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How to Be

HAPPY Though Married *Page 2*

How to Be

HAPPY Though

THIS may seem rather a singular title for an article on married life, for most young people look forward to marriage as the realization of their happiest anticipations. Unfortunately in these days, the number of happy marriages is, sadly, few. This need not be, however, for the Creator intended that marriage should bring happiness of a high order to the contracting parties. There is no good reason why this happiness should not be enjoyed by all if a little common sense and a lot of the Golden Rule enters into the formula; and this may be true even when the marriage is not preceded by an entrancing love affair.

In ancient times and in some modern lands, the parents selected the wives for their sons, and it is surprising how many of those marriages turned out well. Isaac had no voice in the selection of his wife. Abraham sent his steward to make a selection, but he first invoked the blessing and guidance of God in the matter. If

today more sincere prayers were offered for guidance, there would be fewer unhappy matings. The youth are inclined to be restive under the counsel of their elders on questions relating to the affections, feeling that they are fully competent to act wisely in making the choice of a partner in marriage. Some thinkers have deplored the fact that youth are compelled to make their choice of a life companion at a time when their judgment is far from mature. However, there are parents, ministers, Sabbath-school teachers, and experienced family friends who are able to give wise counsel, and if in this important question young people will take counsel in time, there is no reason why they should not make a reasonably wise choice in a life companion.

These headlong love affairs seldom turn out happily. If young people could plan on a long friendship and a short engagement, they would be more likely to move understandingly and attain the happiness they seek for.

The increase of divorce in many countries is a most disheartening sign of the times. Many young people enter into a hasty marriage with the reflection that should it turn out unsatisfactory, it would be a simple matter to secure a divorce. In some countries the divorces are rapidly overtaking the marriages. There is one divorce mill in the United States where a divorce is granted every ten minutes, and the judges actually set themselves a ten-minute schedule to hear a divorce case and render a decision. This is not so common in British countries. Under the Union Jack a man who commits matrimony is sentenced for life and usually figures on serving the full term with no time off for good behavior.

The following rules for a happy marriage represent the ripened judgment of years of observation and experience.

1. Among Christians, the Bible rule of "only in the Lord" should be followed. Mixed marriages are almost certain to crash on the rocks. In a matter so vital as religion, no differences in faith should be thought of, and young people should choose companions of the same religious persuasion, unless they are willing that the shadows shall never be lifted from their home. The sentiment of both parties should be, "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

2. Both parties should be determined to preserve their first love, and never cease the use of loving expressions and actions. A kiss on leaving and another on returning should be the rule through life. Down in Oklahoma they have organized what they call a "Husbands' Gratitude Club" and the members have adopted the following membership pledge:

"I solemnly pledge myself daily to embrace my wife, kiss her and tell her I love her. I promise to compliment her at least once each day on some particular part of the menu she prepares. I promise to perform at least one kind and unexpected deed for her daily."

An editorial comment on these resolutions said: "No right-minded woman — or man — can read it without a feeling of admiration for Okla-

Little Things

*"A good-bye kiss is a little thing
With your hand on the door to go;
But it takes the venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago."*

*"A kiss of greeting is sweet and fair
After the toil of the day;
And it smoothes the furrows plowed by care,
The lines on the forehead you once called fair,
In the years that have flown away."*

*"'Tis a little thing to say, 'You are kind,'
'I love you, my dear,' each night:
But it sends a thrill through the heart, I find —
For love is tender, as love is blind —
As we climb life's rugged height."*

*"We starve each other for love's caress;
We take, but we do not give;
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole love grudgingly, less and less,
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live."*

By M. N. CAMPBELL

A Husband and Father

Married

homa's devoted husbands, or of envy for Oklahoma's deserving wives — for surely they must be deserving in the highest degree to have won the guerdon of that noble pledge. These chivalrous Darbies make no demands on their Joans. They do not stipulate that the cooking should be deserving of the daily compliment, that the lady should inspire the daily Boy-Scout deed with her amiability, or that she should make herself alluring for the daily kiss, embrace, and assurance of love."

3. Naturally both of the young people entering married life entertain a high regard for the other, and marry in the full belief that they have found their ideal. They usually awaken in the course of time to the

fact that their companion ranges from one to a hundred points below the ideal, and a feeling of bitter disappointment and disillusionment takes the place of the adoration of the honeymoon. The way to meet this is to adjust one's self to the actual rather than cling to the ideal, and the actual may gradually rise toward the ideal. Here is where a wife sometimes falls down miserably. In her disappointment she starts nagging her husband. That arouses all the antagonism in his nature. Instead of fault-finding and criticism, let tact come to the rescue, and by complimenting the other for the qualities that are lacking, it may awaken a desire to reach the standard which they realize they are falling short of meeting.

4. Let young people cultivate their mutual likes and become interested in what the other is interested in. This will go a long ways toward blending the lives of husband and wife.

5. Husband and wife should live by themselves. The scripture says, "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife." There is a rare bit of unappreciated wisdom in this counsel. For the married couple to stay in the home of either of the parents, is to make a tragic mistake. They belong to a different generation and will be inclined to run their affairs quite differently from what their parents did, but the parents will have difficulty in seeing the wisdom of this course, and will continually attempt to mix into the young people's affairs and give unsolicited and unappreciated advice, which invariably leads to misunderstanding and unhappiness. Therefore, let the young couple plan a home of their

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In the family where there is true love you will find joy, contentment and real happiness.



Fortunate is the child who can live again in his imagination such scenes as this.

SAVE Our HOMES



*The Home is the Bulwark
of both the Church and the
Nation.*



By C. L. PADDOCK

AT the mere mention of the word "home" there comes rushing to our minds a flood of tender memories. It is the dearest word in the English language. The pictures on memory's walls which stand out the brightest are those of home and childhood.

The institution of the home is of divine origin and has come down to us from Eden. The need of its preservation has been recognized by the world's best leaders.

"Show me a loving husband," said Spurgeon, "a worthy wife, and good children, and no pair of horses that ever flew along the road could take me in a year where I could see a more pleasing sight. Home is the grandest of all institutions."

Talmage declared, "The doorsill of the dwelling house is the foundation of church and state. . . . In other words, domestic life overarches and undergirds all other life. The rocking-chair in the nursery is higher than the throne."

It was the late President Coolidge who said, "The destiny, the greatness of America lies around the hearthstone."

Our nation is made up of homes, and what these homes are, the nation will be. The church is made up of families, so the destiny of the church really depends upon the home.

Today it is being attacked from all sides. Modern life with its multitudinous attractions and pleasures tends to tear down the home.

It is in the home that the foundations of character are laid. If parents fail in this responsibility the state and the church will in most cases be unable to do the work the parents should have done.

Justice Wilson recently pointed out to us that the average age of the 1,100 prisoners of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary of Montreal, is twenty-three years, and that some 600 of the inmates are twenty years of age or less. "A terrible situation must be faced," he said. "The great criminals of today are twenty years of age or less."

A grand jury in another city ap-

pointed to examine the criminal docket, made a presentment to the court that did more than deplore the situation. It placed the blame for crime and laxness in morals on the shoulders of parents who have neglected their duty. "We doubt," they said, "if morals can be legislated into people. Schools and churches are powerful agencies for the preservation of morals, but the problem must be handled in large measure in the homes of the people, and by the parents themselves. Especially do we appeal to the mothers to influence and direct their sons and daughters to modesty in speech, in conduct, and in dress. Indictments and fines and prison sentences will not regenerate the hearts of the people. We ask the people to re-establish in their homes the family altar, and closer home relations between parents and their children."

The last few years have witnessed a marked decay in pure religion in the



"Show me a loving husband, a worthy wife, and good children, and no pair of horses that ever flew along the road could take me in a year where I could see a more pleasing sight. Home is the grandest of all institutions."—*Spurgeon*.

home. And family ties have been weakening. A few years ago family prayers were common in the homes of Canada. Father, mother and the children gathered around the family altar daily to read the Bible and pray. And if there is any better way of helping our boys and girls to go straight, it has not yet been discovered. The impressions made during those hours of worship are as a bulwark to the soul in the hour of crisis.

A well-meaning mother said to a minister recently, "I don't know what to do with that boy; he won't mind a word I say." "How old is the boy?" the minister inquired. "He is four, going on five," the mother replied. "If you can get along with him three or four years longer, the state will take him off your hands and the state can make a boy mind. A boy that is raised to disobey the authority of his mother's will, when he gets older, disobeys the authority and laws of both God and the state. That is why we have juvenile courts, reform schools, jails and penitentiaries; and if a boy gets with the state to where your four-year-old boy has gotten with you, the state will either shoot him down or hang him."

It was hard medicine for the mother, but the truth nevertheless. Most of the inmates of our penitentiaries learned disobedience in the home. A boy whom his mother could not make obey, was at twenty-three being led to the scaffold to atone for murder. As the black cap was being adjusted before springing the trap, he said to his sobbing mother: "No use to sob now, old woman; you're to blame for this. If you'd raised me right when I was little, I would not be in this predicament now."

Influence of Parents

In a recent survey made of homes where there are children the following facts were revealed:

In homes where both parents were Christians and members of the church, sixty per cent of the children were converted and joined the church.

In homes where only one parent was a Christian, thirty-three per cent of the children became Christians.

In the non-Christian homes only ten per cent of the children made any pro-

A HOME DEFINED

*"A world of strife shut
out; a world of love shut in."*

*"The golden setting in
which the brightest jewel is
mother."*

*"Home is the blossom of
which heaven is the fruit."*

*"The place where the great
are sometimes small, and the
small sometimes great."*

*"The father's kingdom, the
children's paradise, the mother's
world."*

*"Where you are treated best
and grumble most."*

fession of Christianity. Thus we see the power of influence.

A Sunday-school teacher was talking to Dick, a pretty little fellow with bright eyes and curly brown hair.

"Dick," she asked, "whom shall you want to meet when you first get to heaven?" She was startled at his answer.

"I am not going there."

"Not going to heaven? Why not, Dick?"

"No, I am not, I am going with papa."

His daddy was not a Christian, but he was the boy's idol, and the little fellow was going with papa. Boys and girls are great imitators. They are following in the footsteps of their parents. What kind of Christians are we?

Little Paul and Pearl, aged seven and nine were being left at home, while the father and mother called on some friends living near-by. As the parents were leaving the house they heard the children talking. "Let's play house," said Pearl. "You be the papa, and I will be the mama. Let's pretend we are eating dinner." So Pearl climbed onto a chair at one end of the table, and Paul at the other. As soon as they were seated Pearl said, "Now, let's argue." Do our children hear unkind words, faultfinding and arguing in our homes? If they do what must they think of our Christianity?

Premier Bennett, in a speech made to a body of teachers, a few months ago lamented the fact that the "home is not what it was." He pictured the time when there was respect for authority in the home, and the child went to school, to the church and to the world with a character fashioned after the divine. But not so today.

We often hear it said that the youth are not what they should be, but if not, who is to blame? The foundation of their character is laid in the home. And if the home fails what then? If the young people don't seem to be interested in the activities of the church, it is not the fault of the church altogether. Look into the home. If there is a shortage of funds to carry on the work of the church, and the young people won't sacrifice for the gospel, look into the home. There has been

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"The doorsill of the dwelling house is the foundation of church and state. . . . In other words, domestic life overarches and undergirds all other life. The rocking-chair in the nursery is higher than the throne."—*Talmage*.

Costly Fear — *By Alexander Clark*

THERE are many men and women who can prove themselves heroes in the zero hour of great crises. There are a few who can work on and succeed even when popular opinion is set against them. But few there are indeed who can face derision unflinchingly and press forward to their goal with resolute-ness.

In 2 Kings, chapter 20, there is an outstanding record of how a child of God failed when he, for a moment, lost sight of the only true source of power. The record tells us that Hezekiah served God faithfully. "And he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord according to all that David his father did. He removed the high places, and brake the images, and cut down the groves. . . ." 2 Kings 18:3-5, but in the hour when his life's work might have been crowned with a glorious record of service for God, he failed miserably.

At this time the Babylonians were subject to the Assyrian nation. Even though many restrictions were placed upon them, the news of how a host of their oppressors had been slain in the silence of the night gave them courage. This mighty miracle caused them to focus their attraction on the nation which claimed such a god as their Protector and Deliverer. Again, the Babylonians, thoroughly awed when the sun dial receded ten degrees (five hours), exclaimed, "It is the work of the gods!" One can readily understand why the latter miracle so impressed them. They were among the first primitive races to study the heavenly bodies and their movements.

To make more comprehensive just how this miracle would affect this people, let us suppose that the miracle took place during the early evening. In a moment the great hand of Omnipotence swept the evening mantle back and the sun again blazed forth in mid-afternoon glory. If the miracle was wrought during the morning hours, then they were plunged back from the glories of an approaching day into the blackness of midnight. The wise men of the empire were called upon, to no avail, so Berodach-baladen, the king, "Sent unto him (Hezekiah) to enquire of the wonder that was done in the land" (2 Chron. 32:31). Baffled and submissive in mind, they came to inquire after the true God.

This visit of the ambassadors gave Hezekiah a wonderful opportunity

to extol the living God. What a privilege was his to testify, before the great of the earth, of a God who had miraculously restored his life when all hope had fled. A momentous transformation might have taken place had these seekers of truth from the Chaldean plains been led to acknowledge the sovereignty of the living God. But when they arrived, Hezekiah led them to the treasure vaults and arsenal of the nation. "And Hezekiah was glad of them, and showed them the house of his precious things, the silver, and the gold, and the spices, and the precious ointments, and all the house of his armour, and all the things that were found in his treasures: There was nothing in his house, nor in all his dominion, that Hezekiah shewed them not" (Isaiah 39:2). He hoped to impress them by showing the nation's wealth and arms, and thus rest more securely upon his throne. Pride ruled in his heart for a moment, and in that moment he forgot that "God removeth kings and setteth up kings."

Hezekiah was not schooled in the wisdom of the Babylonians and he felt this lack keenly as he escorted these men about his kingdom. Fear gripped his heart, for he felt that the simple explanation that he would give concerning the miracles done in Judah would only be the butt of ridicule, and that he would lose much prestige among the nations. In that moment of weakness, Hezekiah, who had proved himself capable of the most heroic deed, quailed. At the prospect of being derided he failed utterly. Not only did he lose a blessing, but he brought upon his household and upon the nation the wrath of God.

In Luke 5:1-10 we find a similar circumstance recorded. Christ was teaching by Lake Gennesaret and the multitude thronged Him. That is, those who were far in the rear crowded forward to hear the gracious words of life coming from the Master's lips, until He found Himself at the very water's edge. To avoid being pressed and to gain a vantage point from which he could better address the multitude, He entered Simon Peter's boat and He taught the people from there.

At the close of His sermon He requested Peter to let down his net for a draught. Peter and the other disciples had toiled all night long and had taken nothing, so it was quite natural that Peter should be skeptical of the results that would attend such an endeavor. This is clearly inferred

in the words, "Master, we have toiled all the night and taken nothing." Peter, like Hezekiah, forgot that he was the servant of the Creator of the universe and that all things were possible to the One who had commanded him to "Let down the net for a draught." In a moment of doubt he failed.

It is quite evident that there were several things flashing through Peter's mind at this time. It is also evident that he used the method of reasoning that any common man would—and we are all quite common—under similar circumstances. He was thoroughly conversant with the best methods of fishing in Gennesaret, for he had fished there for a living since early childhood. In all his career he had never found anyone who had had success while fishing during the daylight hours. The water in the Sea of Galilee is so translucent that the pebbles are clearly seen on the bottom at several fathoms. Peter reasoned that no fish would get in the net when it was clearly visible. This accounts for the disciples' fishing all the night.

All this came to Peter in a flash, as it would do to all experienced fishermen, so he concluded that it would be a mistake to make an attempt in the presence of such a great throng.

Again, he knew something of Christ's past, and was positive that the years spent in the carpenter shop at Nazareth had not fitted Jesus to be a fisherman. These two points had their weight in causing Peter to act as he did, but far more was he influenced by the fact that there were many in that throng who were fishermen of experience and who would ridicule without mercy if the attempt failed. Then came the words—not spoken in a whisper, either—"Nevertheless at thy word I will let down the net." Peter had resolved that if there was going to be a big laugh he was not going to be the one upon whom it would fall. By his words he put the whole responsibility on Christ. He, too, lost a splendid opportunity of manifesting faith in the One whom he professed to follow, thus testifying to what length a fear of ridicule will drive man.

This bitter lesson was not enough to work a transformation in the character of Peter. He did not learn to trust explicitly in the word of God, so we find him again face to face with a similar situation in which he was given another opportunity of stand-

ing firm and true. In Matthew 26: 69-75 we find Jesus in Caiaphas' judgment hall standing before the persecuting priests. Just previous to this Peter had pledged fidelity to Christ, saying, "Though all men should be offended because of Thee, yet will I never be offended." The words had scarcely fallen from his lips when Christ was betrayed and taken to the palace. Peter, in his weakness, forgot his pledge and fled, following only afar off. The thought that the One whom he had hoped would deliver Israel was in the power of the priest apparently helpless, caused his heart to sink in despair. Possibly he would have forsaken the Master completely at this time, but the words, "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to My Father and He shall presently give Me twelve legions of angels," kept ringing new courage into his soul. Hope sprang again in his breast. The Master would raise His hand, a heavenly host would come to His rescue, and the long-looked-for kingdom would be established in a miraculous way. But as he witnessed, from the rear of the palace, the Master submitting humbly to the revilings of the mob, his courage fled, and he stood alone, wavering in the midst of shattered hopes, utterly despondent.

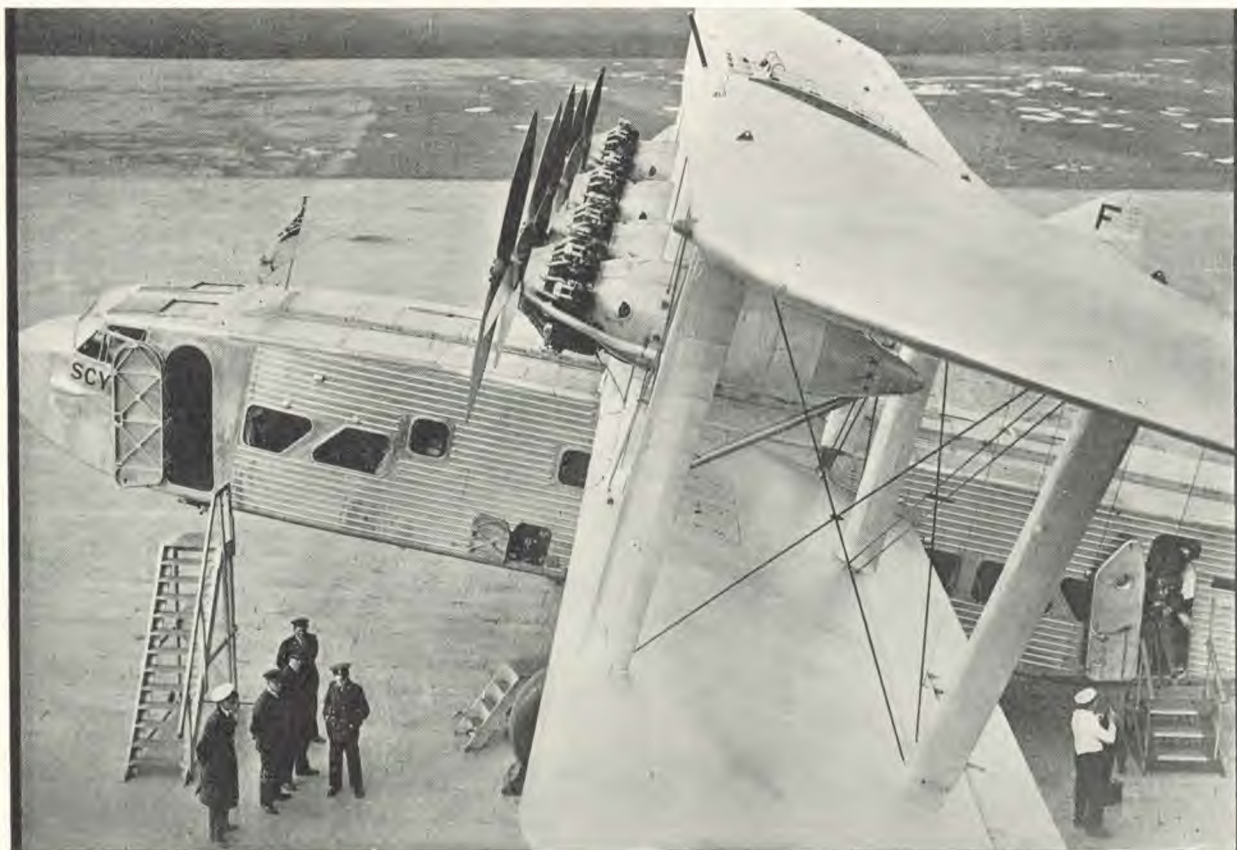
"Thou also wast with Jesus of Galilee." The words fell with a crash on the disciple's distraught mind.

When, in startled confusion, he glanced about at the curious leering faces before him, his courage failed. "I know not what thou sayest," came the indirect answer. Not an open denial, just a wink of the eye and a shrug of the shoulder. Christian friend, have you ever done it just in this way? If you have, you can be sure that the time will come that the Lord will lead you as He did Peter to another trial and still another, until you have learned your lesson. Flushed, and with a guilty conscience, Peter sought a more secluded place, but before he could find security among the pillars, another maid spied him; again came the accusation, "This fellow was with Jesus of Nazareth." Indignant at their persistence, he denied with an oath, "I know not the man." Hearing that there was one of Christ's disciples in their midst, a number gathered about him, openly jeering and accusing. He found himself utterly helpless in the presence of their triumphant ridicule. This time the denial came loud and clear in impetuous oaths, "I know not the man."

In the last ten verses of the seventh chapter of John, we find in brief the reason that many of the learned men of that day did not openly confess Christ. To the words, "Never man spake like this man," the sneering answer came, "Have any of the rulers or the Pharisees believed on Him?"

Even Nicodemus, who came to Christ at night, was silenced by the curl of the lip after he had spoken in defense of the Master. "Art thou also of Galilee? Search and look, for out of Galilee ariseth no prophet." Unable to refute the wonderful words of life that came from the Master's lips, the rulers and Pharisees resorted to scathing ridicule, and in this way they succeeded in keeping many from openly confessing the Christ.

There stand hosts today denying the Messiah as ardently as any Pharisical group ever did. If they cannot refute the written truths, they resort without hesitancy to the age-old last straw, ridicule, and it is apparently as much dreaded now as it was in the beginning, for many quail at its sting. They mock at Jonah and his experience. They smile at the sign given Hezekiah. With sneers they ridicule the virgin birth of Christ. A sniff is enough for the resurrection, and the plan of salvation is a good "bedtime story." All this is carried on in the guise of higher learning and, because it is covered in this way, many who believe that "Never man spake like this man" are intimidated into a listless silence, when their voices should ring out in the giving of the glad tidings of salvation. Remember always, "Whosoever shall deny Me before men, him will I also deny before My Father which is in heaven."



The world's largest air liner, just ready to leave London, England.

THROUGHOUT Canada, great interest is centered each year on the outcome of the harvest to be gathered from our vast fields of grain, for much of our general prosperity rests on the production and marketing of this crop.

As the time of the harvest draws near and there is promise of a good crop, the farm becomes a busy place. The grain is ripening fast, and must be attended to promptly else much is lost. Men must be hired, machinery be in readiness and long hours be put in day by day till the work is done.

Lessons for Our Lives

Harvest scenes are always impressive, and thus were often referred to by Bible writers for the purpose of illustrating important lessons; and although modern ways of harvesting are so unlike the slow, and laborious ways of old, yet the background of nature remains the same and the lessons drawn are easily applied to our present day.

Separation of the Chaff and Weeds

During the long summer months the farmer has watched the growth of plants in the field, but it is not till the grain has been cut and the golden wheat comes flowing from the spout of the threshing machine, freed from the chaff and weeds, that he now sees the real result of his year's labors.

Such a scene as this, in the setting of older days, was set before us by the great Master Teacher in His parable, in Matthew 13, of the unwelcome tares, that were found growing in the wheat field threatening to destroy the good seed. The owner bid his servants leave the tares there until the harvest, and then they would be gathered out and burned. In applying this parable the Saviour declared that, "the harvest is the end of the world; and the reapers are the angels." Then will "the children of the wicked one" be separated from "the children of the kingdom."

The Harvest of the World

Speaking further on this great subject in Matthew 24, but this time in literal language, the Lord announces that the end of the world is the time when He will return and will "send His angels with a great sound of a

trumpet, and they shall gather together His elect from . . . one end of heaven to the other." Verses 3, 30, 31.

This is the great harvest of the world, the harvest of souls, the most important time in her history, of which the farmer's yearly harvest of the field, so necessary in his life, is to remind us.

The Time of the Harvest

The exact time when the Lord will return with His angels for the harvest of this world has not been revealed to us, but it is in His own hands. From the signs and prophecies given us to guide us along our way, we are to know its near approach, that we may be ready.

Some of these signs have long ago been fulfilled, such as the signs in the heavens: the memorable dark day of May 19, 1780; and the spectacular falling of the stars on November 13, 1833, just over 100 years ago, coming in the time and manner prophesied in Matthew 24:29 and elsewhere.

Further signs would be seen on the earth, in the distressing situation among the nations (Luke 21:25); and the threatening conditions in the troubles between the wealthy and the working class. James 5:1-8.

The rapid developments of the present age in increasing knowledge and invention, which continue to advance by leaps and bounds, were also foretold centuries ago by the prophet in Daniel 12:4, and also the very time when these would appear.

Other signs than these are given in the Inspired Word, that we may know the time in which we live, and with them is also given the injunction, "When ye see these things come to pass, know ye that the kingdom of God is nigh at hand." Luke 21:31. These are warnings given in advance by our King Father in heaven, who is merciful and "longsuffering to usward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." 2 Peter 3:9.

Messages at Other Times

When Egypt was a great world power and was soon to suffer years of grievous famine, God sent His faithful messenger, Joseph, with a message. Joseph, being hastily called from his prison cell, stood before Pharaoh's throne and unfolded God's

H A R V E S T

By

R. E. ROBINSON

plan for Egypt's deliverance from death with these words, "God hath showed Pharaoh what He is about to do." Genesis 41:25. The warning was heeded and acted upon and the people of Egypt provided for. So have cities and nations ever had opportunity beforehand to prepare ere Heaven's judgments would come.

False Movements

The last days will be characterized by many false movements, deceptions and erroneous doctrines of every kind, says the Prophetic Word, (Matt. 24:24,) which tend to lead



ST TIME



the people to a false sense of security, or away from the very things to which they should be directing their minds and lives. In the above scripture we read, "There shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall shew great signs and wonders; insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect." In these days, Christian bodies are being split up into all varieties of offshoots and these very deceptions with signs and wonders are being enacted.

Some believe the world is getting better, and that in the near future new systems will be in operation and

competition and war will cease. History repeats itself, they say; we have survived other periods of trouble and we will also survive this crisis. These castles in the air may carry men on for awhile, but the word of the Lord says, "When they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them." 1 Thess. 5:3.

The presence and fulfillment of these false movements and delusions afford another sign that the end is near. We must use our own minds, and search diligently for the truth in the Scriptures.

As far as the future of this world

is concerned the Bible holds out no such prospect as a millennial age, when Christ returns the second time. Instead, a very different account is there given of what the return of Christ means to this old world. The Scriptures abound in such statements as these: Isaiah 13:6, "Howl ye; for the day of the Lord is at hand; it shall come as a destruction from the Almighty." Jeremiah 4:26, "I beheld, and, lo, . . . all the cities thereof were broken down at the presence of the Lord." Matthew 24:30, "And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory." Sad pictures of a deluded world unready to meet their Coming King, their Redeemer who died for them. This is the true purpose of the Lord's coming, it is the harvest of the earth, the day of reckoning and reward, the time of final separation.

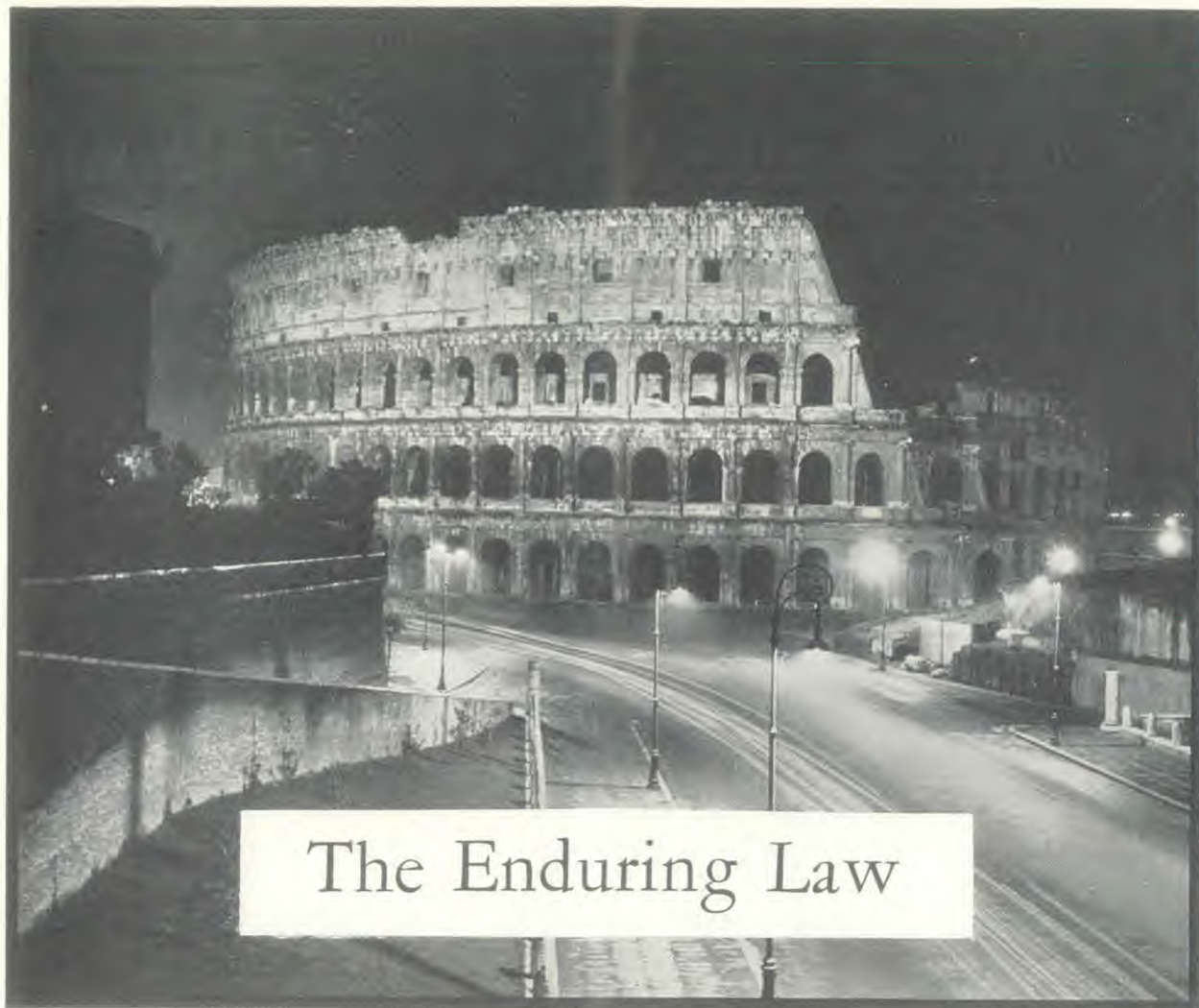
Knowing the Time

The crisis of the ages is rapidly approaching like a storm of fury about to break on a heedless world. Our wisdom is in preparing now for that day. "A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself: but the simple pass on, and are punished." Proverbs 22:3. We are invited to enter by the door into the sheepfold and be safe. "I am the door:" Jesus said, "by Me if any man enter in, he shall be saved." John 10:9.

The reason Jerusalem was to be destroyed, was given by our Saviour as He was entering that city, there soon to be sacrificed. Pausing on the brow of Olivet at the sight of the city before Him, in sobbing words He told of the fate which would befall them and their city, and added it was "because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation." Luke 19:44. They had a privilege such as few have had, hearing the words of Christ Himself, and seeing His miracles, but they knew not their time. What a sight to see the birds on their migration. They know their time as we read in Jeremiah 8:7. "Yea, the stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times; and the turtle and the crane and the swallow observe the time of

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The Enduring Law

Remains of the old Coliseum. Man's works crumble and decay. God's law endures forever.

NO matter what changes, upheavals, or overturnings take place in our world, the love of God, the law of Jehovah, and the power of Christ to save, will as eternal verities, always stand serene and secure, above all the storms of criticism and opposition. A man may as well try to demolish the Rock of Gibraltar by shooting boiled peas at it from an air gun, as to attempt to abolish God's law of ten commandments.

In the Hall of Religions at the Chicago Century of Progress World's Fair, is a series of mural paintings on its octagonal wall, depicting the leading religions. One of these paintings shows the ten commandments on tables of stone, held aloft by a precipitous wall of massive rocks. The mountain shows great age, but the tables of commandments seem newly made, with no mar on the stones. The lettering is modern in its texture, as though to tell us that God's building is old, and crumbly in spots, but the newness of His law will never wear away.

Against that mountain the maledictions and curses of the centuries are shown coming through space as knives of shining steel in torrents of destructiveness. A battery of hot-blast pipes is pointed toward the mountain of God in burning criticism, as if the new age of science, reason and mechanics would make its final onslaughts on God, with its withering skepticism. Lightning crowns the picture; it strikes the head of the rock, but the two tables of the ten commandments endure the elements, fire and storms of time.

The ten commandments are one part of the Bible that are really above inspiration, because God spoke them direct from heaven with His own voice. In Psalm 89:34 we are told that God will never alter what goes forth from His lips. Hence we know that the ten commandments must stand forever just as they came from the lips of God.

The principles of morality, spirituality, and righteousness as set forth in the decalogue are a part of God's own being, a transcript of His own

character. Hence the ten commandments of God can no more be abrogated than God Himself. They are no more subject to revision than the character of the Most High.

The ten commandments deal with the principles of right that are perpetual in their very nature. You can go back as far as you can think, and you cannot pick out a time when it was right to worship idols, to swear, to lie, steal, kill, covet or commit adultery. You can go forward into the future as far as you want to, and you cannot pick out a time when it will be right to do any of these things. Hence the principles of the ten commandments are perpetual in their very nature.

The *Sunday School Times* is exactly right when it says:

"While God remains God, His moral law will be binding upon all who would have any part in His life. God's moral law is eternal; it is an expression of His very being. As such it can no more be abrogated than can God Himself."

EXHORTATIONS

for 20th Century Christians

Arranged By ERIC A. BEAVON

A compilation of proverbs and wise sayings, with a message for the hectic times in which we live, gathered from the writings of Thomas Kempis, a pre-Reformation Christian.



Born in the year 1380 A.D., and dying in 1471, Thomas Kempis nevertheless had a penetrating insight into the causes of human unrest, and the practical implications of the Christian religion.



His exhortations might well be heeded by 20th century Christians, harassed by the problems, and perplexities, and the tension of modern life.

OCTOBER, 1934

Christian Forbearance

"It is good for us that we sometimes have some weariness and crosses. It is good that we sometimes endure contradictions. These things help often to humility, and defend us from vain glory."

"From diversity of feelings and opinions arise oftentimes dissensions between friends and countrymen; between religious and devout persons."

"An old habit is with difficulty abandoned, and no man is willing to be led farther than he himself can see."

Judging Others

"Beware thou judge not the deeds of other men. In judging of others a man laboreth in vain, often erreth, and easily sinneth; but in judging and examining himself, he always laboreth fruitfully."

"We often judge of a thing as we fancy it. But if God were always the pure intention of our desire, we should not be so easily troubled, through the repugnance of our own feelings."

"If one that is once or twice warned will not stay, contend not with him: but commend all to God, that His will may be done, who knoweth how to turn evil into good."

"If thou canst not make thyself such an one as thou wouldest, how wilt thou be able to have another in all things to thy liking?"

Necessity for Patience

"If all men were perfect, what should we then have to suffer of others for God's sake? But now God hath ordered it, that we may learn to bear one another's burdens; for no man is without fault."

"Why art thou troubled when things succeed not as thou wouldest or desirest? Who is he that hath all things according to his mind?"

"He that is well ordered and disposed within himself, careth not for the strange and perverse behavior of men."

"So much is a man hindered and distracted, in proportion as he draweth outward things unto himself."

Humility

"Count it not of great importance who is for thee, and who against thee; but let this be thy aim and care that God be with thee in everything thou doest."

"God protecteth the humble and delivereth him; the humble he loveth and comforteth. Do not think that thou hast made any progress, unless thou esteem thyself inferior to all."

"It is no great matter to associate with the good and gentle; for every one loveth those best that agree with him. But to be able to live peaceably with hard, and perverse, or undisciplined persons, is a great grace, and an exceedingly commendable and manly deed."

Value of Trials

"Our whole peace in this miserable life consisteth rather in humble sufference, than in not feeling adversities."

WHAT Causes

CANCER?

By George Thomason, M.D.

THE cause of cancer is one of the gravest and most stupendous questions facing the world today. The frightful mortality rate from this disease every year throughout the world makes the answer to this query of the greatest concern to the human family. The correct answer to this question has not yet been found. It is, however, somewhat comforting to know that progress is certainly being made. Undoubtedly there are at the present time more scientists studying this great and momentous problem than any other for which a solution is being sought.

In writing upon the subject of cancer one is impressed with the necessity of proceeding with great caution that he may not unduly alarm his readers and stimulate the tendency to a cancer "phobia," and at the same time present such an array of facts as will sufficiently impress the importance of a recognition of the early evidence of this malignant disease, leading to a prompt seeking for relief.

Speaking on the matter of the education of the public with reference to the great problem of cancer, Clarence C. Little, Managing Director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, New York City, very properly says: "To overstate our knowledge of the cancer problem is dangerous, but to understate it or to leave the public in blind ignorance is worse. Those interested in humanity will, by their desire to decrease suffering, be driven to continue the development of educational methods. In so doing, it will be wise to remain humble in the face of ignorance, patient in recognition of the difficulty of the problem, and sympathetic in the knowledge that they are dealing with the greatest source of physical fear remaining to civilized man."

For the purpose of extending a knowledge of the subject of cancer there was organized some years ago The American Society for the Control of Cancer, the object of which was "to collect, collate, and disseminate information concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and pre-

vention of cancer; to investigate the conditions under which cancer is found; and to compile statistics in regard thereto."

Through the activity of this society the importance of the cancer problem has been constantly kept before the public. It has been found that the public really demands and welcomes definite statements regarding cancer, as reported in several states where extensive educational campaigns have been carried on, resulting in a very gratifying increase in the number of persons suspecting cancer having applied earlier for consultation and treatment.

An extension of the knowledge of what is known as to the cause of cancer will undoubtedly lead to a possible avoidance of these causes by those sufficiently impressed by these facts, and thus be a contributing factor in the prevention and possibility of cure of this much-dreaded malady.

We will omit any discussion of the parasitic theory of cancer. The parasitic theory of cancer has many adherents, but as yet no parasite has ever been discovered. Evidence increases that cancer is the result of an altered cell growth within the body, as stated by Dr. James Ewing of New York, one of the greatest authorities in the world on the subject of cancer. He says: "Clinical observation has long asserted that the great majority of important tumors arise from once normal but previously altered tissue cells, and that various forms of chronic inflammation are observed to precede the development of most tumors."

It is a very well-established fact that the most definite thing known about cancer is that chronic irritation of tissues undoubtedly leads to the development of cancer in certain tissues. These bodily tissues when subjected to continued irritation increase their activity to protect themselves from injury, at first by bringing into the line of defence completely mature cells; but when unable to supply with sufficient rapidity fully normally developed cells, nature attempts to utilize immature, imperfectly developed cells,

so-called "embryonic" cells, which, proceeding to rapidly develop in an uncontrolled, unregulated manner, produce cancer.

Many illustrations of the production of cancer as the result of chronic irritation can be cited. In China, among the men, cancer of the throat is common, evidently the result of throwing hot rice with force into the mouth with the chopsticks, producing irritation. In contrast, the women, who are required to eat at the second table, when the rice is evidently much cooler, do not suffer from cancer of the throat. Cancer of the throat of tobacco smokers is undoubtedly due both to the chemical irritation of the tobacco and to the hot smoke brought so repeatedly in contact with the back of the throat.

Again, in China, the men who have their heads repeatedly shaved with a dull and ragged razor are frequently victims of cancer of the scalp, a condition rarely developing in any other country. In some parts of India, the practice of chewing betel nut is very common. The rough betel nut, wrapped in a condiment-containing leaf, is held between the gum and the teeth. In Madras, India, more than fifty per cent of cancers of the mouth are due to the irritation of the betel nut. In those provinces where the betel nut is used by both men and women the occurrence of cancer of the mouth is found equally frequent in both sexes, but in other provinces where the women refrain from betel nut chewing they do not have cancer of the mouth. In the Philippines, it has been noted that buyo cancer occurs in the cheek, always at the site where the buyo leaf is held in the cheek; and buyo cancer occurs most frequently in women, who chew the buyo leaf more than the men. Cancer of the cheek has become less frequent in this country with the development of more careful dentistry of the mouth, preventing the irritation of rotting, decayed teeth upon the cheek.

Dr. W. H. Mayo, of the famous Mayo Clinic, is responsible for the statement that "of cancers of the lip,

eighty-five per cent are in smokers, formerly chiefly in clay-pipe smokers, perhaps largely due to the heat. Since clay pipes are no longer smoked, there has been a very marked reduction in the number of cases of cancer of the lip; but the smoking habit will be found to be the cause of cancer of the lip, tongue, and floor of the mouth in the majority of instances."

In certain parts of India, in the cold mountainous regions, the natives wear baskets filled with hot coals across the lower abdomen to protect themselves from the cold. The result is often a burn or a lowering of the vitality of the skin of the abdomen by the constant heat, resulting in kangri ulcers and the subsequent development of cancer of the abdomen very frequently in that country but very rarely among the peoples of other countries. In the days of the chimney sweeps, cancer of the groin was very common among this class of workers, caused evidently by sliding down the chimney by a soot-covered rope which irritated the groin. A similar thing occurs with sailors who repeatedly use tar ropes in the ascending and descending of the rigging of the ship.

Horn cancer occurs among cattle in countries, where in the farming activities, a rope or a chain by which the plow is drawn is placed at the base of the horns, resulting in constant irritation. Engineers and firemen develop cancer of the shin, due to the repeated irritation of the heat from the fire box, near which they are compelled to sit constantly.

Cancer of the stomach accounts for at least one third of all cancers. The drinking of very hot liquids, as tea, coffee, soups, and the like, undoubtedly figures very much in the causation of cancer of the stomach, by reason of the irritation produced by the excessive heat, — a heat often greater than can be borne comfortably by the mouth. Undoubtedly blistering condiments, such as pepper, mustard, chili sauce, and other "appetizers"—substances which are "hot" when they are cold—may well be suspected as bearing a causative relation between their use and cancer of the stomach.

Cancer of the womb accounts for the greatest number of deaths from this disease among women, and is most frequent in those tissues most subjected to the injuries incident to child bearing and to subsequent irritating discharges. It is the opinion of medical men generally that if these lacerated tissues were properly cared for by surgery, or otherwise successfully dealt with, the occurrence of cancer of these tissues would be reduced at least thirty-five per cent.

A better understanding of these
(Concluded on page 15)

Recover

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FEES MODERATE

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How to Be HAPPY Though Married

(Continued from page 3)

own and have "in-laws" around as little as possible, at least until their home life is thoroughly established and proof against the corroding influence of criticism and advice as to how to run their affairs.

6. One of the outstanding causes of trouble is the failure to have a definite understanding on the money question. Before marriage this should be gone into carefully. The income should be properly divided; the wife perhaps assuming the responsibility of paying for the grocery bills, rent, and such other parts of the family expense as may be agreed upon, and a certain portion of the husband's income should be set aside and given to the wife to use for those purposes. If she chooses to save something of her allowance, that's her business, and the money is hers. For a husband to compel his wife to come to him as a beggar every time she needs money, is a scandalous insult to her womanly dignity, and a man has no business to marry who proposes to treat his wife in that fashion. He may argue that she does not know how to use money and would spend it with poor judgment. Well, there are just about as many men of that type as there are women, and neither can be expected to know how to handle money wisely if it is not put in their hands to use. But in any case, a definite understanding should be reached on this important question if the young people hope to live happily together. Many wise-hearted husbands and wives share everything on a fifty-fifty basis. If they own prop-

erty, they hold it on a joint deed, and they have a joint bank account.

7. Let husband and wife be united on every project upon which they enter. Go into every enterprise *together*. If it proves a success, they may rejoice together; if it proves a failure, they will shoulder the responsibility together.

8. Be careful that both do not get angry at the same time. Cultivate patience and forbearance, and when the other is angry, keep cool until the storm passes, then kiss and make up. Let not the sun go down on your wrath. Never take a quarrel to bed with you. See that all differences are ironed out before the eyes are closed in slumber.

9. Avoid the "intimate friend." It is customary among men to have a bachelor's farewell preceding the marriage, in which the prospective benedict parts company with his cronies and intimates, for he is now taking to his bosom the "one and only." Family secrets should be held in the strictest confidence; no third party should share in them. Many have made shipwreck of their married life through confiding secrets to another that should be locked up most securely in the hearts of husband and wife.

10. Do not joke at the expense of the other. An eminent writer on religious themes has expressed the matter in the following words:

"I have been shown that around every family there is a sacred circle, which should be kept unbroken. Within this circle no other person has a right to come. The husband and the

wife should have confidence in each other. The wife should keep no secret from her husband and the husband should keep no secret from his wife. Neither should relate family secrets to others. The heart of the wife should be the grave for the husband's faults and the heart of the husband should be the grave of his wife's faults.

"Never should either husband or wife indulge in a joke at the expense of the other's feelings. Never should either one in sport or in any other way complain to others concerning their companion; for frequently indulgences in foolish and what may apparently be harmless joking will eventually become habit, and may end in trial and possibly in estrangement."

11. There should be a wholesome common-sense attitude on the sex question. Most excellent books have been prepared for the guidance of young people on this subject. These should be secured before marriage and carefully read. The matter might be summed up in the suggestion that the husband maintain that attitude toward his wife that will cause her to look upon him always as a clean, upright and noble man.

12. Keep up appearances. In courtship days both have taken particular pains to dress attractively, and each has seen the other at his best. After the honeymoon is over, there comes a bit of a tendency to let down on this. It is a pretty severe strain on a man's respect for his wife to see her toggled out in soiled garments, her hair disarrayed, and a comb full of combings lying among his treasured collars and cuff buttons. A wise girl will see to it that she keeps up appearances and preserves her daintiness through the years. That's the thing that won him in the first place, and that will help to hold him in later years. This applies as truly to the husband as to the wife. A popular advertisement which appears on highways, reads: "The answer to a maiden's prayer, is not a chin of stubby hair." It is just as essential for him to watch the matter of cleanliness of person and clothing as for the wife. Love is a most precious inheritance, but when once lost, is most difficult to recover. Hence hold on to it like grim death. Exert yourself to the utmost to be deserving of its continuance.

13. It is a wonderful help to possess a sense of humor and not take things too seriously. A pleasant smile and a happy laugh will save many a catastrophe.

14. Play together, read together, and take walks together. During the days of courtship a frog pond looked

entrancingly beautiful when viewed in company with the loved one. Keep up the practice of taking those happy, care-free walks together. It helps very materially to preserve old-time good cheer and mutual regard.

15. It is commonplace to say that the shortest way to the husband's heart is through his stomach. Do not serve too many meals from tin cans and bakeries. Learn to prepare dainty, wholesome dishes. Feed him well and he will love you well.

16. Stand together on the discipline of the children. This is a common cause for disagreement. If a difference of opinion arises over this matter, do not make the difference manifest in the presence of the child, for he will be quick to recognize which of the parents is showing special favor, and he will take immediate advantage of it. This point is very essential.

17. Help each other in a tactful way to overcome unhappy traits, but do not preach at each other. There are simple and kindly correctives that can be applied without hurting the pride of the other. Thus each will grow into the ways of the other and the cause of irritation will gradually disappear.

18. Difficulties, disappointments, perplexities and disasters will come—few marriages escape them; but face them together and cheer the other along life's pathway. Thus your mutual courage will be preserved and learning patience together, bitter experiences will be greatly alleviated.

19. Do not strive for wealth. "Having food and raiment let us be therewith content." The love of money burns out every noble impulse. While it is legitimate to add to your possessions and wealth, it should be done without making that the paramount motive in the life. However small the income may be, it should be the aim to save a little, and build up a competence for a day when it will be needed, for sickness, for the education of the children, and for old age. But cultivate the grace of contentment, and think of all one has to be thankful for. A contented heart spells happiness.

20. Keep out of debt. Debt has killed tens of thousands of marriages that would have otherwise been happy. Be resolved to live within

your means and never go in debt to "keep up with the Jones'es." Young people are sorely tempted these days to incur debt in order to have their home as well furnished as some other couple of their acquaintance. It would be better to start out with home-made devices for furniture rather than go into debt to "keep up appearances."

Thus building the home on these simple principles a young couple may enter married life with assurance and strong expectation of a happiness that will grow stronger as the years roll by.

Harvest Time

(Concluded from page 9)

their coming; but My people know not the judgment of the Lord."

The Harvest Home

In many countries there are great rejoicings when at last the harvest is safely gathered in. Then the workers all share in a feast together, the harvest home.

While many will not be ready for the harvest, and will be among the chaff and refuse to be destroyed, yet there are other faithful souls to whom this time of their Lord's return will be a time of rejoicing. Of such we read in Isaiah 35: 10, "The ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." May it be ours to know the time and rejoice together.

Save Our Homes

(Concluded from page 5)

something lacking in their training.

"The most solemn responsibility of Christian parents is the development in their children of a noble Christian character, and the preparation for unselfish service." If the parents fail, both the church and the state must suffer. The home is the bulwark of both the church and the nation.

What Causes Cancer?

(Concluded from page 13)

contributing factors in the causation of cancer, it is to be hoped, may lead to an earlier recognition of an incipient cancer, or a precancerous condition, and the more prompt calling of expert medical or surgical attention so necessary to the securing of favorable results in the treatment of this dread disease.

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as others see it



Sex and Sophistication

THE young girl in high school today knows more about sex than her great-grandmother did at the time of her death. Yet her great-grandmother in all probability averted the very moral disasters toward which high school girls today are headed or in which they are already bogged. The fact of the matter is that never before was there such widespread knowledge of sex and such worldly sophistication prevalent among young adolescents; and never before was there such utter moral chaos prevailing among them. The young man of today is too well-informed to assert that this is all a coincidence. He cannot wax zealous in support of a program which seeks to cure the evil effects of too much sophistication with still more sophistication!

He is equally unresponsive to the appeals of the Russells and the Lindseys and the other advocates of "sex freedom for the young." He knows from experience that the trouble with youth now is too much sex freedom, not too little! He knows that the average young woman (and the average young man) at the age of twenty-one has had so many companionate marriages that she is entirely unfit, temperamentally and psychologically, for a real marriage. As for Judge Lindsey's theory that companionate marriages should be accorded an official legal status, the informed young man knows that there is too much temptation as it is to shun the responsibilities of real marriage in favor of these childless, transitory, unencumbered unions, without adding to it by giving them equal security and sanction under the law! Here again he takes exception to the theory that to encourage evil will bring forth good.—*Dan W. Gilbert, in the Forum Magazine, June, 1934.*

A Dramatic Moment in History

WE are approaching in the world today one of the most dramatic moments in history. Will we allow catastrophe to overtake us and, as a result, force us to retire to a mere simple, peasant-like form of existence or

will we meet the challenge and expand our hearts, so that we are fitted to wield with safety the power which is ours almost for the asking? From the standpoint of transportation and communication, the world is more nearly one world than ever before. From the standpoint of tariff walls, nationalistic strivings, and the like, the nations of the world are more separated today than ever before. Week by week the tension is increasing to an unbelievable degree. Here reside both danger and opportunity.—*Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, in the Forum Magazine, June, 1934.*

What Warfare Costs

BULLETS do not cost much. But if you shoot 1,000,000 rounds an hour at \$30 per thousand, the figures mount up. A rifle does not cost much—perhaps \$25. But equip an army of 1,000,000 men, and you have spent \$25,000,000. A machine gun costs about \$640. The French have about 40,000 of them. A 37 mm. field gun—what the British call a one-pounder—costs about \$1,000, and each shell about \$15. The famous French 75's come to about \$8,000 each. They are expensive and intricate, with fuses built with the costly precision of watches. Their shells cost \$24.95 each, and in a single bombardment over 4,000,000 may be fired. The new Christy tanks in America cost \$26,000 each, exclusive of motor and armament. A big tank, complete, costs about \$80,000. A bombing plane may nick your budget \$100,000. A modern cruiser costs \$11,000,000, an aircraft carrier \$19,000,000, and a big battleship almost \$30,000,000.

Thus war, as we have good reason to know, is expensive. It costs us money. We pay taxes. But war also makes money—for some—a lot of money. Thus the munitions business is one of the strangest in the world.

We know who fought the Battle of Shanghai in February, 1932. We remember names like Chapei and we recall the heroism of the Chinese 19th Route Army. . . . We know everything about the Battle of Shanghai, in fact, except the most interesting

thing—who made the most money on it.

The world, according to the League of Nations, spent \$4,276,800,000 on armament last year. In one year, mind you. This sum is too astronomical for ready comprehension. Suppose I had that much money and spent it at the rate of \$10 per day. I should still have some left after more than a million years. Suppose it should be transformed into a piece of tape, mile for dollar; it would go around the world 172,169 times.

This four billion odd dollars is a global sum, representing the grand aggregate of all "defense" expenditure. It includes the cost of maintaining as well as equipping armies. It is the grand total of the military budgets of all countries. In the main, it is intranational expenditure. The amount spent among nations in purchase of munitions by one country from another—the arms traffic proper—is insignificant by comparison. But according to normal standards it is quite a tidy sum—perhaps \$300,000,000 per year.—*John Gunther, in Harper's Magazine, May, 1934.*

The Modern Churches

From a local Vermont paper I clip the following: The women of a Congregational church, at a recent pie festival, set a goal for forty-two different kinds of pie. A local celebrity who claims to have eaten a hundred kinds of pie was unable to be present, but asked that another grand pie event be held next summer. "I will come and bring my bit."

Alongside of this let me put a paragraph from a letter from Mr. Bayington of the Heart of Africa Mission, written from shipboard on approaching Bombay: "There are nearly thirty missionaries on board," he says. "But alas! I could get only two to join us in daily prayer and Bible reading. But they were keen enough on dancing at nights. Two of them were in charge of the daily sweepstake on board. Another missionary girl was runner-up in the bridge tournament. Whatever do they expect to do in India!"—*Ernest Gordon, in the Sunday School Times, May 12, 1934.*