

Canadian

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# *Signs of the Times*

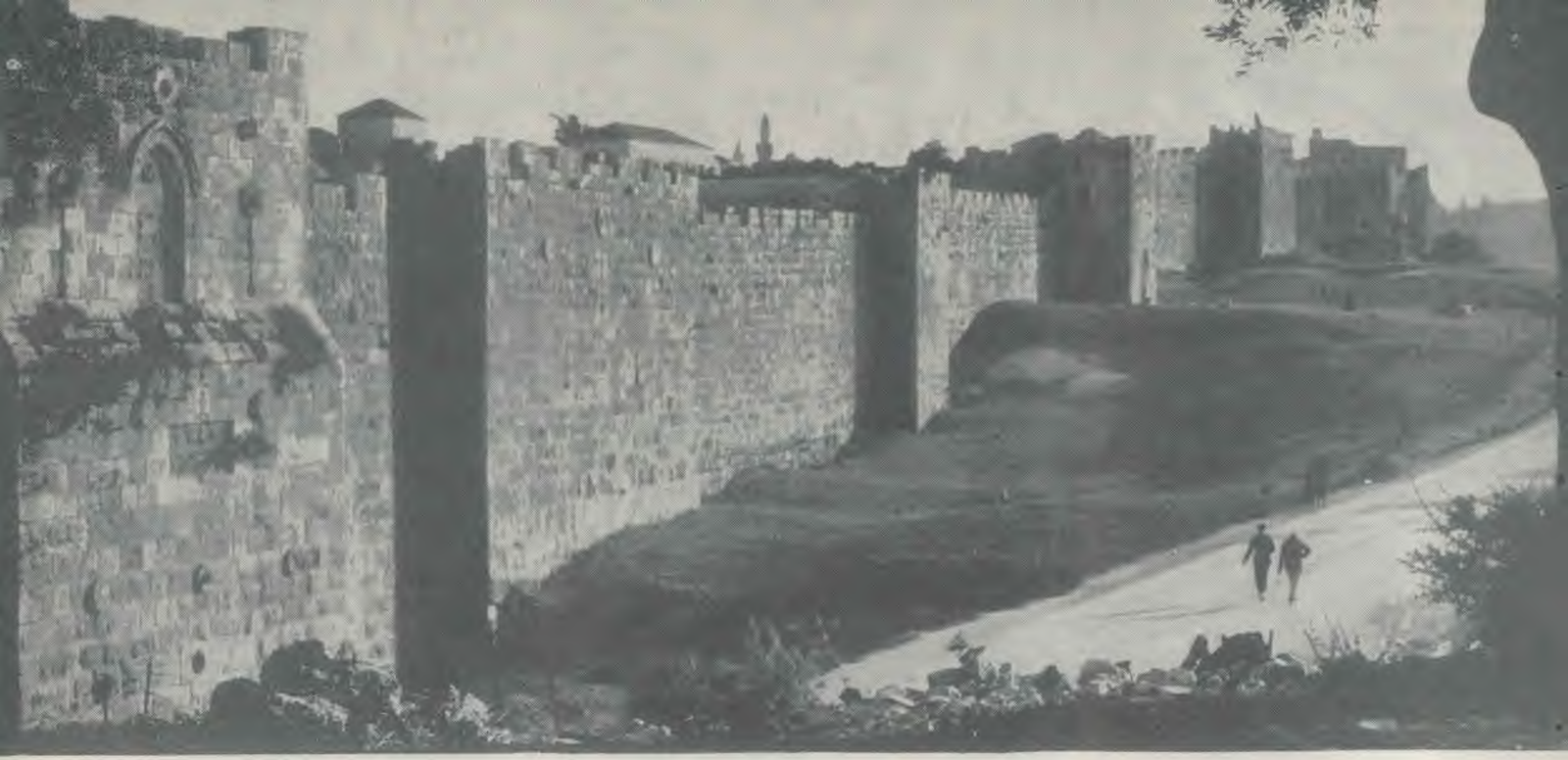


**GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY**

See Pages

12-13





ERWIN GALLOWAY

*This Jerusalem wall has witnessed many conflicts in ages past, but never before has the ancient city felt the impact of modern warfare.*

# *The JEWS in HISTORY and in PROPHECY*

THE present attempted formation of a Jewish nation in Palestine calls the attention of the world to this historic people who have had the most colourful, spectacular and unexplainable career of all races. They are indeed the enigma of history, the mystery race of the ages, with a pedigree that is "stranger than fiction." This race, which is of Semitic origin, are descendants from Shem and have been intimately connected with the human family for almost four millenniums during which time they have maintained their identity under the most extraordinary circumstances.

The Jewish nation was composed of the twelve tribes of Israel after a sojourn of centuries in the land of Egypt. They witnessed the fall of the Egyptian empire in which they had so long been bondmen, and also saw the rise and fall of Assyria, Babylon, Medo-Persia, Grecia and Rome. The breaking up of their kingdom under Nebu-

chadnezzar did not destroy them as a people, although the Chaldeans have long since lost their identity. The Jews were scattered among all nations by the Romans from whence they witnessed the breaking up of that great empire by the barbarians from the north. They have been a potent force among all nations of the modern world among whom they dwell, about 14,000,000 strong.

The influence of the Jews in the history of the nations among which they reside cannot be measured. They have affected the economic, social and political status of every nation. Though few in number they have largely controlled the markets and industry and often the politics of the countries in which they reside. Their industry has made them the leading merchants, physicians, lawyers, judges and statesmen. Some of the greatest prime ministers have been Jews.

The term "Jew" is a contraction of

"Judah," the royal tribe of the Israelites. During the reign of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, the ten northern tribes revolted and under the leadership of Jeroboam, of the tribe of Ephraim, formed a separate nation. The two kingdoms were called "the kingdom of Israel" and "the kingdom of Judah." The northern kingdom was destroyed by the Assyrians in B.C. 722, and the ten tribes were carried into captivity from whence they never returned in any mass movement. They are often spoken of as the "lost tribes of Israel," which is a misnomer since they have been lost only in the sense of losing their identity through intermarriage and amalgamation with other peoples. They still dwell in the lands of their captivity but are indistinguishable. It is the height of absurdity to attempt to identify them with the Orientals, the Mound Builders, the American Indians, the Mexicans or the British.

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## ***A People of Prophecy***

Above all other races the Jews are a people of prophecy. They were chosen of God to be "a special people unto Himself, above all people that are upon the face of the earth." Deuteronomy 7:6. They were chosen "above all the nations that are upon the earth." Deuteronomy 14:2. The Lord declared that He did not choose Israel because of their numbers, for they were "the fewest of all people." It was the Lord's purpose to bless Israel that they might be a blessing to all peoples of the earth. For this purpose He placed them on the crossroads of the nations in the centre of the earth. Jerusalem is declared to be "in the midst of the nations," and the Jews dwelt in "the midst of the land."

No people were ever promised greater things than were the Jews, but all of God's promises were on condition. He said, "Now therefore, if ye will obey My voice indeed, and keep My covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto Me above all people: for all the earth is Mine. And ye shall be unto Me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation." Exodus 19:5, 6. Faithfulness would exalt them "above all nations" and make them "the head and not the tail." If they failed in their loyalty to God it was declared that "thy heaven that is over thy head shall be brass, and the earth that is under thee shall be iron. The Lord shall make the rain of thy land powder and dust: from heaven shall it come down upon thee, until thou be destroyed." Deuteronomy 28:23, 24. The Lord declared that if they were faithful Jerusalem would stand forever, but if not the city would be destroyed. (See Jeremiah 17:24-27.) Jerusalem to-day might be the capital and metropolis of the world.

### ***Prophetic Warnings***

Fourteen centuries before Christ, the Lord through Moses predicted the destruction of the city of Jerusalem and the Jewish nation by the Romans because of the failure of the Jews to live up to their privileges. (See Deuteronomy 28:47-68.) This prophecy was literally fulfilled in the siege and capture of the city of Jerusalem by the Romans under Titus. The prediction is that "the Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of the earth even unto the other." The present location of the Jews among all peoples of the earth testifies to the accuracy of Bible prophecy.

Regarding the unpopularity and persecutions of the Jews among these nations we read: "And among these nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest: but the Lord shall give thee there a trem-

bling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind: and thy life shall hang in doubt before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life: in the morning thou shalt say, Would God it were even! and at even thou shalt say, Would God it were morning! for the fear of thine heart wherewith thou shalt fear, and for the sight of thine eyes which thou shalt see." Deuteronomy 28:65-67.

A more accurate description of the plight and persecutions of the Jews since their dispersion could not be written even to-day. This is especially true in the light of recent happenings in Germany and other European countries. Anti-Semitic feelings are not dead by any means. This persecution is not the will of God or the result of a divine decree. Prophecy is simply history written in advance. The Lord foretold what would happen in the natural course of history, and His predictions have come true, not because He foretold it, but because He foresaw what would happen. The prophecy of

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By  
**Taylor G. Bunch**

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Jeremiah that "Zion shall be plowed like a field, and Jerusalem shall become heaps," and that of Christ that "there shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down," were fulfilled to the letter by the Roman army. (See Jeremiah 26:18; Matthew 24:2.)

And yet during all these persecutions while scattered among all nations the Jews would remain "alone" and continue a separate and distinct people. This cannot be said of any other people. To the Jews the Lord said: "And ye shall be holy unto Me: for I the Lord am holy, and have severed you from other people, that ye should be Mine." Leviticus 20:26. While under the spell of prophetic inspiration, Balaam declared of the Jews: "Lo, the people shall dwell alone, and shall not be reckoned among the nations." Numbers 23:9. Regardless of wealth or position, in every part of the world they still dwell "alone." They are indeed a lonely people. Inter-marriage with Gentiles is almost unknown. They do not mingle or amalgamate as do other races. In a special sense they are "pilgrims and strangers" in the earth, a people without a country.

### ***Will They Return to Palestine?***

Does Bible prophecy indicate that the Jews will return as a people to

their homeland and re-establish a nation? The modern hope of a "Jewish State" had its birth in 1896 with the beginning of "Zionism" as a movement, and was given great impetus by the Balfour Declaration in 1917, in which it was stated that England favoured the plan to make Palestine the homeland of the Jews with the hope that it would eventually become their national home.

Have the Jews been returning to Palestine in numbers? During the first thirty years of Zionism 10,000 Jews were persuaded to return to their native land, and during the same period 1,500,000 came to the United States. In 1937 the British official report declared that the population of Palestine was 1,300,000, of which 769,175 were Moslems, 384,085 Jews, and 11,378 of other races. At that time there were 16,000,000 Jews throughout the world. New York City alone had 1,700,000 Jews, or five times as many as were in Palestine. It is estimated that when fully developed, Palestine can care for 3,000,000 inhabitants. It is estimated that 700,000 Jews are now in Palestine, and thus there would be room for about 1,500,000 more. The Arabs also claim Palestine as their homeland and they therefore look upon the Jews as intruders. It is the birthplace of the three great religions of Judaism, Christianity and Mohammedanism.

### ***Bible Prophecy***

Many believe that Bible prophecy indicates that the Jews will return to their homeland and become a nation again. They consider this one of the most important signs of the near advent of Christ. It is therefore of great importance that we understand whether this teaching is true or false. If it is a false hope, the truth should be known so as to avert disappointment if not disaster.

The Jews did return to their homeland on three occasions, twice from Egypt and once from Babylon, and many of the prophecies and promises of the return of literal Israel apply to these events and not to a future restoration. Also the Lord often speaks of His people by the term of "Israel" because the term means an overcomer or a "prince of God." In a spiritual sense it has the same significance as the term "Christian." There are many promises of a gathering of spiritual Israel from among all nations to the heavenly Canaan, the earth restored to its original perfect state.

The following is one of many of the divine promises of the only Zionist movement that will succeed: "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return,

*(Please turn to page 15)*





## Dying for Smokes

More than \$110,000,000 of ERP funds will be spent on tobacco purchased in the United States and shipped to Europe, reports Paul G. Hoffman, head of ERP. How much "more" than the figure quoted will be spent in this way, no one knows, or at least has not told. Neither is the amount to be spent on liquor, from the same fund, reported. It is interesting to note in passing that \$110,000,000 would build 22,000 five-thousand-dollar homes, if Europe needs them. Officials admit that there has been criticism of this plan. In answer they say that: Tobacco is good for morale. Europeans demand tobacco and will get it somewhere else if not from the U. S. Purchases of tobacco are good for votes in the South.

## Death Factory?

Six billion electron volts will be developed by a new cyclotron to be built on the campus of the University of California. It will be 110 feet in diameter and weigh 10,000 tons. Cost will be \$9,000,000. It will be financed by the government, according to announcement by David E. Lilienthal. It is hoped that this new cyclotron will impart so much energy to protons that they will act like cosmic rays which have never, to this time, been available for laboratory study.

## Delayed Death

Delayed death came to three Vernon, British Columbia, boys in late April. Out with a truck for topsoil, the boys, four in number, entered a government property and found a number of unfired mortar shells. Reconstruction of the tragedy indicates that they may have been trying to open up one of the two-inch shells when it exploded, killing two of them almost instantly and fatally wounding a third. The fourth boy was injured also but will recover. So it seems that the god of war, insatiable as always, reaches out beyond the time allotted him for killing, and continues to take whatever victims he may catch unawares. As one reporter has pointed out, it is not only unfired shells lying about that continue to bring tragedy (A Vancouver man was similarly killed during the same month.), but the unspent hatreds and prejudices engendered by the war are likewise threatening the security of the world.

## Are You Alive?

Psychologists now tell us that we apparently utilize only about 20 per cent of the capabilities of our senses. They also assert that our senses are easily tricked, can be abused, and can also be trained to an almost incredible degree. For instance, they say, the sense of touch can be sharpened as much as 700 per cent. In the field of pure mental characteristics they are also critical of the average man. Using modern methods of memory training, they maintain that they have not yet found limits beyond which the mind cannot be trained. It is a mistake, they assert, to say that one cannot become a good mathematician, student of languages, or the like because of a lack of "natural aptitude." The lack is in the desire to accomplish. These assertions seem to be borne out by the accomplishments of handicapped persons who become geniuses in their fields through intense desire to excel.

FOR unnumbered centuries, as we measure time, the Son of God anticipated and contemplated His life on earth, attended as it would be with many vicissitudes, and suffering even unto death. He partook of man's nature that He might save man from endless death. He knew what awaited Him. His was a humble home. In early life He laboured as a carpenter. He knows how to sympathize with the poor and lowly and with the sons of toil.

Immersed at His baptism, He was anointed by the Holy Spirit and the voice of the heavenly Father attested to His divine character.

Then began His conflict with Satan, a conflict which grew more fierce throughout Christ's ministry, eventuating with His rejection by the leaders of His chosen people, and His death on the cross. "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. But as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name." John 1:11, 12. This is the blessed hope of every sinner to-day.

## Proofs of Deityship

During His earthly life, Christ gave every evidence of His Messiahship. He healed all manner of disease, answering even to the piteous appeal of the leper, "Be thou clean." He cast out devils, stilled the tempest, created food to feed thousands, and in three recorded instances raised the dead to life. His teaching, unlike that of the Jewish teachers, was with authority. Even men sent to arrest Him testified, "Never man spake like this Man." He came not to do His own will but the will of the Father who sent Him, to reveal the character of the God of love, the holy principles of the government of heaven.

His submission to the divine will of His Father was revealed in the fateful Gethsemane experience the night of His betrayal. In His human nature, the soul of the divine sufferer trembled in the balance, as He contemplated His death on the cross. He was to die as man's substitute, die as the impenitent sinner must die at last. Bearing the sins of others, it seemed that His death would forever separate Him from His Father's love. And so in His agonizing prayer there was forced from His trembling lips the cry: "O My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from Me." Then, fearful that He had gone too far in His petition, He added, "Nevertheless not as I will, but as Thou wilt." Matthew 26: 39. Thank God for this final cry of submission to the divine will. Christ drank the cup to its very dregs. He died for you and for me, for all who

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will acclaim Him their Saviour and walk in His footsteps.

### *Type Meets Antitype*

Christ died on the cross as the antitypical Lamb of God, the One who was represented by the sacrificial offerings of those who since the sin of our first parents had looked forward to Him who would die for them.

The veil of the temple was rent in twain. The divine hand tore it from top to bottom. This indicated that the Levitical dispensation with its priest-hoods and offerings was of no more merit. The types and ceremonies pointing forward to the cross were no longer in God's order. The "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world" in type and in anticipation was now slain in reality. The shadow of the cross which fell athwart the centuries of the past had now reached the substance which cast the shadow.

When Christ expired on the cross, it was a sad, dark hour for His disciples. They did not understand the prophetic forecasts predicting this very experience. They buried the Lord with anguished hearts. The following Sabbath day was one of disappointment and mourning. The Master rested quietly in the tomb. He had commended His spirit to God, and with the cry "It is finished," He indicated that He had fulfilled His mission. He had accomplished the work He came to earth to do, had withstood successfully the assaults of His great adversary, and had made a way of escape from the pit of sin for all who would accept Him as their Saviour.

### *Christ's Resurrection*

It was early in the morning, the first day of the week. The Roman guards were at their appointed post, keeping watch over the tomb of Jesus to see that His disciples did not take His body from the sepulchre. We may well believe that a host of evil angels were near, hoping against hope that the Lord Jesus whom they despised would not come forth from the grave a triumphant conqueror, thus guaranteeing their eternal destruction. But in the carrying out of God's pre-determined plans and purposes, how futile will prove the hopes of all the hosts of evil!

A light brighter than the noonday sun illumined the heavens. A mighty angel, commissioned by High Heaven to break the seals of the guarded tomb, came with the swiftness of lightning upon his joyful mission. The Roman guards fell helplessly to the earth and hid their faces from the heavenly visitant. The angelic being rolled back the stone, and with a loud voice proclaimed, "Son of God, come forth;

# CHRIST'S LIFE, DEATH and RESURRECTION

By F. M. Wilcox

Thy Father calls Thee." And now the Roman soldiers see the One they had been commissioned to keep sealed in the sepulchre, come out of the tomb, proclaiming, "I am the resurrection and the life." As He proclaims His triumph over death, the angelic host bow low before Him in praise and adoration and the evil angels flee away in utter chagrin and defeat.

It was a happy day to the disconsolate disciples. It revived their hopes, and strengthened their faith in their divine Saviour. Now they knew that they had not followed the teachings of an imposter, but the long-looked-for and expected Messiah.

Christ first made Himself known to Mary, for whom He had wrought such a wonderful healing of soul and body. He appeared to Peter, who had basely denied Him during His trial. The look Christ gave His errant disciple on that occasion broke Peter's heart, and the time Christ slept in the tomb was a season of bitter sorrow and repentance to this follower of Jesus. How comforting and blessed must have been Christ's appearance to Peter, as the Master of life assured this disciple of divine forgiveness.

This same day, Christ appeared to the two disciples on their way to Emmaus, and "beginning at Moses and all the prophets, He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself." Luke 24:27.

Christ also appeared to the eleven, and for many days gave them infallible proofs of His authenticity and divine and holy origin.

When Christ came from the tomb He brought with Him the keys of the grave. In proof of this, many sleeping saints were raised from the dead, and they also testified to the fact of Christ's resurrection. These resurrected ones doubtless ascended to heaven with the Lord as He was taken up from His disciples. "And while they looked steadfastly toward heaven as He went up, behold, two men stood by them in white apparel; which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing

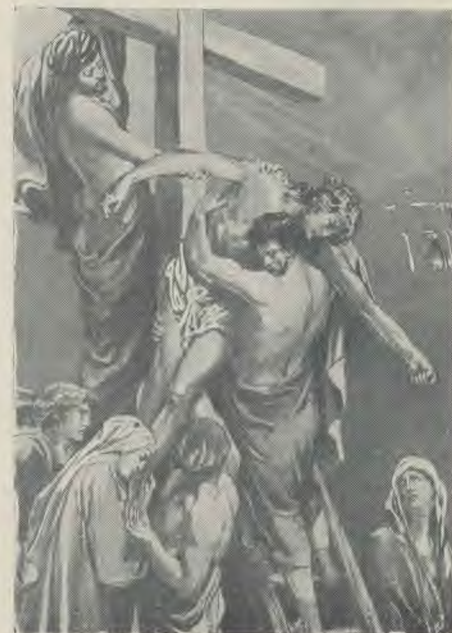
up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven." Act 1:10, 11.

How comforting is this precious promise. Christ will come again, to take His followers home to the mansions He is preparing for them. "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in Me. In My Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." John 14:1-3.

"And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for Him, we will be glad and rejoice in His salvation." Isaiah 25:9.

May Heaven grant that we who read these words may be among that rejoicing throng.

*The greatest event in the history of the human race transpired at Calvary. It was the turning point in the conflict with evil.*





# WORLD CONVERSION

## *Will It Ever Come?*

By Robert H. Pierson

AS JESUS sat talking with His disciples on the Mount of Olives one day, He told them of conditions that would take place in the world just before His second advent. He spoke of wars and rumours of wars, of trouble, of unprecedented violence that would break out among nations. He told of earthquakes and storms spreading death and destruction over vast areas.

Our Lord compared the moral conditions of the last days with those of Noah's day and the days of Sodom and Gomorrah, when the moral tide of earth's history was at its lowest ebb. He told the disciples of the great progress of the gospel message as the Spirit of God witnessed to its preaching to every kindred, tongue and people. Said He: "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matthew 24:14.

Since that day there have been those who have read into this text a meaning which our Lord had no intention of conveying. Some have said this proves that before Jesus comes in the clouds of heaven the gospel message will bring all people of all lands to a saving knowledge of Christ Jesus, and all will be saved. They picture a Utopia where sin and sinners will have given way to righteousness, and righteous beings will cease to settle their disputes by war and bloodshed.

Let us look at this text more closely. Jesus said the gospel would be preached "for a witness unto all nations." He did not say that all would receive the gospel and accept Him as their personal Saviour and be saved.

Not until after the judgment and

the second coming of Christ and after the wicked have been destroyed will the righteous inherit this earth made new for them.

In place of a Utopia brought about by world conversion, let us notice what the Holy Scriptures have to say regarding the condition of the world just before the second advent of Christ.

Our Saviour asked this burning question: "When the Son of man cometh, shall He find faith on the earth?" Luke 18:8. The Master answered His own question, as recorded in this same Gospel of Luke: "As it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of man." Luke 17:26.

He then proceeded to describe the riotous and wicked living of the antediluvians. They had no time for God. They thought only of their own selfish pleasures. The Inspired Record declares "that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. . . . And the earth was filled with violence." Genesis 6:5-11. This doesn't sound much like world conversion in the last days, does it?

"Likewise," Jesus continued, "as it was in the days of Lot; they did eat, they drank. . . . Even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of man is revealed." Luke 17:28-30.

Here again Christ compares the last days with one of the most degenerate ages this world has ever known, thus dispelling any false hope that mass conversion would ever prepare the whole world to meet Him in the clouds of heaven.

Paul, the apostle, was also given a glimpse of the world as it would be just before Christ's second coming. He has described it thus by inspiration: "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, truce breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof: from such turn away." 2 Timothy 3:1-5.

The apostle sums it all up by declaring that instead of the peoples of earth coming closer to God as the end draws near, "evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving, and being deceived." 2 Timothy 3:13.

In His parable of the wheat and the tares, Matthew 13:24-30, the Saviour revealed to His followers that there would never be a time when all would be ready to meet Him. He taught that the righteous and the wicked, the good and the bad, would be living side by side in this world right up to the time of His second advent.

In this parable Jesus says plainly that the wheat and the tares will be growing together until the time of the harvest. When this harvest occurs, the Saviour explains in the next few verses: "The field is the world; the good seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked one; the enemy that sowed them is the devil; the harvest is the end of the world; and the reapers are the angels." Matthew 13:38, 39.

According to the teachings of Jesus there will be no time before His coming when a sinless state is to be set up in which all men will be converted and turn to God.

During these wicked days in which we find ourselves living we need to prepare for a desperate "time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation" (Daniel 12:1), instead of a Utopian sinless reign of peace. We must take our stand for Christ and His truth to-day instead of putting it off until some fanciful period of second probation before Jesus comes.

"Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." 2 Corinthians 6:2.

Satan says *to-morrow*, when the whole world will be converted. Jesus says *to-day*, while the door of mercy still stands ajar—while probation's hour yet lingers a little while. To you right now His Holy Spirit entreats you urgently: "Choose you *this day* whom ye will serve." Joshua 24:15.

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THE day was being put to bed behind Mount Carmel, the sleeping giant, while here and there lights were shining from the windows of little houses, houses that provided homes for countless people. While I wished all these homes were happy homes, I dared not believe my wish could be true, for in my ears were ringing the words of a little boy as he answered a question pertaining to his father.

"Which one?" he asked. "My *real* father, or my stepfather?" Thus he revealed to all who listened, that he came from a broken home. A broken home is an unhappy home, and an unhappy home is akin to a mountain. I wonder if I can make my meaning clear.

I will begin with the mountains. According to my way of thinking there are two kinds: majestic, towering ones, "whose sun-bright summit mingles with the sky"; and low, dark, sinister ones, whose summit reaches no greater height than the divorce courts. Somehow, I always think of them as outdoor and indoor mountains. The first are of God's making, and the second are of man's making.

When I look upon the beauty of God's mountains, my heart is filled with gladness; but when I behold the devastation of man's mountains, my heart is filled with sorrow.

On God's mountains are trees which have been years in the making. There you hear the singing of birds. On man's mountains are broken homes, broken almost over night, as it were. There you hear the cry of frightened children.

The mountains of God had their beginning when God "spake, and it was done." The mountains of man have their beginnings, perchance, in a few sharp words spoken in the home—a bit of misunderstanding, which could easily be made plain if husband and wife would yield their stubborn temper and say, "I'm sorry." But this, because of pride, they refuse to do. There are more sharp words, more bickerings, all of which react unfavourably upon the children.

As time goes on, discouragement sets in. The man, feeling he is just a "meal ticket," takes to staying out nights. He goes to places where the lights are bright and the women gay. There he meets his affinity, and promises to marry her as soon as he can be freed from his wife.

Then again it may be just the other way around. The woman may think herself "just a drudge" for the family. So thinking she begins to stray, and in the straying she soon finds a man who sympathizes with her, who whispers sweet nothings in



H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

Babies provide a common interest to husband and wife. Many incidents of strained relations between father and mother have been relieved by the "little folk" of the household.

# MOUNTAINS

By Martha E. Warner

her ear and promises her the world on a silver platter. With vehement protestations of love he tells her that if she marries him, all her cares, all her anxieties, will forever be at end.

The woman is tempted to yield, but thoughts of her two children deter her. She cannot part with them. And it is not until her admirer faithfully promises that she may keep her children with her, and that he will be a father to them, that she consents. Then follows a vacation trip to Reno, and when she returns, she has a new name and her children a new father.

In course of time, the brightness of this union begins to wear off. The children get on their stepfather's nerves. They become a bone of sharp contention. He orders them out of the house, but because the mother refuses to permit their expulsion, he packs his suitcase and disappears. The woman is left with her world dashed to the ground and the silver platter just a bent piece of dingy tin. The sequel of this case is too tragic to relate, but it should serve as a warning to those who are thinking of being a party to the breaking up of a home.

Husbands and wives need to be

reminded again and again that the marriage vows are sacred and must not be broken. They need to remember that before God, they solemnly pledged to take each other for better or "for worse, until death do us part."

Many times the going will be hard, the burdens heavy, but don't yield to the temptation to start the making of an indoor mountain.

Instead, get out into the open and lift up your eyes to the mountains of God. Let their beauty, their fastness, strengthen and steady you. Drink in the glory of the heavens and let your faith be strong to make God's promises yours. Then as you breathe deeply of His pure air your heart will be filled with courage and gladness and you will know "there is no wrong" you "cannot forgive."

Home will be doubly dear when you return, and at nighttime when the little ones are ready for bed, there will be tears in your eyes and a lump in your throat as you hear them lisp "God bless my Muvver and my Favver."

Then after they are tucked in, and given their good-night kiss, you will thank God that the partnership *still* holds, and the children's Muvver and Favver are *real*.





# WORLD AS WE SEE IT!

**A Prophetic Interpretation  
of Current Events!**

## **Are We Becoming a Race of Softies?**

WE THINK that there exists evidence to show that such is the case. The medical examinations of men called up for service in the last war revealed an appalling degree of physical unfitness. In some areas as many as twenty-five per cent were found to be suffering from organic weakness and disease which disqualified them for military service. This is an alarming state of things, especially in such times when it may become necessary for a nation to call upon its citizens to take up arms and repel an invader.

These statistics should be studied and pondered by national leaders because they are telling the story of a way of life which makes men physically soft and which in turn engenders sickness and disease. The rugged pioneer spirit of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers seems to have largely disappeared. The will and determination to work hard, to attempt hard and difficult tasks, to clear the land and establish homes is to be found at present only among a small minority of the people.

As I write this my mind goes back to a little old lady, so old now that she no longer ventures out of the house except in very fine weather. However, the day was, more than seventy years ago, when this little old lady was a young bride, who with her husband went into the woods and helped clear the very site where to-day stands a big white twelve-room farm-

house. However, the big house was not the product of their first efforts. Their first house was but a cabin, but it was in this primitive cabin that some of the first of a large family were born. Later the cabin gave way to a larger place; and still later, as added prosperity came, the big house was built, and there it stands to-day with its cleared acres, a monument to hard work, frugality and industry.

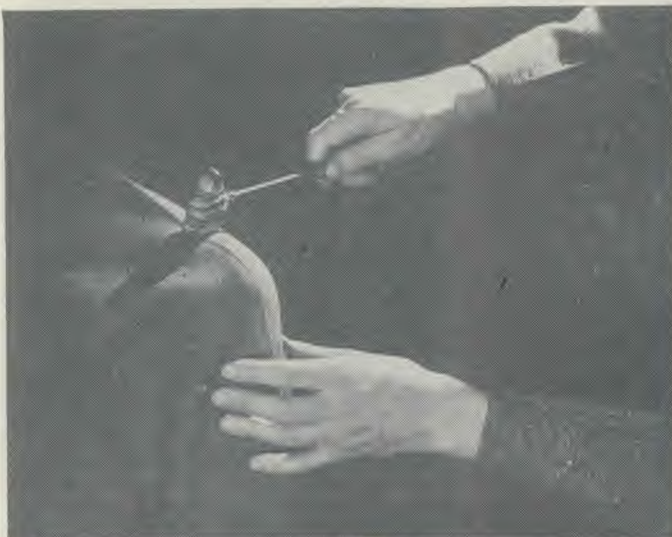
This was the spirit of the men and women that first landed on the shores of North America three hundred years ago. Without the aid of machines and explosives they cleared the land, planted and builded, and at last established themselves in the midst of hostile Indians. They never made demands upon the government for financial assistance. They never felt they needed any. It was their idea that they should support the government. They never belonged to a labour union, and consequently never made excessive demands upon their employers, thus forcing wages and prices higher and higher. They were a sturdy, strong, self-reliant people.

What is the cause of our "national softness"? The human body and mind have the quality of growing strong as they meet resistance. However, if the individual loses the will to face difficulties and hardships the body and mind become soft and flabby and subject to sickness and disease. To-day instead of playing baseball, football and basketball the average man sits in the stands and grows paunchy while a few professional athletes enjoy all the physical benefits. Instead of giving his mind to the stimulus of solving problems of stern reality he shoots it full of holes by reading the comics and attending the movies. After a few years of comics, fiction and movies the mind becomes incapable of wrestling with life's problems.

We never had greater opportunities than we have to-day; nor a greater amount of leisure time with which to improve ourselves for better and more satisfactory living. What will be the end of a nation or an individual which persists in choosing the way of least resistance?

## **Life's Uncertainties**

THE fact that there is in Canadian banks the sum of one and one-half million dollars which has waited for years to be claimed by depositors indicates that the Bible writer had about the right idea when he



EWING GALLOWAY



said: "Whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For what is your life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away." James 4:14.

These unclaimed deposits, according to reports, range from seventeen cents to the respectable sum of \$24,623.12. We can well believe that some of these deposits have been forgotten, and possibly some, because of their smallness, have been ignored, but we cannot conceive that the average person who has worked hard for his money would forget a thousand or two thousand dollars, not to mention twenty-four thousand. Most people have the ability to remember money about as long as anything else. It is an ever necessary factor of life. In these days of inflationary prices the average citizen has none left over to forget. The thing he is unable to do in most cases is to forget the need of a little more of that inaccessible commodity to meet the current needs.

We can well believe that many of the depositors of this large amount are dead. The depositors seem to have been of many different countries and nations, and no doubt the war has had something to do about it. But still at best the apostle James knew what he was talking about when he asked the question, "For what is your life?" This might be a good question for every reader to undertake to answer. What is my life, anyway? What is the purpose of it? Why am I here? I am well acquainted with the frailties of life. I know that accident, sudden illness or even at last old age will take me off. "For what is my life?" "It is even a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away."

## War or Peace

LATE last spring church leaders from all over the nation met in Washington to declare against the administration's policy of war preparation. A peace train left the west coast on April 20 for Washington. It is the plan of the churches to bring pressure on the United States Congress through the Federal Council of Churches that a way be found by which war may be avoided. They do not believe in universal military training as being dangerous to peace. They would have the atomic bomb placed under the control of the United Nations Organization. And they recommend to the United States government that it launch again a world disarmament programme.

It seems to us that almost any citizen could subscribe to a programme of that kind. What man does not desire peace? It has come to pass with the world to-day as it was with the nation of Israel after their long period in the conquest of the promised land—they desired rest from their enemies. At present the nations of the world are at enmity with one another, and it has come to pass that they desire rest from the fear of each other. However, owing to the jealousy and suspicion with which they regard one another, the peace which they all so much desire is unattainable.

While peace is a worthy objective, churchmen who read their Bibles should know, according to divine prophecy, that it is impossible of achievement. The

Bible outlines nothing but war and trouble for the last days of earth's history. Among the signs which Jesus gave for the purpose of marking the end of the world is the following pertaining to war: "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." Matthew 24:6, 7.

The Revelator speaks about the war-troubled last days of earth: "The sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared. And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet. For they are the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty. . . . And he gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon." Revelation 16:12-14, 16.

The prophet Daniel in his day evidently had a clearer perception of what will come in the last days of earth's history than do many churchmen. Said Daniel: "And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people: and 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." Daniel 12:1.

There will be peace upon the earth all right, but it won't be until the setting up of the fifth universal kingdom, which will be the kingdom of God.



U. S. ARMY PHOTO



# VATICAN REVISES

## *Its LIST of POPES*

THE new official directory recently issued by the Vatican after investigating the nineteen-hundred-year line of succession of the popes of the Roman Catholic Church, dropped six popes from its old list in the former directory, and placed two more popes in the doubtful column, and listed two new popes who had not been listed until now. Also the dates of the pontificates of seventy-four popes were changed from what they were before, and Pope Dono II, who had been listed as a Roman pontiff back in the tenth century of the Christian Era, "was actually a person who never existed," says the new directory. And, the third and the fifth popes listed from the beginning of popes, namely Cleto, a Roman, and Anacleto, an Athenian, are combined in the new list "as one and the same person." Pope Pius XII, the present pope, who was listed in the old directory as the 261st successor of St. Peter, is now lower in the list, and if the doubtful popes are dropped, he will descend two more notches in the list of alleged popes.

One wonders how much reliance as to accuracy can be placed in the present list. One thing is absolutely certain, the apostle Peter never claimed to be a pope of the early Christian church. In his first epistle, Peter writes about the position he occupied in the church, saying, "The elders which are among you I exhort, who am also an elder, and a witness of the sufferings of Christ. . . . Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock. And when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away." 1 Peter 5:1-4.

He said, I "am also an elder." He placed himself on the same level as all the other elders in the churches, and not as a pope or "lord over God's heritage." None of the early church leaders listed by the Catholic Church hierarchy as popes of the Roman Cath-

olic Church for the first three centuries ever claimed the title of pope or set forth any claim that they were the chief bishop of all the churches throughout Christendom. In fact, all the bishops for the first three centuries of the Christian Era claimed equal rank.

A rivalry sprung up during the fourth century among the bishops of the Christian churches in Jerusalem in Palestine, Alexandria in Egypt, Constantinople in Greece, Carthage in Africa, Antioch in Asia and Rome in Italy. The bishop of the church in Jerusalem claimed priority rights because it was the first and oldest Christian church established in Christendom. Doctor Kock, of the Catholic Divinity School at Braunsberg, says that Saint Cyprian, who was bishop of Carthage and who died in 258 A.D. was absolutely ignorant of any difference between the official rank and standing of the bishop of Rome and that of any other bishop; that at the close of the third century of the Christian Era there was no idea entertained among churchmen either of a pope, a papacy, or the doctrine of infallibility; and that up to the time of Saint Cyprian's death there was only a hint made of a general subjection to the Roman See, and when it was first raised it was absolutely repellent to the powerful bishop of Carthage, Saint Cyprian. Some of the bishops that are now listed in the Catholic Register as popes of the Roman Catholic Church, were not only opposed to the church's having a pope, but never knew that they would be listed in the future as Roman pontiffs. The popes listed for the first three centuries of the Christian Era are mere inventions of the Catholic hierarchy of later centuries. The facts of history, as well as the New Testament record, contradict the doctrine of the Primacy of Peter as being the first Roman pontiff.

It is a libel on Christ to claim that Christ founded such an institution as the Papacy. There is no evidence in the New Testament that Christ appointed a visible head on earth to exercise authority over the church. Yet we read in all Catholic literature that the pope is the vicar of Christ, the head of the Papacy, and appointed as such by Christ. Such a claim is a travesty upon the teachings of Christ.

Christ knew that many of His professed followers would misuse His name and claim authority for their iniquitous doings in His name. Christ in closing His remarkable sermon on the mount said: "Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven. Many will say to Me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Thy name? and in Thy name have cast out devils; and in Thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from Me, ye that work iniquity." Matthew 7:21-23. To invoke the name of Christ as authority for the establishment of the Papacy is nothing less than sacrilege.

The Roman hierarchy needs to give further study to the revision of the humanly invented list of popes. Instead of dropping six popes that they had formerly listed and placing two more on the doubtful list, the Catholic Church needs to drop all the bishops that are listed as popes prior to the Church Council which finally determined that the bishop of Rome, because of his strategic position at the capital of the Roman Empire, should take priority over all the metropolitan bishops. That did not happen until we come to the fourth century of the Christian Era. Constantine the Great, emperor of the Roman Empire, soon after his nominal conversion to Christianity in 312 A.D. elevated himself to the head of the Christian churches and convened councils and presided over them, and regulated the external affairs of the church of Christianity. He united the church and the state, and remodelled the government of the

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By C. S. Longacre

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SIGNS of the TIMES



*Pictured here being received by the Pope is Myron C. Taylor, the "personal" ambassador of the United States President. We wonder how the revised list of popes affects the boasted claim of "unbroken" succession from Peter. How, too, can the claim of infallibility be sustained in the light of this?*



INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTO

church after the government of the state. In the church he appointed patriarchs, exarchs, archbishops, canons, prebendaries, prelates and priests, to correspond with the various secular offices and dignities in the state. He appointed five patriarchs who formerly were bishops of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem and Constantinople. At first great stress was laid upon the fact that all these bishops who had been appointed as patriarchs over their own dioceses, stood on the same equality in rank. At this time no preference was given to the bishop and patriarch of the diocese of Rome. When the bishop and patriarch of Rome at first began to exercise arbitrary authority over the other patriarchal bishops in Africa and Asia, these latter bishops with great force and resolution resisted the arrogance of the bishop of Rome. The blasphemous dogma that the bishop of Rome is the supreme head of the church, the vicar of Christ, and the vicegerent of God upon earth, had never yet been heard of and would have been rejected by all the bishops of every diocese in the Christian churches during

the first three centuries of the Christian Era.

None of the bishops of the metropolitan areas were appointed at this time by the bishop of Rome, but all bishops claimed that they derived their ambassadorship directly from Jesus Christ as the head of the church. It was during the fourth century that the bishop and patriarch of Rome was invested by the emperors of Rome with a superior degree of power and authority over all other bishops, because of his political connections with the Roman Empire. The bishop of Rome possessed the richest and most influential diocese, the most intimate political connections with the Roman emperors and lawmakers. He appeared in great splendour of dress, rode in the most costly coaches, enjoyed sumptuous feasts, and out-did the sovereign

princes in the expenses of their tables in entertaining politicians in order to gain political favours. The spirit of worldly pride and domination, together with political influence, finally elevated through intrigue the bishop of Rome not only to a superior position over all other bishops in the church, but to a supremacy over earthly kings and rulers, and required them to bow their necks under his autocratic heel of supreme authority.

To claim that Christ appointed all these popes to lord it over God's heritage is an insult to Saint Peter, who said he was only an "elder," and it is sacrilegious and blasphemous to attribute such a system of human exaltation and arrogance to Jesus Christ, the meek and lowly Nazarene who said, "My kingdom is not of this world."

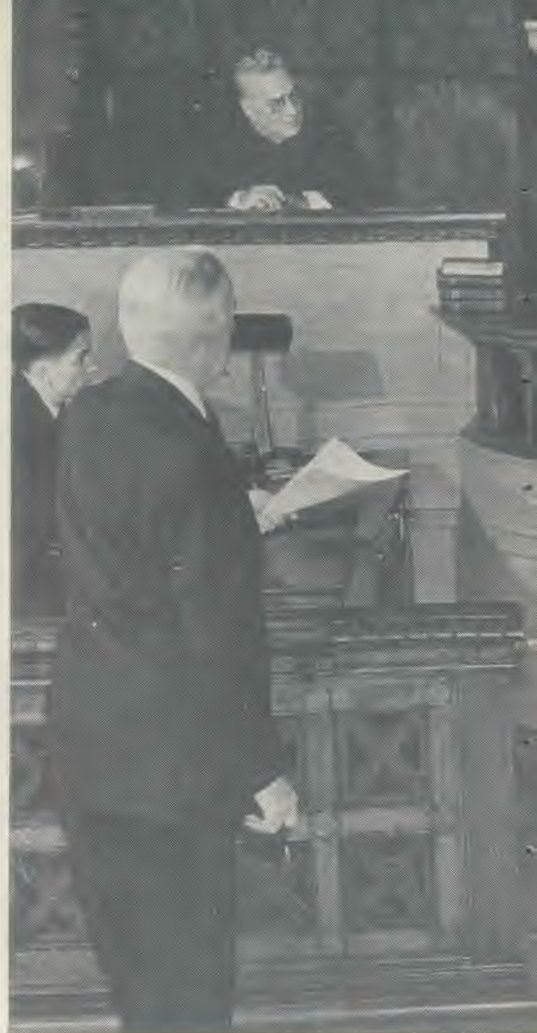


# GUILTY

## or Not

# GUILTY

By E. A. Crane



THE SCENE is an Indian village and the object of our attention is a poor widow whose only source of family support is even now being taken away. Down the trail from the village we see a familiar yoke of oxen and an even more familiar creaking bullock cart followed by a lone buffalo. The animals have fallen into strange hands and will soon disappear with their cloud of dust, never to return to their rightful owners.

Old men of the village shake their heads, and one thinly clad, grey-haired sage solemnly remarks, "Sahib, it isn't fair." Then follows a story of the visit of a shrewd trader from a distant city, and a shady business deal with the widow's late, unsuspecting husband. By a technical argument the judge of the district court has handed down a verdict in favour of the trader. Hence the widow's great loss and sorrow.

Already, however, tenderhearted jungle folk are planning relief for the unfortunate family. And, once again, as is often the case, so-called uncivilized beings demonstrate a sense of fairness and righteous judgment which put to shame many who live in more enlightened lands.

The question arises, From where do the uncivilized obtain a knowledge of right and wrong? The answer is found in the Good Book. Those who "have not the law," it affirms, "do by nature the things contained in the law, . . . which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another." Romans 2:14, 15.

Deeply embedded in every human heart is a consciousness of right, which, if respected and nurtured, will lead to a knowledge of the Creator and favour with heaven. But, says the Scripture, some "changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator." Apparently not all those referred to in this text are to be found in heathen lands!

The apostle Paul plainly taught that at creation man was given a knowledge of God's will. This knowledge involved an understanding of the Creator's law, for the will of God and His law are synonymous. Says Christ, "*I delight to do Thy will, O My God: yea, Thy law is within My heart.*" Psalm 40:8. This understanding of the Creator's law was firmly rooted in the human mind, but, "when they knew God, they glorified Him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools." Romans 1:21, 22. Such is the picture of the origin of idolatry as given by divine inspiration.

The law of God with which man was made familiar at creation is none other than that recorded in Exodus, chapter twenty, and is commonly referred to as the Decalogue. While not in written form until Sinai, it was known to exist before that time. Adam transgressed its precepts when he sinned, for "sin is the transgression of the law." 1 John 3:4. Abraham was recognized as a man who respected and kept God's commandments. (Gen-

esis 26:5.) Those who contend that the law was given to the Jews only, would do well to read of the discovery in modern times of the Code of Hammurabi, who lived nearly nineteen centuries before Christ. This man lived during the days of Abraham and was probably the Amraphel of Genesis 14. Even to the casual observer the kinship of Hammurabi's code and the Decalogue is strikingly evident.

It was the law of God spoken from Sinai and written upon tables of stone which God instructed should be kept in the golden chest known as the ark of the covenant, and housed in the most holy apartment of Israel's sanctuary. Moses broke the first tables, symbolic of Israel's violation of God's law in setting up a golden calf to worship. (Deuteronomy 9:11-17.) Following this dramatic and meaningful demonstration, God mercifully commanded Moses, "Hew thee two tables of stone like unto the first, and come up unto Me into the mount. . . . And I will write on the tables the words that were in the first tables which thou brakest, and thou shalt put them in the ark."

Moses, in reciting this experience, declares, "And He wrote on the tables, according to the first writing, the ten commandments, which the Lord spake





H. M. LAMBERT

*No words affect the future of the prisoner at the bar so mightily as these of the foreman of the jury, "We find the prisoner guilty as charged," or, "We find the prisoner not guilty." If this is true in earthly courts how much more so in the heavenly court where the verdict affects the eternal future.*

unto you in the mount out of the midst of the fire in the day of the assembly; and the Lord gave them unto me. And I turned myself and came down from the mount, and *put the tables in the ark which I had made; and there they be, as the Lord commanded me.*" Deuteronomy 10:4, 5.

We have previously considered the earthly sanctuary, and have discovered it to be a type of the heavenly. When it was understood, by study of Daniel's prophecy, that the cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary was to begin in 1844, men riveted their attention upon the earthly, that they might understand the significance of the great original. The earthly was given to "serve unto the example and shadow of heavenly things." Only as we understand the shadow can we appreciate the heavenly sanctuary and sense our relationship to its significant services. For this reason God gave detailed specifications for building the earthly temple. Concerning these specifications, Paul declares, "Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle; for, See, saith He, that thou make all things according to the

pattern showed to thee in the mount." Hebrews 8:5.

It follows, therefore, that the law of God, written upon stone and housed in the sanctuary's most holy apartment, is an exact transcript of the great original kept forever beyond man's reach in heaven's glorious temple. It is this law which all must face in the judgment. By its unchangeable precepts we shall stand or fall.

Human laws may change. They may lose their significance and be set aside in favour of others more suitable. They may be removed forever from human statute books. But God's law remains forever unchanged. It cannot be improved upon, though man has at times thought himself capable of doing so.

Concerning its unchangeable nature Jesus declared, "Verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." Matthew 5:18. Some would say that Christ in fulfilling the law nullified for man its requirements. Knowing that some would so contend, Jesus affirms, "Think not that I am come to destroy

the law or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." Verse 17.

Jesus fulfilled perfectly every requirement of God's law, and His keeping of the law was for our example. He came to demonstrate that fallen man could by union with divine strength meet all divine requirements. He kept the law, for it was written in His heart. He could look up to His Father and declare, "I delight to do Thy will, O My God: yea, Thy law is within My heart." Psalm 40:8.

Paul admonishes the believers, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." How, then, can a true Christian, with the Lord abiding within, show contempt for the law in which Christ found such great delight? The answer to the question is obvious. It is not the converted mind which is at enmity with the law, but rather the carnal mind, for it, says the apostle, "is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." Romans 8:7.

It has already been seen how the proclamation of 1844, "Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come" (Revelation 14:7), emphasized afresh the importance of the Decalogue. It directed attention to the sanctuary, and no sincere study of the sanctuary can be complete without seeing the law of God as an integral part of its every ceremony. In fact, it was the transgression of the law which constituted sin and made necessary the sanctuary services.

These services revealed God's way of dealing with sin. They showed how terrible in His sight is transgression, and how impossible is freedom from sin's guilt, "without shedding of blood." Hebrews 9:22. They provided a substitute to die in the sinner's stead, and directed the mind of the repentant sinner to the Lamb of God who Himself takes away the sin of the world. (Isaiah 53:3-7.) And on the day of atonement, or cleansing, the sanctuary services revealed the law as the standard of judgment.

Earth's inhabitants have reached the antitypical day of atonement. God's judgment is now in session in heaven's temple. The law by which men will be judged is the great unchanged original. "Fear God," says the Scripture, "and keep His commandments: for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil." Ecclesiastes 12:13, 14.

Shall we not, without delay, look into the law, discern our imperfections, and then fly to Christ, who has paid the price for our redemption, and by whose righteousness alone we may be fitted to stand in the judgment?



# No TIME...

SHE was standing on my doorstep, refusing to come in because she "had no time"!

As a matter of fact she is one of the most serious, purposeful people I know. And she probably was most sincere when she said she had no time.

"When I consider how much time I should spend arranging to have the work done and supervising it, I wish I had not accepted the proposition. My time is worth too much!"

And she went on down the path toward her pressing duties, and I went into the house and closed the door, and went back to my kitchen. But the line of thought started by her words did not end with the closing of the door.

How much do we know about time, anyway? What gives time its worth? Is it really *our* time? How do we know when we are wasting it?

I suppose that there is no phrase used more frequently by mortals than this—"I have no time!"—and yet we each have twenty-four hours a day. We use it up, every day of our lives, and afterwards we confess that we do not know what we have done with it.

Yesterday I dashed to town on a hurried errand. I needed a button for my suit coat. I went into several stores, and out again, having no success.

In one of those, I was waited upon by a rather pretty girl, in a rather slow, large way. I had seen her often, but never thought of her especially, except that she had fine, dark eyes, and did not seem particularly efficient.

Now, looking intently at the pin that held my collar, she paused and said, "What a beautiful cameo!"

"Yes," I answered, "I got the stone in Italy, and had it mounted myself."

Then, thoughtlessly pursuing my own quest—

"Is this all you have?"

"In *Italy*? And you were there? Which city?"

"Oh, I have forgotten where I got it. I was in all the seven jewel cities—Milan, Venice, Genoa, Florence, Naples, Rome, Pisa—just travelling through."

"But excuse me. I asked only because once I *lived* there!"

We had both forgotten the tiresome coat button.

"Did you? When? Long ago?"

"Until I was eighteen. But that was

when my mother had much money. Italy was beautiful!"

The large brown eyes were diffused. The store was crowded, and we were becoming conspicuous. The girl was becoming embarrassed. I searched for some commonplace word.

I thought of what Italy must be now! Hunger! Political trouble!

"But America is much better," I ventured, "when people work."

She brightened immediately.

"Oh, yes. That is what I always say. For working people, America is much better! I am sorry I do not have what you need. Good-bye."

Her composure had returned. She was smiling again. She was in America—where it is much better to be—when people have to work!

So I went on my search for the much-needed coat button. And I found it, of course.

But my haste was gone. I suddenly had plenty of time. Italy had been a wonderful experience of a few weeks to me, but it was home to her!

So I came back to the house and the thought I had left there.

Why is our time worth so much to us? How do we know when we are wasting it? I went into that little store

By

Agnes Lewis Caviness

in a great hurry, and I came away without having accomplished my errand; but I was the richer for knowing one more human soul. I shall never enter that store again without remembering that I have a friend there! And just because I had time to hear her—really hear and be interested.

I remember going with my mother when I was a little girl, to call at homes where there were other children to play with. The hours would pass quite uneventfully—we children dawdling, or perhaps even squabbling—until mother called me to go. Then I invariably countered, "Oh, no, Mama! We are just beginning to have a good time!"

I suppose I have idled away much time in my short life, while I have been insisting that I "had no time" to do this or that. And doubtless when

I come to the end of the way, I shall insist that I have only begun to have a good time!

Such is our attitude toward this "stuff" of which life is made!

Nearly fifty years ago a man wrote a book—so good that it held people's interest for years, actually. It ran into four editions, perhaps more. There may be another edition appearing almost any year. Even so, a reviewer once said that the title was almost the whole book. In it the author insisted that the "supply of time is a daily miracle." He says:

"I have seen an essay 'How to live on eight shillings a week.' But I have never seen an essay 'How to live well on twenty-four hours a day.' Yet it has been said that time is money. It is the most precious of possessions. No one can take it from you. It is unstealable. And no one receives either more or less than you receive. . . . Moreover, you cannot draw on the future. Impossible to get into debt. You can only waste the passing moment. You cannot waste to-morrow; it is kept for you.

"I said the affair was a miracle! Is it not?"—*How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day*, by Arnold Bennet.

Then he proceeds to the minute practical examination of daily time-expenditure.

Well, we never shall have any more time. We have, and have always had, all the time there is. So we come back to the question with which we started. Time is precious to us when we have used it freely for that which we later realize is worthless, or at best trifling.

Youth is always lavish with his time, for he cannot believe he will ever have less. And who can conceive of a child being thrifty of his time? It is only when we reach older age that we realize that life is flying away—on wings!

Most people recognize, tacitly, that a seventh of our time belongs to God. And an increasing number are finding a blessing in considering that a tenth of our money is His. As a matter of fact, all of our time and money is His, for we are only stewards. How can we make good the days and weeks and months of life we have wasted "while the days are going by"?

When we come to acknowledge Christ as Lord and Master of our lives, there comes upon us a growing consciousness of the enormity of our debt. If we should work feverishly every remaining moment of our lives we could not begin to make it up.

SIGNS of the TIMES



## THE JEWS IN HISTORY AND IN PROPHECY

(Continued from page 3)

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." Isaiah 35:10. This is the heavenly Zion and not the earthly, the New Jerusalem and not the old, the new earth and not the one under the curse of sin.

Bible prophecy predicts the failure of all attempts of the Jews to reassemble as a nation in Palestine or anywhere else. Of the last king of Judah the Lord said: "And thou, profane wicked prince of Israel, whose day is come, when iniquity shall have an end, thus saith the Lord God; Remove the diadem, and take off the crown. . . . I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more, until He come whose right it is; and I will give it Him." Ezekiel 21:25-27. It was Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, who removed the crown from Judah's last king, although they returned from captivity and continued as a nation. The nation was again overthrown in turn by the Medo-Persians, Grecians and Romans, when the destruction was complete and final. The kingdom will "be no more" till the rightful ruler comes, Jesus Christ, the "Son of David" and the rightful heir to the throne. (See Luke 1:32, 33; Matthew 25:31.)

The prophet Jeremiah was told to take "a potter's earthen bottle" and break it before the elders of the Jews and then say to them, "Thus saith the Lord of hosts; Even so will I break this people and this city, as one breaketh a potter's vessel, that cannot be made whole again." (See Jeremiah 19:1-11.) It is just as impossible to assemble the scattered Jews into a national unity again as it is to make whole an earthen bottle that has been smashed into a thousand pieces.

The fig tree Jesus cursed because He "found nothing thereon, but leaves only" was symbolic of the Jewish nation. His decree was, "Let no fruit grow on thee henceforward forever." The record is that "presently the fig tree withered away." Matthew 21:19. The withering was to be permanent so that there would be no life or fruit in the future "forever." In other words, the nation would never exist again after the Jews were scattered among all nations by the Romans.

"The times of the Gentiles" continues till the gospel work is finished. In the light of these definite prophecies, the present effort to establish the nation of "Israel" will end in failure.



H. M. LAMBERT

*So many rush through life, having "no time" for the better things until at last "Father Time" puts an end to all opportunities.*

But with this consciousness comes also the quieting conviction that the solution rests with God.

Reading the chapters of one of the (to me) less known prophets, one day, I came upon verses that at first seemed to have to do with agriculture. Then suddenly it dawned upon me that these verses were mine. "I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten." Joel 2:25. Wasted time? Minutes? Hours? But this is speaking of years! And any child of the Middle West understands the allusion to that which "the locust hath eaten." This is the comfort of my merciful heavenly Father, with whom "one day is . . . as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."

It is only by thinking through the paradoxical language that Jesus sometimes used, that we get the right perspective with which to view life. We find it in a dozen passages of His. "One

thing thou lackest: go . . . sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven." Mark 10:21. "Whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all." Mark 10:44. "He that loseth his life for My sake shall find it." Matthew 10:39.

So now I know the answer for the over-hurried woman who had no time. It lies with Him who "inhabiteh eternity." Isaiah 57:15. He asks for our hearts with all their purposes and desires. With Him is the willing and the doing.

"Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall: but they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." Isaiah 40:30, 31.





# BIBLE ANSWERS

## by your Bible Answerman

Send your Bible and religious questions to "The Bible Answerman"  
Box 398, Oshawa, Ontario

**Dear Bible Answerman:** As I understand it, there are some questions pertaining to the immortality of the soul. I would appreciate your consideration of my viewpoint.

I am well acquainted with the fact that many people believe that the soul is immortal. Of course this involves the studying of two or three questions: What is the soul? What is immortality? Do the righteous only have it, or do the wicked have immortality as well?

The Bible tells us in 1 Timothy 6:15, 16, speaking of God, that He "only hath immortality." Then if God only has immortality, it must follow that man does not have it. In fact, we find that the Bible declares that man does not have immortality, but rather that he is a mortal being. Job 4:17 says: "Shall mortal man be more just than God?"

The dictionary defines a mortal being as one who is subject to death. Likewise the dictionary defines an immortal being as one who is not subject to death. Therefore we see that God is not subject to death, but man, on the other hand, is subject to death.

This is in entire harmony with the death sentence which God pronounced on man when he fell into sin, as we read in Genesis 3:19.

It is true that prior to their disobedience Adam and Eve had a kind of immortality; that is to say that they continued to live as long as they obeyed God. However, upon the incident of sin this conditional immortality was removed and they came under the death sentence.

Now arises the question, What is the soul? Many believe that the soul is a little man or something that lives within the body and at death receives its release and soars away to bliss. However, we see from Genesis 2:7, which is quoted below, that the soul is the product of the joining together of the lifeless body of Adam with the breath of life which God breathed into his nostrils. "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul."

It should be noted here that the

soul is the result of something, that is the uniting of the breath of life and the body of Adam. In fact, the soul is the life itself. It might be illustrated by the joining together of the electric current with the electric bulb. Before the joining of the two the bulb has no light. However, when the two are joined then there is light. When separation takes place the light goes out and is nonexistent. Just so with the body and the soul. When the life goes out then the soul ceases to exist, and it continues in a state of non-existence until the resurrection, as we see from Ezekiel the thirty-seventh chapter.

That makes the sense of the resurrection, which is so clearly taught in the Bible, and also of the judgment. If man continued to live at death and went immediately to his reward or his punishment, that is, to heaven or to hell, there would be no sense to the resurrecting of a man who was already alive in Paradise, nor would there be any sense in consigning a man to hell who was already there.

In respect to the thief on the cross having gone to heaven the day he was crucified, we see upon examination of other parts of the Bible that such was not the case.

We see by a reading of John 19:30, 31 that the good thief could not have gone to heaven the day of the crucifixion because he did not die that day. "When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, He said, It is finished; and He bowed His head, and gave up the ghost. The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the Sabbath day, (for that Sabbath

day was an high day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away."

From this text it is seen that when the soldiers went to take Jesus down from the cross and break His legs, they found that He was dead already and did not perform this abhorrent act. However, when they came to the thieves they found that they were still alive and so in accordance with the usual custom, the thieves were taken down and their legs broken in order that they might not escape over the Sabbath day. Therefore the good thief could not possibly have gone to heaven that day because he did not die that day.

We see, further, that Jesus did not take the thief to heaven the day He died on the cross because He did not go to heaven Himself. Three days after the crucifixion Jesus spoke to Mary as follows: "Touch Me not; for I am not yet ascended to My Father."

Furthermore the thief did not expect to go to heaven that day. He said to Jesus, as recorded in Luke 23:42, "Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom." That is to say, his request to Jesus was that he be remembered at the time Jesus came into His kingdom. The fact is, Jesus did not come into His kingdom that day, and has not come into it yet, but will come into it when He comes in power and glory to reap and harvest the earth.

The thing that gives rise to misunderstanding of this is the misplacing of a comma by the translators. If the comma had been placed after the word "To-day," instead of after the word "Thee," there would be no misunderstanding. The sense of it is that Jesus promised the thief the day when He hung upon the cross that He would remember him when He set up His kingdom.

**Dear Bible Answerman:** Why is it that women are allowed to teach in the church to-day when we are told in the New Testament that they should not be allowed to do so?

It is true that none of the twelve disciples were women; yet it is also true that there were associated with Jesus





a number of women who acted a most important part in our Lord's programme and ministry. It was a woman who was first at the sepulchre. Likewise it was several of these women who were the first to believe that Jesus was risen.

The apostle Paul, writing in one of his epistles, says that a woman should not usurp the place of a man; that is to say that she is not to assume the leadership or headship, because God has not so ordered it. Paul likewise in this same epistle says that he does not allow a woman to teach in the church.

It is our opinion that in this particular instance Paul was dealing with a singular circumstance, and that he was not laying down a general rule to be followed by all churches in all ages. It had come to pass that the church at Corinth was filled with new converts to Christianity. These folk, men and women, had lately come out of heathenism in which they had long been bound. However, when they became Christians they were released from the bondage of heathenism, and found new liberties. But they did not know how to conduct themselves properly, and carried their liberties too far. This was especially true of the women. They came to church and raised many foolish questions, and disturbed the meeting to the extent that confusion reigned instead of peace and harmony.

It was because of this circumstance that Paul commanded that women should not teach in the church. However, on the other hand we find that Paul had among his most esteemed workers those of the opposite sex. And we find as we examine the records of the Bible that God has used women in a very marked way to carry on His programme. The fact is, there are no less than eight women who have enjoyed from God the gift of prophecy, that is to say, they were prophetesses.

God has a place in His work and service programme for every one who names the name of Christ. There are to be no idle Christians. All are to assume their divinely appointed part in the propagation of the good news of salvation through Jesus Christ. In the sight of God the winning of souls to His kingdom and saving them for eternity is the most important work on earth. In fact it is the only thing that a man can do and have the guarantee that his work will not perish. A soul saved is something that will endure as long as time shall last.

**Dear Bible Answerman:** Please explain to me about the millennium. Mrs. W. P., Ontario.

The word "millennium" is not found in the Bible. It comes from two Latin words, *mille*, meaning thousand, and *annus*, meaning a year. These two when put together mean a thousand years. However, the term one thou-

sand years is found in the Bible in Revelation the twentieth chapter, and here we are told that Satan is bound for that period of time. When the one thousand years are ended he is loosed out of his prison for a little season. At this time he deceives the wicked and leads them up to capture the New Jerusalem, which has previously come down from God out of heaven.

What makes the millennium important to us are the things that transpire at the beginning and the end of that period. The first thing which takes place about a year before Christ's coming is the falling of the seven last plagues. The plagues are similar to those which fell upon the Egyptians at the time of the deliverance of the children of Israel from bondage. There is a very distinct parallel in the deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt and the deliverance of the people of God from the world in the last days. Egypt is a type of this world of sin.

The second thing that occurs prior to the millennium is the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. In fact, we might say that His coming is the event that opens the millennium. The first thing that Jesus does when He comes in the clouds of heaven, as we see from 1 Thessalonians 4:16, 17, is to raise the righteous dead from their graves. These resurrected righteous are taken to Paradise with Jesus where they spend the one thousand years of the millennium.

Likewise we learn from 1 Thessalonians 4:16, 17 that when Jesus comes He translates the righteous living people and that they are caught up to meet Him in the air at the same time

as the resurrected righteous. Then both classes are taken to heaven.

Another thing that Jesus does is to destroy the living wicked. When He comes the second time the vast majority of people living here on the earth are classed as wicked and therefore unfit for heaven. According to 2 Thessalonians 2:8 all the wicked are destroyed by the brightness of Christ's coming. Rather than face Him as He comes in His own glory and in the glory of the Father and in the glory of all the angels, they call out for the rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne. This may be read in Revelation 6:14-17.

Owing to the fact that the righteous people of all ages are taken to heaven and the wicked are all destroyed, the earth is thereby depopulated, and only Satan and his angels remain here during the one thousand years. However, at the end of the one thousand years Christ and the saints return to this earth. It is at the end of the one thousand years that the second resurrection, or the resurrection of the wicked, takes place. It is this that looses Satan out of his prison, because now he has someone to deceive.

It is seen by reading Revelation the twentieth chapter that Satan immediately begins again his work of deception following the resurrection of the wicked. He leads the wicked up to capture the New Jerusalem with its streets of gold and gates of pearl. To the wicked this golden city is a great prize. They have, during their lifetime on earth, fought for riches, but the holy city is the richest prize they have ever seen. They are deceived by the devil into believing that they can capture the city because of the strength of their superior numbers, and so they march up to take the prize that has come down from God out of heaven.

However, the wicked do not achieve victory—they do not succeed in taking the city with the saints inside. God rains fire and brimstone down upon their heads and they perish in the same manner as did the peoples of Sodom and Gomorrah in the days of Abraham and Lot. The fire that is rained down upon the heads of the wicked becomes a vast lake of fire that purifies the entire earth.

After the fires of the last days have accomplished their work, God creates the earth anew. It is made to blossom like the rose. There is no more sea and no more desert. The saints go out from the New Jerusalem and build houses and live in them and plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. The entire earth will become a garden of Eden according to God's original purpose for it, and of peace and tranquillity there will be no end.

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## Signs of the Times

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*The Editor*

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES**  
OSHAWA, ONTARIO

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AN ARTICLE written several years ago by a noted doctor of divinity of New York City justified the sale of wine and beer by the argument: "The appetite for drink somewhat more highly flavoured than any which is yielded by brook or cistern is a natural one—natural in the sense of not needing to be acquired, but existing as a part of our physical constitution, and like the other bodily tendencies inclining toward some means of satisfaction."

"Once realizing that the craving is legitimate," he maintained, "it is a

Naturally, since the introduction of beer, we should have expected a decrease in the consumption of the stronger alcoholic drinks, but this was not the case; for the amount of alcohol consumed in these stronger drinks alone, instead of diminishing, increased to one and one-half gallons each year per capita from one and one-third as formerly. The inhabitants of the United States, we see from this, consumed more than twice as much alcohol a head after the introduction of beer, or a per capita consumption of three gallons.

The beer drinker may have an abundance of flesh, but it is chiefly bloat. The weight he puts on is pathological and not physiological. The beer drinker, although apparently healthy, is in reality not so. He is considered a poor risk by all life-insurance companies. He is also regarded as an undesirable case for surgery. Moral degeneracy is equally marked in all beer-drinking countries, for beer causes degeneracy not merely of the liver and the kidneys, but of all the glands, including the brain. The deplorable effect of beer upon student life is shown by the

# FREEDOM *in* PROHIBITION

*rude interference with personal liberty for a law to tell me what I shall or shall not drink, and how much."*

The editor commented on this: "The doctor is right. You cannot change men's appetites or do away with them—men will drink if they want to; therefore, make it easy for them to drink stimulants that do little harm or none. Make it difficult or impossible for them to get the highly alcoholic, poisonous drinks." This reasoning sounds logical. But why make it impossible to get the highly alcoholic drinks for those who desire them? If some men possess a natural appetite for the highly alcoholic drinks, have they not as much right to satisfy this craving as have others who have an appetite for the milder alcoholic drinks, which contain the same poison only in smaller quantities? *Would it not be a rude interference with personal liberty to determine what another shall or shall not drink or how much? Who has a right to determine just how much alcohol the drink which one craves shall contain? The only reason why beer is taken is because it contains alcohol. Why should one be compelled to drink a quart of beer in order to obtain the effect his system craves, when it might be obtained by taking a small glass of whisky?*

It has been contended that the use of beer tends to lessen the desire for whisky and other strong alcoholic drinks, and for this reason its use should be legalized. Is it true? Has the advent of beer decreased the demand for the stronger alcoholic drinks? Has drunkenness in the United States diminished with the sale of beer?

In England where this theory was held years ago—that to encourage the sale of beer would lessen the desire for whisky, rum, etc.—it worked out the same way. The use of beer was accordingly encouraged in England, but so common did drunkenness among women become as a result, that in the British cities more women than men were said to have been arrested on the streets for being drunk and disorderly, and the demand for stronger alcoholic beverages, instead of decreasing, increased correspondingly.

Beer drinking leads to the use of stronger alcoholic drinks, instead of leading away from their use. The boy who begins with beer at eighteen or twenty is almost certain to prefer whisky or rum by the time he attains the age of forty or fifty. It is recognized by science that mild narcotics pave the way for stronger ones.

The claim that beer is a liquid bread is erroneous. Beer cannot be said to be a nutrient. Take the alcohol out of beer, and its sale is at an end. As far as its nutrient properties are concerned, according to Doctor Liebig, a noted German authority, "eight quarts of beer taken daily for twelve months would give the consumer the amount of nutriment found in a five-pound loaf of bread." In addition to alcohol, beer contains lupulin, which causes hardening of the liver.

coarse jests, beer jokes and beer literature.

The doctor's claim that the craving for drinks "somewhat more highly flavoured than any which is yielded by the brook or cistern is a natural one," is also erroneous.

We may ask, Why does man crave strong drink? The only reason why alcohol in any form is ever taken by man is because of its anaesthetic powers. It is a narcotic. It paralyzes the brain cells and produces a state of partial unconsciousness. The poor man forgets his poverty. The man exposed to cold feels the cold less. Alcohol does not warm him up as he supposes; it merely makes him unconscious of his condition and danger. The man who is hungry feels almost as well satisfied by taking a drink of beer as by eating a substantial meal; hence beer is regarded as a nutrient. Alcohol does not make the weak man stronger; it merely renders him unconscious of his weakness. The man who worries remembers his misery no more, for the same reason. But the cause being unremoved, as soon as the effect of the one dose wears off, the misery returns with a deeper shade. This calls for another and still another dose. In order to experience a continuous state of relief from these disagreeable symptoms, a continuous state of mild intoxication is necessary. Many have discovered this and are therefore in a state of partial unconsciousness all the time as a result of the continuous use of this poison in some form.

The unpleasant and disagreeable sensations, which result from the use of pepper, mustard, and other irri-

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By

Daniel H. Kress, M.D.

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HAROLD M. LAMBERT

*The intoxicated mind is prone to disregard the laws protecting the life and property of others. The result is that the drinking man soon learns that there is true liberty in prohibition.*

tants, may be relieved by a dose of alcohol. Alcohol does not remove the irritation; in fact, it intensifies it, being itself an irritant; but it paralyzes and deadens the nerve terminals in the stomach which report digressions, thus saying "peace" when there is no peace there. The one who is careless in his habits of eating may consider alcohol a necessity. Only when taking it does he experience comfort. The relief obtained from the use of the stomach bitters and tonics so highly recommended is in reality due to the presence of alcohol in them. Take alcohol out of them, and their use would be at an end. Some of these bitters and tonics contain a larger percentage of alcohol than is found in whisky itself.

It is the use of stimulating or irritating food which creates the thirst or desire for a drink stronger than water.

This craving is not a natural one. The one who subsists on the simple, non-irritating products of the earth—as fruits, grains, vegetables, and nuts—possesses no craving for alcoholic beverages.

The irritating and highly seasoned foods furnished at the table of Babylon's king were naturally accompanied by wine. But Daniel, who had been brought up on the non-irritating foods furnished by nature, demanded no drink stronger than water. When commanded to eat at the king's table, he "purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the . . . king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." No drink stronger than water is demanded by those who subsist on the foods of Daniel's choice. The craving for drink is traceable, as a rule, to dietetic errors. Alcoholic beverages are

deceptive. The wise man said: "Who-soever is deceived thereby is not wise." A wise man will not be satisfied with the mere *feeling* of warmth produced by alcohol, when his life is in danger from exposure to cold. For his own safety, he must remain conscious of his condition and danger. When ill, he will not permit himself to be doped with alcohol merely to experience a *feeling* of well-being without being in possession of the reality. If he is weak, he knows that what he needs is building up and not to be kept unconscious of his condition.

The man who has injured a fellow being and experiences remorse of conscience can get relief by resorting to drink; but if he is wise, instead of resorting to drink he will confess his fault to the one injured and make the wrong right. If he has sinned against God and violated his conscience, he can ease his conscience by going to the saloon for a few drinks of beer; but he can obtain permanent relief in only one way; that is, by confessing his sins to God. The gospel really does that which wine and beer claim to do. The gospel leaves a man free from condemnation, and, at the same time, clothes him in his right mind; while alcohol removes not the condemnation, but merely the *feeling* of condemnation by deadening the brain for the time being. Alcohol is the devil's substitute for the gospel of Christ. The saloon and the church are opposites.

It is the so-called moderate use of strong drink, and the free use of the milder alcoholic drinks that are chiefly responsible for the immorality, crime, etc., that exist. The man who drinks until he becomes helpless is an object of pity, but he is comparatively harmless. The man whose nobler instincts and moral sense have been blunted by small doses of alcohol, but who is able to walk our streets and mingle in society as a sober man, is the one that is to be feared. It is to this class that immoral acts and crimes of impulse are usually traceable. It is the one who has taken a drink or two and feels especially capable of running an automobile who takes risks he would not otherwise take and endangers human life. It is, therefore, no rude interference with his personal liberty to deprive him of alcoholic beverages, be their contents large or small. My safety and your safety depend upon total abstinence on the part of all.

The alcoholic habit is of such a character that it cannot be tapered off. To be successful the addict must make a determined break with it once and for all.





# The DOCTOR'S VOICE

Send your health  
queries to the Doc-  
tor's Voice, Box 398,  
Oshawa, Ont.



## Warts

**Question:** What is the cause of warts, and how may they be treated?

**ANSWER:** Warts are caused by a virus infection. Cauterization with an electric needle is usually the most satisfactory treatment. Nitric acid is satisfactory but is more tedious and should be closely supervised. Warts on the palmar surface of the hands are usually best treated by X ray.

## Asthma

**Question:** My ten-year-old son has had asthma for five years. He had two skin tests but got no help. Could you tell me anything that would help him?

**ANSWER:** In April and May, tree pollens are usual offenders; in June, plantain; then come the spring grasses, and fall weeds, including ragweed. House dust is an all-year offender. The house, especially the child's bedroom, should be kept as free from dust as possible, calling for the elimination of rugs, heavy drapes, unnecessary pictures, etc., and extra pillows. It is not a bad idea to enclose pillows in plastic material if they are used at all. A linoleum or rag rug may be used on the bedroom floor, and the floor should be waxed. In cleaning the house it is best to use oil mops, vacuum cleaners or a damp rag, but not a broom or dusters. Over-stuffed furniture and rugs in the house should be gone over with a vacuum cleaner very often. The only pets permissible are goldfish. It is recommended that where there is a hot-air heating system the vent leading to the bedroom be shut off and electric heater substituted. If possible the bedroom should be used for sleeping purposes only.

## Loss of Interest

**Question:** What can be done for a man near seventy who is disinterested in things in general, who has given up hope of becoming well and strong again? The doctors have been unable to locate any definite trouble and have advised him to take things easy. He eats pork and smokes but does not take liquor.

**ANSWER:** Undoubtedly he has lost his will power and determination to live above his illness. If he were bright and cheerful it would go a long way toward improving his health. I would recommend that he give up the use of pork and of tobacco. Light exercise outdoors such as gardening should be of help to him. There is always much hope and comfort to be found in the Scriptures, which he can learn to enjoy even at his age. It is unfortunately true that some elderly people cannot do much reading. If such is the case, younger members of the family might read aloud to him. If, on the other hand, his vision is satisfactory he should be encouraged to read widely (non-fiction). Not a few individuals have studied medicine or secured other university degrees late in life.

## Diabetes

**Question:** Can diabetes be treated by diet alone?

**ANSWER:** Elderly diabetics who are overweight can often get by on dietary restriction alone. In recent years the tendency to allow a "normal diet" in the best interests of the patient's general health has often necessitated the administration of small supplementary doses of insulin in even these older patients. The insulin is usually given daily, but in some instances is given every two or three days as required.

## Nose Drops

**Question:** Is it harmful to use nose drops regularly?

**ANSWER:** It has been observed repeatedly that the use of nose drops for more than short periods leads to nasal congestion so persistent that the sufferer has a tendency to become more and more dependent upon the drops (or the inhaler). In some cases years have elapsed before the patient finally discovered that nose drops were causing his trouble. Doctor Wright of Palo Alto, California, reports that in some cases habitual use has resulted in loss of smell, and in certain cases even destruction of the nasal membrane.

**B**EFORE dealing with the actual prophylaxis of cancer it might be well to refer to some figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics regarding cancer mortality in Canada and the provinces, 1921-1944. "11.1 per cent of all recorded cancer deaths are in the age group of 80 and over; 25.6 per cent in the age group of 70-79, so that over one-third of the cancer mortality problem lies in what might be considered old age when man must die. Cancer of the digestive tract and peritoneum is the most common for both men and women, constituting over 50 per cent of all deaths classified under cancer. The breast and uterus contributed 18.8 per cent and 15.6 per cent respectively, of the female cancer deaths. The latter were responsible for the slightly higher incidence of cancer in women than in men. Cancer of the rectum and anus contributed 4 and 6 per cent respectively in females and males." The above abstract appeared in the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, September, 1947.

Heredity does not play a significant role. Neoplasms are similarly located much more frequently in identical twins, so there may be in such cases a predisposition of certain tissues to cancer. There is a greater incidence of cancer in persons whose marital partner suffered from cancer than would be expected, indicating that while cancer is not in the ordinary sense of the word contagious, environmental and dietary habits undoubtedly play a part.

Active research is being carried on in an effort to find a specific cure for cancer. It is reported from Russia, for instance, that Bogomolets antitreticular cytotoxic serum reduced development and incidence of certain tumours induced by carcinogenic agents. The latter, while capable of causing cancer, inhibits its growth when once established. Extracts from bacteria and Trypanosomes (such as cause sleeping sickness in Africa) have shown some promise of being useful.

It might be noted here that the eating of superheated fats formed by imperfect frying is not too advisable in that they may contain certain hydrocarbons known to be carcinogenic. Frying in animal fats, including butter, might therefore not be a good idea. Where carcinogenic agents are being administered to laboratory animals the incidence of appearance of tumours is materially reduced where the caloric intake is cut down. Better therefore to be a little underweight than overweight after the age of forty. As a matter of fact in one colony of young adult mice known to have a high incidence of cancer, a certain number receiving a high carbohydrate diet had



an incidence of cancer to the extent of 88 per cent. Among a group fed a low caloric diet sufficient to cause them to maintain their weight but to be constantly hungry (at least searching for food) only 2 per cent developed cancer. Diabetes in older age groups is often associated with obesity; consequently as one would expect, the incidence of cancer among diabetics is higher than in the population at large.

Vitamin B deficiency among other things impairs the liver's capacity to metabolize sex hormones, which is thought to be a factor in the development of cancer in women. Carcinoma of the penis is rare in persons circumcised in childhood or in early puberty, but no such protection is conferred by circumcision in adult life. In this particular case smegma is considered to be a carcinogenic agent.

Dr. F. E. Adair of New York, writing in the *Bull. N.Y. Acad. Med.* 23: 383, 1947, speaks of intrinsic and extrinsic factors in the development of cancer. Among intrinsic factors he includes the relatively rare Von Recklinghausen's disease. Of perhaps greater significance are the extrinsic factors which he lists: chronic irritation, virus-like bodies (ultra-microscopic germs), sunlight and radioactive rays, carcinogenic chemicals, thermal, mechanical and parasitic trauma. In the case of the effect of sunshine on the skin, Doctor Adair is of the opinion

# CANCER

By W. H. Roberts, M.D.

that this is not nearly so important in the young as in those past middle life, and on ageing skin. All precancerous lesions should be removed from the skin. He recommends the grafting of every large skin burn as being 100 per cent effective in preventing the development of cancer long afterwards. He mentions a new group of skin cancers appearing on the hands of workers in gasoline service stations, which has resulted from neglect to scrub tar, oil, and gasoline from the backs of the hands. Cancer of the mouth is most easily prevented by smoothing down sharp, broken or unaligned teeth, sharp or rough spots on the dentures, reducing oral infection and avoiding burning from excessive smoking. The treatment of syphilis, a notorious basis for intra-oral cancer, is also considered as a prophylactic measure.

Dr. W. D. Stovall, director, Wisconsin Laboratory of Hygiene, speaks of the development of cancer as occurring in three phases: 1. Introduction pe-

riod; 2. Critical period; 3. Period of progression. It is believed that by hygienic living the induction period may be postponed, perhaps indefinitely.

Cancer is a disease of apparently many causes. Some believe that a common factor is a virus. Of those who are impressed with the virus theory, some think twice before using flesh foods, since cancer in animals does occur, and would occur more often if they were not slaughtered before the "cancer age." It is a fact that cancer is not nearly so common among native peoples living on simple, healthful diets which are usually short on animal protein.

In conclusion it might be well to refer to warnings so often given. If there is a skin lesion that does not heal, if there is marked persistent indigestion, or marked alteration of bowel habits, or any bleeding from body cavities, or marked loss of weight, consult your local physician. Self treatment might squander valuable time.

*Cancer, one of the world's oldest and most deadly diseases, has not yet yielded to medical science.*





# A Look at a Book

**T**O-DAY I was downtown and saw a book store. Since to me a book store, especially a secondhand-book store, is like honey to a bee, I crossed a busy street to look at it. And as I looked into the window I saw a best seller of yesterday among other books that were marked at fifty cents. If you are under twenty years of age I doubt that you ever looked inside its covers, but five or six years ago you would not have been considered an up-to-date adult if you had not read it. The movie rights were said to have been sold for a million dollars. The book itself sold hundreds of thousands of copies at three or four dollars a copy; to-day you can buy it for little more than what paper brings by the pound!

Old books are fascinating! In the same window was another book many decades old. It, too, was priced at fifty cents, and I very nearly bought it—somebody will—for it will be read as long, I suppose, as anyone reads the English language, and its age doesn't matter. It is packed full of human interest.

There is another old Book that I want to talk to you about. It, too, is available for fifty cents, although you won't find many lying around second-hand-book stores. A really good copy will cost you fifteen dollars or so; my personal copy is worth about eleven. It is not out of print as are some of the best sellers of last year; in fact, it is still a best seller—and, believe it or not—the last word in it was written more than eighteen centuries ago. Yes, it is the Bible.

Maybe you think the Bible is not for you—dull and uninteresting, impossible to understand. But, before you lay this article down, remember last month's article? In it we discovered that God is acquainted with each of us individually; that He is fully capable of knowing even the number of hairs on our heads. We learned that the divine hand that shaped the suns and the mighty curve of space also worked out the filigree of the snowflake.

Do you think that such a God could write a book if He wished?

Naturally! If He wanted us to know something about Himself He could find a way.

There are a great many people who do not believe in a God or they do not believe that He wrote the Bible, but I have not met a man yet who

would not agree that if there is a God, and if He *did* ever write a book, the Bible is that book. In other words, if there is a divinely inspired book in the world, people pretty well agree that it must be the Bible.

Well, is the Bible inspired? Did God write (or dictate) it?

There is a great deal of evidence—enough to satisfy me, and perhaps enough to satisfy you—that He did. And remember this, if you want to be great you must not only be humble enough to recognize a power greater than yourself; you must also be willing to be led along proper pathways by that power. Great men are disciplined men. Overwhelmingly they have been disciplined by religious teaching.

What is this evidence, then? One line of evidence is the absolute accuracy of the Bible.

During the First World War a young English Army officer sat in his tent one evening thumbing through his Bible. The troops to which he was attached were near a place called Michmash, about seven miles or so north of Jerusalem. On the heights near Michmash were deployed the enemy.

Something about that name Michmash stirred the memory of the young officer. To take the heights would mean much to the English Army in the drive to take Jerusalem. Why should that name Michmash awaken memories of the days when his mother used to read him Bible stories at bedtime? What had that to do with his plans for the morrow's campaign? Finally he dug the Book out of his gear and almost hopelessly began to leaf through it. Little by little the picture cleared in his mind . . . Kings . . . Chronicles . . . no . . . Samuel. Ah! Here it was, in very truth!

"And between the passages, by which Jonathan sought to go over unto the Philistines' garrison, there was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side: and

the name of the one was Bozez, and the name of the other Seneh. The forefront of the one was situate northward over against Michmash, and the other southward over against Gibeah. . . . And Jonathan climbed up upon his hands and upon his feet, and his armourbearer after him: and they fell before Jonathan; and his armourbearer slew after him." 1 Samuel 14:4, 5, 13.

"Michmash!" that was the name he had been looking for! If the Bible account of the exploit of Jonathan and his armourbearer was true there must be a way up to the table of rock other than the one used by the enemy troops.

Immediate preparations were made in the British camp. Silently a picked unit of seasoned combat troops made its way to the back side of the towering rampart, while a much larger detachment cautiously made its way toward the front of the position in the dark. The young officer was with the smaller detachment. Yes, there were the two sharp rocks, Bozez and Seneh—between them should be a path. There was. It did not show much use; perhaps it had not been used for three thousand years, except by the wild animals of the desert. Quickly and quietly the detachment made its way, even as Jonathan, sometimes on hands and feet, up the twisting pathway. Nearing the top they rested, waiting for the exact hour pre-arranged. The second arrived when the hands pointed to the exact time. Suddenly there was a shot . . . a shout . . . a wild clamour. Dumbfounded, the enemy heard the British *behind* them where they had been sure no attack could come. Confused and bewildered they suddenly heard a still louder clamour in front. Surrounded! The wild melee which followed did not last long. Before dawn the heights were in the possession of the British troops, and an important step in the conquest of Jerusalem had been taken. And all because of a young British Army officer's memory of an old Book. A Book which, after three thousand long years, was found to be absolutely accurate.

Allenby, commander in the conquest of Palestine during the First World War, used only two books as his guide in planning his campaign strategy. One was the *Bible*, the other *The Historical Geography of the Holy Land*.

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By

R. E. Finney, Jr.

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Archaeology is not always as dramatic as a military campaign, but it is more often conclusive. The studious men who do their research with pick and shovel have exploded a lot of false ideas that critics have advanced about the Bible. It is amazing and sometimes amusing how much theory one or two little facts can knock into a cocked hat.

There was this matter of copper and a seaport by the name of Ezion-geber. Ezion-geber (a mouth-filling name) was supposed to have been a seaport for the fabulous king Solomon. We read about it in 1 Kings 9:26, "And king Solomon made a navy of ships in Ezion-geber, which is beside Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom."

Now if you will look at a Bible map of Palestine you will find Ezion-geber indicated at the southern end of the great valley that begins with the Jordan River, continues with the Dead Sea, and concludes with the "rift" that ends in the Red Sea. But, until 1936, Ezion-geber was just a name on the map. For millenniums it had been forgotten; no one knew just where it might have been.

Now, along with this lost city, let us consider the matter of king Solomon's copper. In Deuteronomy we read about "a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass" (copper). This was the part that bothered the critics—for many years it was not believed that there was any copper available to the Jews, except as it was imported.

In modern times, however, archaeologists have found many evidences of copper mining in the "rift" country. And then Ezion-geber was located and the whole problem fell together like a jig-saw puzzle.

Riding down through the scorching desert on camel back, the archaeologists found a great "tel" or mound such as often marks the site of an ancient town. It was on the seashore, at the mouth of the "rift." It might be Ezion-Geber. Expectant, the party began patiently to dig.

Their very first discovery was monumental. Bit by bit they uncovered a great mud-brick structure that at first puzzled them a great deal. Through the sides of the walls ran long narrow passageways that converged into a central chamber. These passageways, especially as they converged, were marked by great heat and turned green in colour. Finally the use of this great structure dawned upon the awed archaeological party. This was king Solomon's blast furnace! Then



H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS  
*Wise beyond words are those who look to the Bible as a guide of right and proper conduct.  
Within its pages are the words of eternal life.*

became apparent the reason for the establishment of this city—an industrial city, as well as a seaport—in such a desolate spot, for Ezion-geber to-day as three thousand years ago, is lashed by almost continual wind and sand storms. The great furnaces that were built there were constructed to face the wind. The passageways were cunningly constructed to catch the maximum of the prevailing winds and, bringing the blasts together, they provided the power to fan the fierce heat of the furnaces and purify the ore. Basically, according to accurate reports, the principle employed was that of a modern Bessemer converter.

So to-day we know where the copper was mined. The place where it was made into concentrate from the crude ore and roasted before being shipped to Ezion-geber has been found, and so the whole Bible story has been proven to be meticulously accurate in every detail. And in addition we know that Solomon's workmen

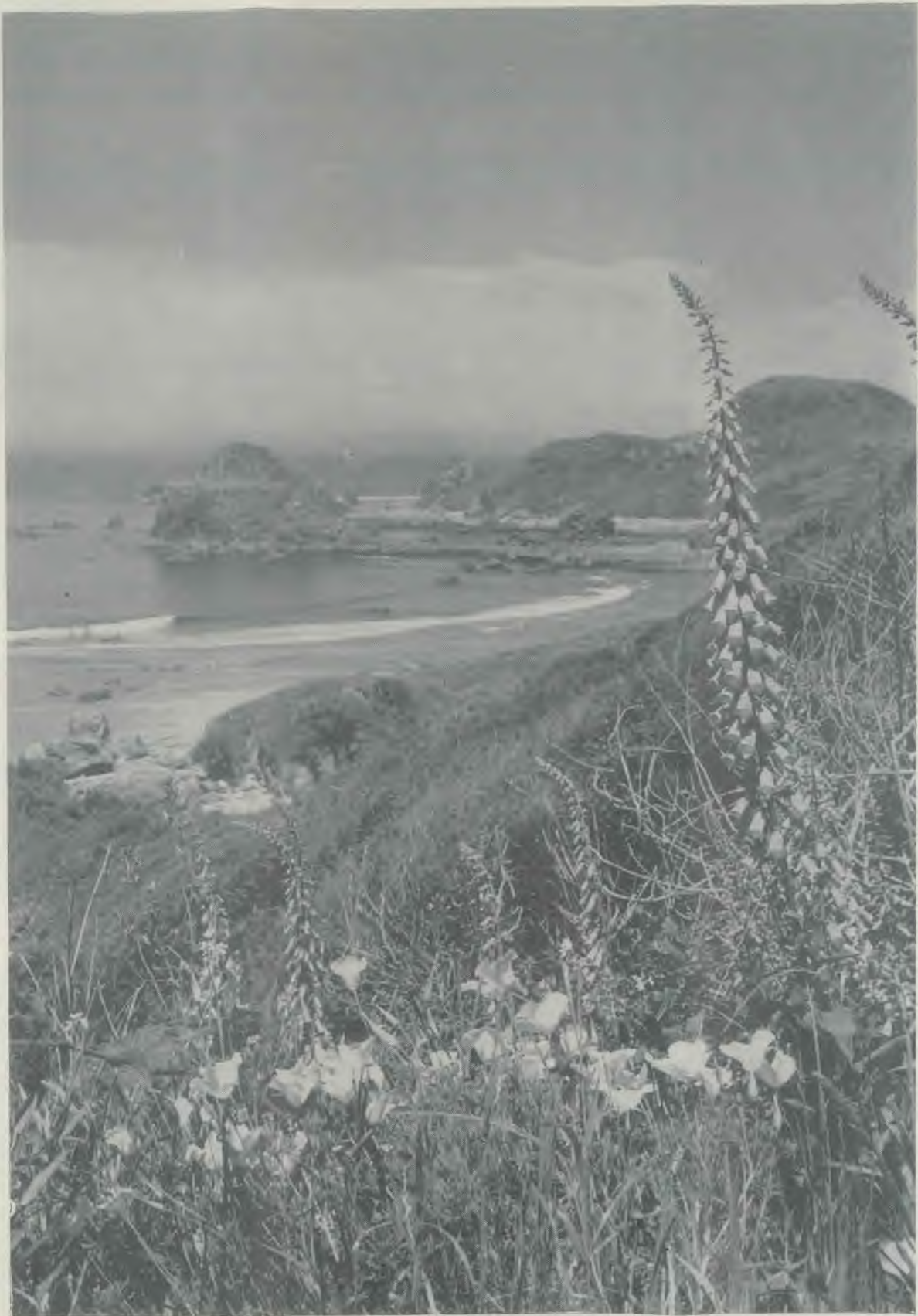
were far cleverer in the working of metals than the men who followed them for many hundreds of years.

Books, libraries of them, have been written about the archaeology of Bible lands, and more of them will be written no doubt. Men have been digging up old ruins for almost half of human history. They have risked their lives, ruined their health, and spent money equal to the ransom of many kings, to unlock the secrets of antiquity, and never, in all their delving, have they uncovered one buried fact that has contradicted the record of the Old Book.

Is this all the evidence that the Bible is inspired—this evidence from archaeology, of which we have considered only a minute portion? Oh, no! far more marvellous, startling, and conclusive is another entirely different line of evidence. What is it? Well, that's another story; a story we shall have to leave until another time when we will take another "Look at a Book."



## The Firmament Showeth His Handiwork



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*Nature speaks in every man's language to the glory of its Creator.*