the young and the adult. While it is true that certain foods can be safely taken by the adult, which are not suited to the delicate digestive tract of the young child it is by no means certain that the adult will be well nourished and his vitality maintained at a high level by diets unsuited to be child of four or five years. Indeed here is more reason to believe that such diets as maintain normal growth and vigour in children are physiologically superior to any not fulfilling these requirements. For in animal experimentation it has been found that diets which were not suited for the promotion of

growth in the young caused damage to adult animals restricted to them.

The question of proper nutrition is really based upon four principles, the great importance of which has come to light through comparatively recent studies:

First. That a more generous use of dairy products is essential. Milk is particularly valuable for supplementing other foods and for specifically correcting their deficiencies. In addition to its mineral properties (particularly calcium), its complete protein and the vitamins (particularly fat soluble "A"), milk also serves in another way. It encourages in the intestine the growth of lactic-acid producing bacteria (the cause of the souring of milk). These help to rid the intestine of those types of bacilli which cause putrefactive decomposition of the food residue.

Second. In the leafy parts of vegetables there are dietary properties which are unique among foods of vegetable origin. Eating leafy vegetables in liberal amounts provides the body with substances which it cannot secure in adequate amounts from potatoes, milled cereals and muscle cuts of meats. Leafy vegetables are also of importance because they leave a bulky residue which promotes prompt elimination and thus aids in maintaining the intestinal tract in a hygienic condition.

Nature's Remedy for Constipation

A diet consisting largely of meat, white bread, potatoes and sugar is low in indigestible matter. It leaves but little residue for the intestine to cast off, but this residue is of a physical character unfavourable for elimination. By the enormous amount of cathartic drugs used, it is quite evident that constipation is the heavy burden of countless thousands. It is practically impossible for anyone to become constipated who eats liberally of green leafy vegetables and salads. Regular eating of these would tend largely to correct faulty elimination of practically all, except those who have badly damaged their intestinal tract by long-standing abuse.

Third. We should eat at frequent intervals

raw vegetables, to make sure of securing a sufficient amount of the anti-scorbutic substances, particularly vitamin "C." This vitamin is the most unstable of all and when foods are cooked, dried, dehydrated, preserved or canned, it is rapidly destroyed.

Fruits and vegetables are also important because their ash is alkaline and thus they aid in establishing an alkali reserve in the blood.

Fourth. That meat, since it contains an excessive amount of acid-forming elements, needs to be combined properly with foods rich in bases of mineral nature—milk, leafy vegetables and fruits.

Suggestions for a Balanced Diet

Learning to keep the diet on the safe side as proved by scientific experiment is not a difficult problem. It is really quite easy. For it does not involve the learning of long and intricate "calorie tables" as at one time thought. Reduced to simplest terms, it consists merely in seeing that each person has every day:

A quart of milk or its equivalent. This may be taken plain, in cocoa, ice cream, cheese, milk toast, milk vegetable soups, cream vegetables, junket, and other desserts in which milk is used.

One liberal portion of some cooked green leafy vegetable. In addition to cabbage, Brussels sprouts, turnip tops, and all the spinach family, there is included among leafy vegetables, string beans and asparagus, since these contain practically the same dietary qualities. The onion, since it is a mass of thickened leaves, is also classed with leafy vegetables. The onion is rich in mineral content, particularly iron (in this particular respect taking the place of red meat); it contains all three of the vitamins; its protein supplements the deficiencies of the protein of other vegetables, and, in addition, the onion is a corrective for constipation.

Two salads every day. Perhaps one for lunch or supper and one for dinner. These to be made of fresh uncooked fruits or vegetables such as cabbage (as served in cole slaw or cabbage salad), lettuce, water cress, apples, oranges, tomatoes or other fruits and vegetables that can be served raw.

If of these foods (milk, green vegetables and salads) there is eaten an adequate minimum, they will crowd out of the diet a considerable part of the meat, cereal, bread, potatoes and sweets, one would otherwise eat. In other words, if these foods are made first essentials in the diet (with other foods secondary) one may with reasonable safety go ahead with the dic-

tates of appetite if reasonably controlled.

It is well to make a practice of taking small servings of meat. And to eat meat but once a day is a safe rule to follow. Eggs contain nearly everything the body needs for its development, except sufficient calcium. They are, however, unbalanced with respect to other food principles.

In using eggs, they should be regarded as additions to the cereal, potato and root vegetable foods, to improve its quality. A diet in which eggs predominate is harmful, since, like meat, they tend to favour the growth of putrefactive bacteria in the alimentary tract.

The average person would doubtless accept the following menu as a satisfactory dinner. It is interesting to note also that this complies with the older standards of *chemical composition* which were supposed to be adequate as a basis of judgment:

Veal cutlets, boiled or baked potatoes, buttered peas, gelatin salad, bread and butter, mince pie and coffee. And yet in the light of the new principles which we know are the basis of satisfactory nutrition, the menu given is a very unsatisfactory one. It is derived entirely from muscle tissue of meat, potatoes, a legume seed (peas), gelatin (a protein from meat or bone), a cereal (bread) meat and fruit from which mincemeat is prepared and a fat (butter). We now know that, to have our diet physiologically complete, it is necessary not only to be sure that it contains enough of all the substances which it is known how to estimate chemically, but food must be selected from *certain sources*.

To return to the menu in question, it is a simple matter to modify this, by the addition of milk and eggs, and make it correct from the standpoint of satisfactory nutrition. If we substitute breaded cutlets (dressed with egg and bread crumbs), mashed potatoes to which has been added milk, creamed peas, gelatin salad, bread and butter and caramel custard, we have a meal, not differing from the former in attractiveness and palatability, yet one decidedly superior for the maintenance of health.

There is a real need for a better selection of foods than now practised in many households. Adherence to the simple principles now well established by scientific discoveries in the field of nutrition; namely, a liberal use of milk in various ways, the daily use of green vegetables and the eating of salads, cannot fail to contribute to health, happiness and achievement.—"Dear-born Independent," Dec. 13, 1924.

Seen Through Others' Eyes

Be a Friend

Be a friend. You don't need money
Just a disposition sunny;
Just the wish to help another
Get along some way or other;
Just a kindly hand extended
Out to one who's unbefriended;
Just the will to give or lend,
This will make you some one's friend.

Be a friend. You don't need glory.
Friendship is a simple story.
Pass by trifling errors blindly,
Gaze on honest effort kindly.
Cheer the youth who's bravely trying,
Pity him who's sadly sighing;
Just a little labour spend
On the duties of a friend.

Be a friend. The pay is bigger
(Though not written by a figure)
Than is earned by people clever
In what's merely self-endeavour.
You'll have friends instead of neighbours
For the profits of your labours;
You'll be richer in the end
Than a prince, if you're a friend.

—Edgar A. Guest

Traffic Tragedies

WE are surely paying for our civilization and its luxuries. Secretary Hoover recently called a national conference to meet in Washington, D. C., to consider the appalling total of the United States' traffic tragedies, and this conference reports that so far as it can discover in 1923 there were 22,600 people killed, 678,000 seriously injured, and property damage to the amount of \$600,000,000 suffered in the tragedies of traffic. The steady increase of traffic accidents is simply appalling. Between 1917 and 1923 the automobile fatalities increased eighty per cent; and grade-crossing accidents, which cost 1,810 lives in 1922, took a toll of 2,268 in 1923. The automobiles are increasing much faster than the population, and it is clear that we have much to learn yet as to how to handle the traffic wisely. The monetary damage alone, which the report estimates at \$600,000,000 is estimated by other experts as exceeding \$1,000,000,000. Is it any wonder that President Coolidge is being urged to call a conference of Governors and State highway officials to secure uniform legislation, aiming to lessen somewhat this enormous toll of injury and

death. In Canada we have fewer great cities, fewer automobiles, and, consequently, fewer accidents, but even here the total is all too great, and autoists and pedestrians alike should be taught the simple lesson of Safety First.—*"Christian Guardian," Dec. 17, 1924.*

Air Armament Race

LONDON, April 1.—Great Britain and France are off on a race to the supremacy of the air.

France is far in the lead, but contracts have just been let by the British war ministry for ten aeroplane hangars, the first units of a system of defensive centres which eventually will include thirty stations.

Fifty-two air squadrons ultimately will be housed in the chain of hangars, and twenty-six of them will have been raised to full strength by April, 1926.

Conscious of the French air superiority, Britain is busy with research to develop faster, bullet-proof, fireproof aeroplanes. Rumours are constantly heard that the government has developed a helicopter to the verge of successful operation. While engineers experiment with designs and motors, the ground defense corps is engaged every day in devising means to protect the great centres of population from air attack. At night searchlights play incessantly above the unsuspecting theater crowds, while in the summer time there are frequent concentrations in various parts of London of anti-aircraft guns mounted on trucks.

London, where the wealth and government of Great Britain is concentrated, is the pivot of the air defense scheme now being realized. A protecting ring of airdromes will surround the capital.

All this is significant when studied in connection with the gas research in progress on Salisbury plain, and with the statement in the House of Commons, Wednesday, that Great Britain is spending 7 per cent of her national income on the navy.

France leaped ahead in the air after the war. There are more French fighting planes than any three other countries can put into the air. An official of the air ministry re-

marked sometime ago that "France could turn the Mediterranean Sea into a French lake within twenty-four hours." He meant that French air power gave to France complete control of Europe, although there is some question as to whether aeroplanes could maintain their hold on a position after it had been seized.

Despite large naval expenditures, Britain languishes behind Japan in new ships. William G. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, told the House Wednesday that Britain had laid down five post-war cruisers; Japan, 19; France 5; Italy, 2; and the United States, 10. Britain has built, or is building, four destroyers; Japan 54; France, 24; Italy, 21, and the United States 94. Japan is far ahead, with 445 post-war submarines; United States, 33, and Britain, two. No figures for Italy or France were available.—*United News Report in San Jose Mercury-Herald, April 2, 1925.*

Training of Parents

TODAY we hear a good deal about the training of children; but what about the training of parents? It is too much the custom at the present day to place the blame for the young man or young woman who has gone wrong on the schools, the colleges, or the churches; but none of these institutions is originally charged with the upbringing of children. It is in the home that the child is raised, and it is in the home that it ought to be cared for. All other factors in the shaping of the character of the boy or girl, good or bad, are more or less external.

Why then should not more attention be devoted to the training of parents?

It has been asserted by one of the leaders in social welfare work in Chicago that there are in that city about 200,000 youths who are entirely beyond their parents' control. Almost every large city tells a similar story. One of the commonest things we hear today is that our young people are hurrying headlong to Hades. A leading criminologist of New York says that it is because the parents are showing them the way. He says that it is lack of religion, and that any religion is better than no religion at all. By religion is meant a system of ethics that has a divine sanction and that has directive and corrective influences.

When the home becomes a sleeping place and nothing more, family life has decayed; when parents and children dine out (but not together), and the evenings are spent at enter-

tainments where each member of the family goes his or her own way, it may be considered independence, and freedom, and various other things that are supposed to be characteristic of a free and enlightened age; but it is simply a wholesale smashing up of elements inestimably precious in our civilization.—*"Dearborn Independent," Dec. 6, 1924.*

Britain's Drink Bill

THE drink bill of Great Britain in 1923 was £307,500,000. It is a vastly greater sum than is paid for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, State medical benefits, and all the other burdens thrown on the national Budget by social legislation. At the recent annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, the President, Mr. Lief Jones, M. P., declared that the disappearance of liquor would solve half the economic and social problems of the country and the remaining half would become manageable.

In Great Britain the war restrictions on the drink trade resulted in a remarkable reduction in liquor consumption, in alcoholic and infant mortality, and in offenses against public order. These restrictions have been relaxed by degrees since the war, but the liquor trade has not been satisfied. In the recent election it threw its support to the victorious party, and will now look for the reward of its efforts. It remains to be seen whether this expectation will be realized. No one expects that Great Britain will entertain a proposal for prohibition, which seems to be a distinctly New World idea, but the effect of the war restrictions was so good that there may be a movement to continue work along this line.—*"Globe", Toronto, Dec. 3, 1924.*

Parents and Children

FROM their infancy, children should be taught lessons of purity. Mothers cannot too early begin to fill their minds with pure, holy thoughts. And one way of doing this is to keep everything about them clean and pure. Mothers, if you desire your children's thoughts to be pure, let their surroundings be pure. Let their sleeping-rooms be scrupulously neat and clean. Each child should have a place of his own to care for his clothes. Few parents are so poor that they cannot afford to provide for this purpose a large box, which may be fitted with shelves and tastefully covered.—*"Counsels on Health,"* . .

NEWS NOTES

—A sprag is a round piece of wood thrust between the spokes of the wheels of coal-mining cars that have no brakes.

—The British War Office has issued 14,000,000 medals. No less than 2000 miles of ribbon has been required to go with these medals.

—Ancient Egyptians had incubators for hatching chickens. The eggs were placed in temperate ovens and turned much as are those hatched in the modern incubator.

—The gold that went into the African jungle in great quantities when the natives sold the Allies cattle and foodstuffs during the war has never come out nor been banked.

—Regular attendance at Sunday school during the formative period of youth would close the doors of the criminal courts and jails, says Supreme Court Justice Lewis L. Fawcett, of Brooklyn.

—Justice Bruneau of Montreal wonders why women wear furs in summer and silk stockings in winter. The Judge should not try to solve the problem. It is beyond the wisdom of man and outside the realm of reason.

—“There is no glory in war, either in its conduct or method. . . . We know that war does not end war; that war is not a means of solving international disputes or bringing peace to a troubled world.”—*Sir Arthur Currie*, former commander of the Canadian corps.

—If thou takest a wife, let her be more contented than any of her fellow citizens. She will be attached to thee doubly if her chain is pleasant. Do not repel her; grant that which pleases her; it is to her contentment that she appreciates thy direction.—Precepts of Ptah-Hotep, about 2500 B. C.

The sandalwood tree of Burma is one of the most valuable and beautiful timbers in the world. Only the fragrant-scented heartwood has any commercial value. The trees are stripped of branches and the logs allowed to lie where they have fallen. Billions of ants devour the soft, sappy wood, which is useless in commerce, leaving the hard heartwood of the tree stripped of its worthless integument thus saving labour for the owner of the timber.

—The Malays of today are still using the water clock to tell time. This apparatus, which has been in use in the Far East for the past 5,000 years, is simply a small bowl with a hole in the bottom. When this is placed in a tub of water it will sink, the action always taking the same amount of time.

—The salary of the keeper of the Tower of London during the reign of Queen Elizabeth was about \$500 a year. He also received all the government allowances made to offenders of high rank who were too proud to accept it. All cattle that slipped off London Bridge, all carts that fell into the moat, all flotsam and jetsam in the Thames, two flagons of wine from every vessel arriving from Bordeaux, and many other things were included in his fees.

—All records for Vancouver in volume of deep sea shipping, lumber exports and wheat movement, were broken in 1924, according to a statement issued by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange. Deep sea ships to the number of 1,002 entered the harbour last year, as compared with 837 the previous year. Vancouver exported 698,359,500 feet of lumber, as compared with 209,766,412 feet in 1923, a new high record in the history of the port. Grain exports totalled 55,873,788 bushels, against 24,663,017 in the previous year. Altogether 1,579,811 cases of canned fish were shipped in the last 12 months, as compared with 963,866 cases in 1923.—“*Saturday Night*,” Feb. 7, 1925.

A Delegation of Seventh-day Adventists at Washington, D. C.

(Continued from page 17)

the use of pork and are expected to pay a tithe of their income for the support of the ministry. Many of them are strict vegetarians. It is probable that the number of adherent believers is at least two or three times their recorded membership. The Seventh-day Adventists discourage time setting. They are fundamentalists holding to the inspiration of the Scriptures, the binding claims of the ten commandments, the deity of Jesus Christ, justification by faith, the new birth, baptism by immersion, the resurrection of the dead and the personal, literal return of Jesus to this earth to establish a kingdom of righteousness.

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THE MENACE OF LAW-
LESSNESS

Is lawlessness really increasing in the world or does the publicity given to crime only make it appear to be increasing? What are the facts? Is the outlook for civilization bright or dark? These and many other questions are answered in detail by Carlyle B. Haynes in the July number of the CANADIAN WATCHMAN.

Many people in all walks of life are perplexed as to the meaning and outcome of events which are transpiring in the world today. Calvin P. Bollman, fundamentalist, author and lecturer, gives a solution to these many problems in his interesting and instructive verse-by-verse study of Matthew 24 in the July issue.

"RESOLVED THAT THE EARTH
AND ALL LIFE UPON IT ARE
THE RESULT OF EVOLUTION"

Such is the subject of a debate to be held in San Francisco June 13 and 14. Doctor Maynard Shipley, President of the Science League of America will speak to the affirmative, while F. D. Nichol, Associate Editor of the *Signs of the Times* will take the negative. Our correspondent on the Pacific coast will give a complete report of this important discussion in the August issue of the CANADIAN WATCHMAN.

The above articles alone are well worth the price of the magazine. But this is not all. Each issue is brim full of instructive and character-building information. Letters are constantly coming in from our readers commenting on the high standard maintained in the contents of the WATCHMAN. Be sure you do not miss a single issue. Send in your subscription now. It is well worth the price. Use the blank on this page.



BEAUTIFUL FOR SITUATION, ST. CUTHBERT'S, DURHAM, ENGLAND

The city of Durham on the Wear River in the north of England is about 256 miles from London by railway. It is not a large city being about the size of Oshawa, Ont., but its history is rich in interesting traditions. The nucleus of the city and the cathedral are situated on a narrow bold peninsula formed by a bend in the Wear. The position of the Cathedral, rising immediately from the steep wooded banks of the river, is one of the most beautiful in England. In 995 the monks of Lundisfarne brought hither the body of St. Cuthbert which had been taken from its tomb in fear of invading Danes. Durham castle was first built by William the Conqueror in 1072. The vicinity has been the scene of many stirring events and battles. The battle of Neville's Cross in 1346 took place just west of the town. In addition to containing the tomb of St. Cuthbert, the famous Galilee Chapel in the west end is supposed to contain the remains of the Venerable Bede.