

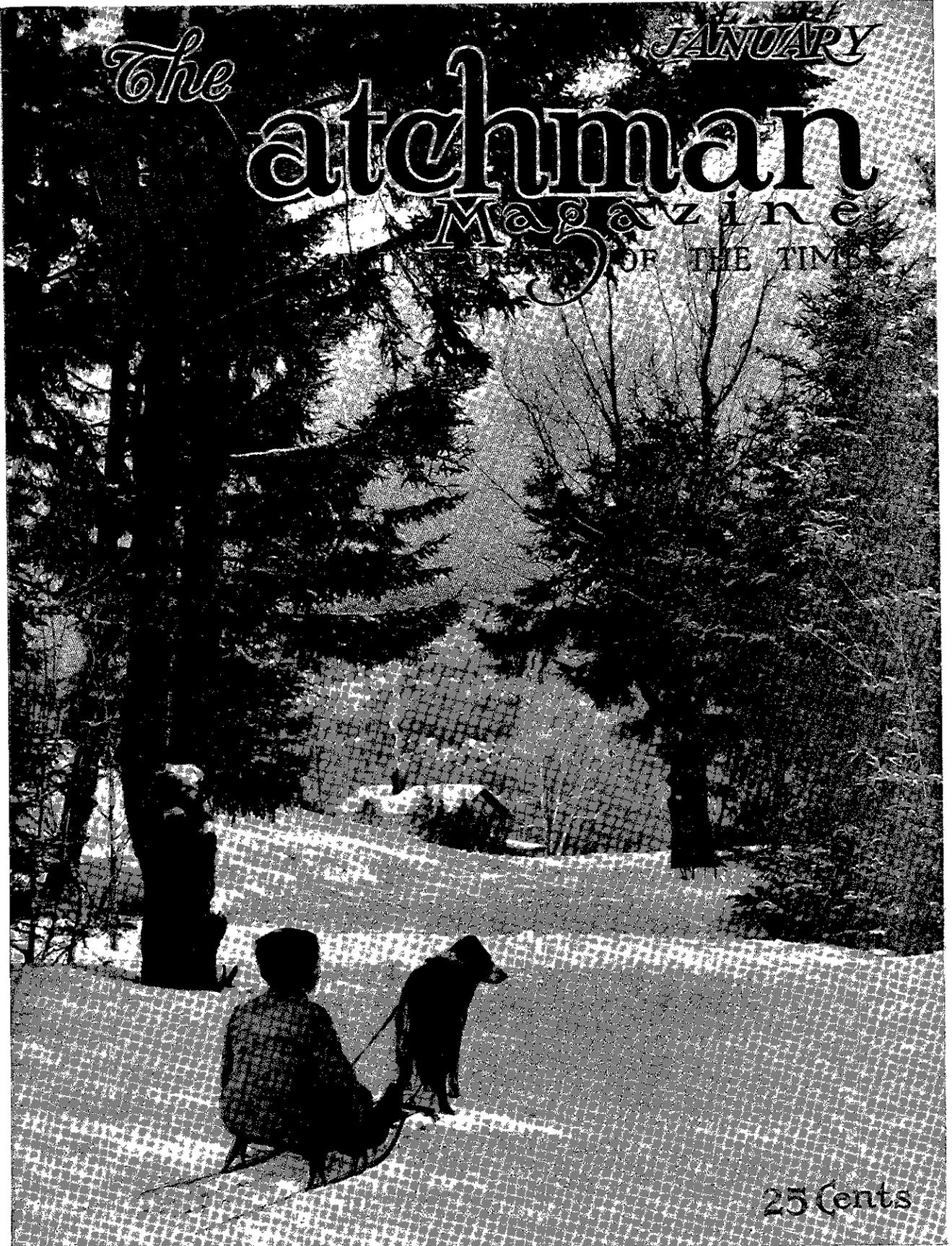
The

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OF THE TIMES



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H. Armstrong Roberts

Has Prohibition Been a Success? Page 6



The Watchman

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AN INTERPRETER OF THE TIMES



Edited by Robert Bruce Thurber

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The WATCHMAN for the MEANING

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Wanted---Temperance

TWELVE years ago, and in every election since, the United States showed by its majority vote that it wanted Prohibition. And under Prohibition, in spite of all its faults and breakdowns, and largely because of Prohibition, the people of this nation have been safer, happier, richer. But in the latest election the majority for Prohibition greatly lessened, and indications are that it will shrink more by the time of the presidential election in 1932. Why?

Here are three of the reasons: (1) Advocates of Prohibition, once it became an amendment to the Constitution and a law, grew apathetic in their advocacy, little realizing that a law to be effective must be backed by public sentiment, and public sentiment must be constantly educated. (2) Victims of alcoholic thirst drew to their aid mistaken idealists of "personal liberty," and together the two groups, though a small minority, have become the most vocal publicity agents this country has ever heard. (3) The apathy of "drys" and the activity of "wets" has combined to make the enforcement of Prohibition a farce in large sections of the country.

Shall we therefore abandon Prohibition? *Never!* To back down now is to more than lose all we have gained by it — and we have gained much — for to repudiate Prohibition now would mean an avalanche of liquor, a fearful swing to the other extreme. And even the wets do not want that.

What *do* we want?

We believe the mass of the American people want *temperance*. Not a temperance of state-controlled liquor sales nor of light

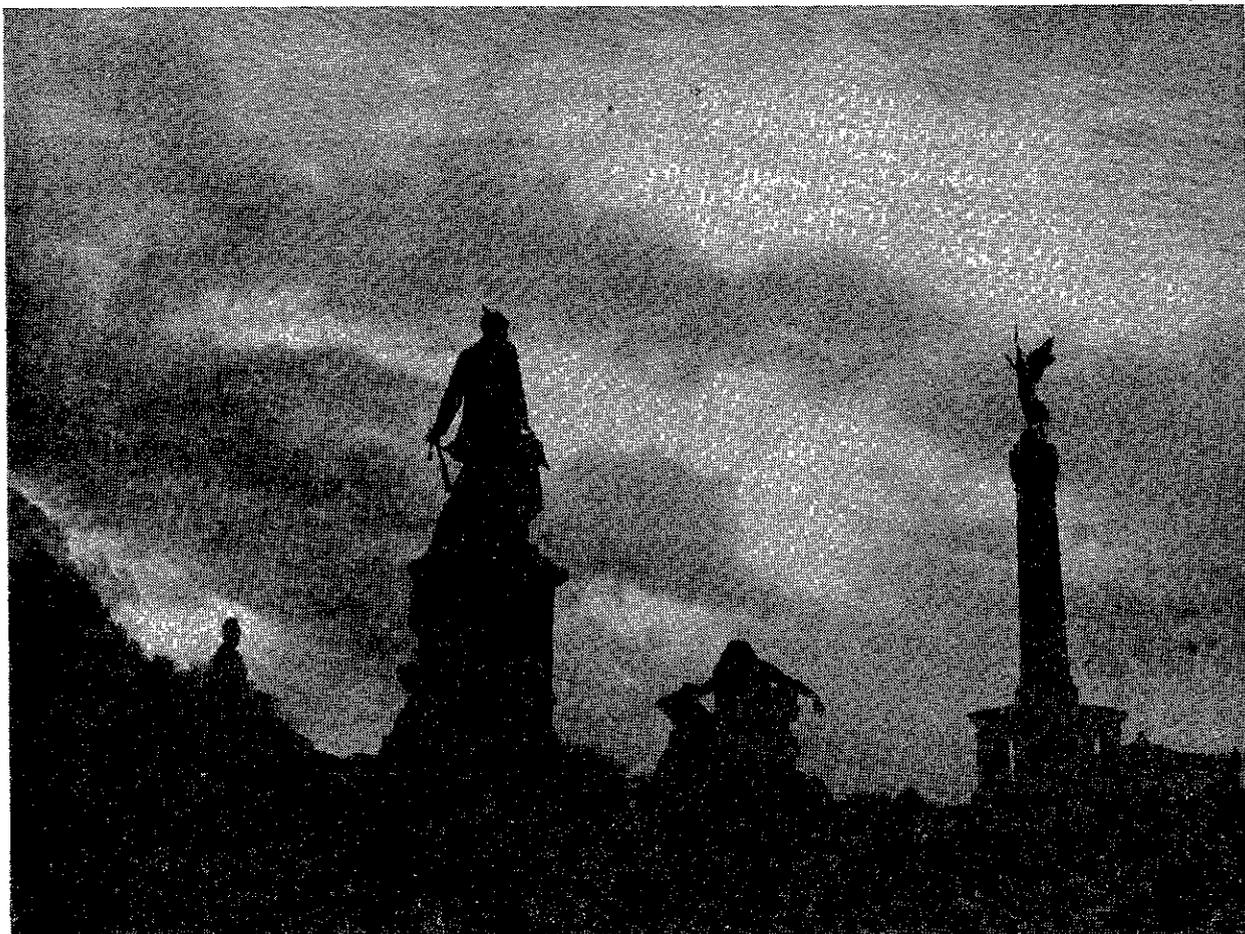
wines and beer. These permit drunkenness; and drunkenness means slavery, insanity, crime. *True temperance is total abstinence from all that is harmful and moderate use of all that is harmless.* Alcohol has its legitimate uses; but as a beverage it is always a curse.

We may concede that the Prohibition amendment became a statute before our people were educated sufficiently to support it. But now that it is twelve years old and we have learned much by the "experiment," let us hold what we have gained, and make progress toward a minimum of alcoholism as we hope to make progress toward a minimum of stealing and murder by the best enforcement possible of our laws against thieving and manslaughter.

Because of an influential thirst minority, rather than because of the law itself, Prohibition has indirectly brought about a disregard for law and a flouting of authority in general that is deplorable. But, on the other hand, its gains have been enormous in greatly reducing the consumption of alcoholic beverages, doing away with conspicuous drunkenness, making the country safer, and bringing money and consequent happiness to the families of wage-earners.

The wets have so far flourished, to a degree, on destructive criticism. We honor many of them for honest convictions; but a successful cause cannot be built on a destructive policy. Let anti-Prohibition bring forth something besides *anti-*; and the American people are ready to listen. The truth is, let Prohibition be as bad as it may be, there is nothing better, except better supported and enforced Prohibition.

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Herbert Photos, Inc.

A storm brewing over the Place of the Republic in Berlin, Germany, typical of the storm of war that is now brewing over Europe

The United States of the World

Is It a Possibility?

By Roy Franklin Cottrell



HE venerable French statesman, Minister of Foreign Affairs Briand, like many others, dreams, plans, and talks of a United States of Europe. Really, from this distance, it would seem that the various peoples of Europe might be persuaded to surrender a little of their pride, provincialism, and extreme nationalism in exchange for the peace, security, and larger benefits that such an arrangement would bring. But will they in five years, in ten years, or at any other time, consent to such sacrifice for the mutual good?

Singularly, yet unmistakably, the prophecy unfolded in Nebuchadnezzar's dream answers that question. The circumstances were these. This youthful king of Babylon was rapidly marching to the conquest of the ancient civilized world. His father, with whom he had been associated in government, had but recently died; and it seemed natural

that this young monarch, who was so ambitious for the glory of his realm, should lie down at night to muse of future greatness.

Morning dawned: he had had a remarkable dream that left a profound impression, but the details had eluded him. Feeling that he must pursue and recover them, he immediately issued a royal summons to the profoundly learned Chaldeans, the clever magicians, the pretentious astrologers, and the sorcerers who professed communion with the spirits of the dead. But none of these could help the young king in his dilemma; and he, in his disappointed fury, branded them as a cult of impious pretenders and commanded that the entire fraternity of wise men should be destroyed.

Previous to this, the conquering army of Nebuchadnezzar had captured Jerusalem, and taken many



International Newsreel

Communism shakes the threatening fist at the world. Anne Pogripisky and other communists being led to court after a recent "Red" demonstration in New York City

of its people to Babylon as trophies of victory. The king directed his officers to make a careful selection of the promising captive youth, to give them a three years' course of study in the royal university, and to provide them the same fare that was supplied his majesty's household. Among these favored Hebrew princes were four young men whom the lure and glamour of Babylon's palaces could not seduce. At all costs, and whatever the test, they resolved to be loyal to Jehovah. With His blessing, they became the star students of that great school, were graduated with highest honors, and listed among the scholars of the realm.

About this time occurred the king's famous dream, followed by the ruthless imperial decree. In executing such a wholesale death warrant, it was natural that the captain of the guard should begin with some of the younger men of an alien race. Daniel, the leader of the little Hebrew group, hearing of the imminent peril, requested a short suspension of the sentence, sought God earnestly in prayer, and the next day stood humbly, yet confidently, before the most powerful monarch of the age to tell him: "There is a God in heaven that revealeth secrets, and maketh known to the king Nebuchadnezzar what shall be in the latter days."

Without fear, hesitation, or uncertainty, the youthful prophet continued: "Thy dream, and the visions of thy head upon thy bed, are these: . . . Thou, O king, sawest, and behold a great image. This great image, whose brightness was excellent, stood before thee; and the form thereof was terrible. This image's head was of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass, his

legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay. Thou sawest till that a stone was cut out without hands, which smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them to pieces. Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold, broken to pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshingfloors; and the wind carried them away, that no place was found for them: and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth." Daniel 2: 28-35.

With equal confidence, Daniel declared: "This is the dream; and we will tell the interpretation thereof before the

king. Thou, O king, art a king of kings: for the God of heaven hath given thee a kingdom, power, and strength, and glory. And wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the heaven hath he given into thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all. Thou art this head of gold." Daniel 2: 36-38.

BABYLON THE GREAT

THE head of gold most appropriately represented the Babylonian Empire. Truly, it was "the golden kingdom of a golden age." Consider also its capital city. "Situated in the garden of the East; laid out in a perfect square sixty miles in circumference, fifteen miles on each side, surrounded by a wall three hundred and fifty feet high and eighty-seven feet thick, with a moat, or ditch, around this, of equal cubic capacity with the wall itself; divided into six hundred and seventy-six squares, each two and a quarter miles in circumference, by its fifty streets, each one hundred and fifty feet in width, crossing each other at right angles, twenty-five running each way, every one of them straight and level and fifteen miles in length; its two hundred and twenty-five square miles of inclosed surface, divided as just described, laid out in luxuriant pleasure-grounds and gardens, interspersed with magnificent buildings, . . . this city, containing in itself many things which were themselves wonders of the world, was itself another and still mightier wonder. . . . Such was Babylon, with Nebuchadnezzar, in the prime of life, bold, vigorous, and accomplished, seated upon its throne."—*Uriah Smith*.

How altogether pleasing it would have been to

tell the king his empire was to stand forever. To suggest anything else might be considered high treason. Daniel, however, was there, not to count the cost or curry favor, but to outline God's program of coming events. He went on: "After thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee, and another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth." Verse 39.

SILVER

SOME sixty-seven years after this message was delivered and while Daniel was yet living, the Medo-Persians conquered the queenly Babylon, slew King Belshazzar, possessed themselves of its treasures and territory, prospered under the leadership of such great kings as Cyrus and Darius, and ruled as a universal power for a little more than two centuries. Such was the nation symbolized by the breast and arms of silver.

With the rise of Grecia, indicated by the thighs of brass, world leadership passed from Asia to Europe. Alexander the Great, the mightiest conqueror of antiquity, overwhelmed the Persians at Arbela, B.C. 331, and thenceforth Grecian civilization and language quickly spread throughout the countries of the ancient world.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way." On the banks of the Tiber a sturdy people had been gathering strength for almost six centuries; and when at Pydna, in B.C. 168, the Roman legion matched swords with the Greek phalanx, Rome took its place as the undisputed master. Said Daniel: "And the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron: forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things: and as iron that breaketh all these, shall it break in pieces and bruise." Verse 40.

In his description of the Roman conquests, observe how the agnostic historian, Gibbon, uses the very terms employed in the vision of Daniel. He says: "The arms of the republic, sometimes vanquished in battle, always victorious in war, advanced with rapid steps to the Euphrates, the Danube, the Rhine, and the ocean; and the images of *gold*, or *silver*, or *brass*, that might serve to represent the nations and their kings, were successively broken by the *iron* monarchy of Rome."

Even the Cæsars of the Seven-hilled City were



International Newsreel

For conflict, not for confederation. Uncle Sam's largest seacoast defense gun, mounted at Aberdeen, Maryland

not destined to rule the world forever, for the prophecy continued: "And whereas thou sawest the feet and toes, part of potters' clay, and part of iron, the kingdom shall be divided. . . . The kingdom shall be partly strong, and partly broken [margin, 'brittle']." Verses 41, 42.

How marvelously foretold! How accurately fulfilled! Between the years A.D. 351 and A.D. 476, Teutonic tribes from northern Europe fell upon the prostrate Roman giant, helped themselves to his territory, and there laid the foundations for the modern nations of southern and western Europe. The Anglo-Saxons became the English; the Allemanni, the Germans; the Franks, the French; the Visigoths, the Spaniards; etc. As there were ten toes upon the image, so there were ten nations formed out of the territory of Western Rome. Numerous historians mention this fact and speak of them as "the ten kingdoms." They were of varying size and strength, "partly strong; and partly 'brittle.'"

Will there ever become a United States of Europe? Listen to the next statement of Daniel: "And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men: but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay." Verses 43.

Many efforts have been made to reunite the broken fragments of ancient Rome. Charlemagne, Charles V, Louis XIV, Napoleon, and others tried it, but failed. They tried to "mingle themselves with the seed of men," by marriage and intermarriage, until the various royal houses of Europe were as one big family. Skillful diplomats (*Continued on page 28*)

Has PROHIBITION Been a SUCCESS?

I

By DANIEL H. KRESS, M. D.

Neurologist, Washington Sanitarium and Hospital



PROHIBITION has been, and is, a success. None of its advocates expected Prohibition to stop completely the production, sale, and use of alcoholic beverages. This, in fact, will never be accomplished. It is too much to expect.

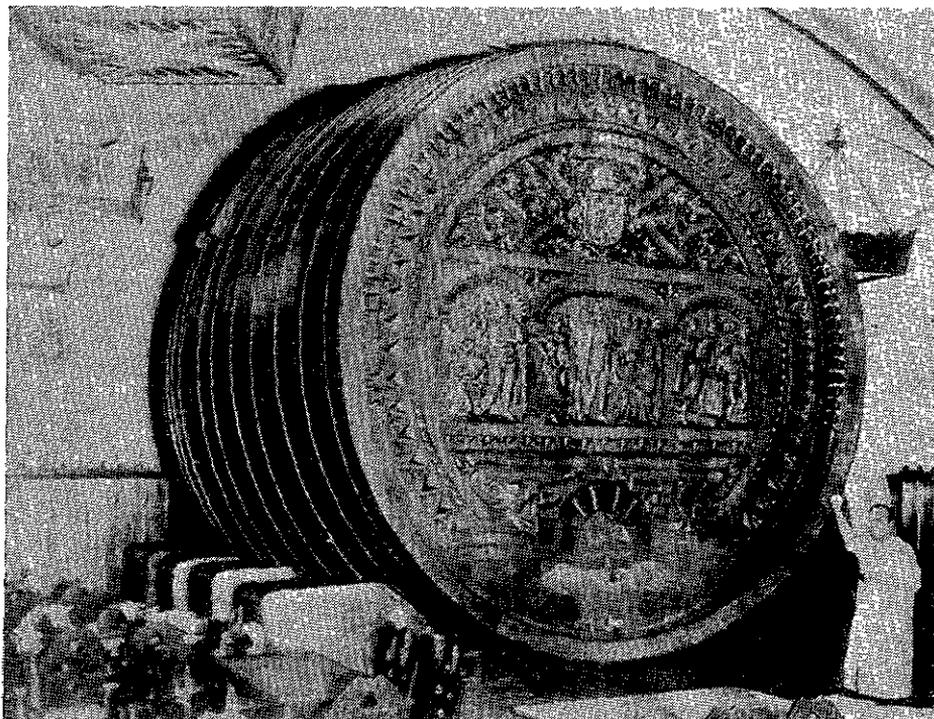
The laws existing against theft and murder do not prevent theft and murder. No one expects them to. They *do* lessen theft and murder. This is all that can be hoped for. It cannot be said they are a failure. They have been a success. We cannot get on without them. They are a necessity and are here to stay.

Prohibition does not entirely prohibit, but it has greatly lessened the production, sale, and consumption of intoxicating beverages. Since it has succeeded in accomplishing this, Prohibition has so far been a success, and this in spite of the opposition it has met with. If it had been supported as laws against theft and murder have been, it would have been a greater success than it has been.

There is still considerable drinking going on, but not nearly as much as we would be led to conclude by reading some of our daily papers. Before Prohibition days, men and women were not arrested for being drunk. Even if they were found lying in the gutter, they were unnoticed or passed by pedestrians with scarcely a remark. Policemen would pick up these drunks and assist them to their homes or to a place of shelter where they could sober up. This was, in fact, a part of the policeman's duty, since saloons held a license from the state to make men drunk. It was not a crime to get drunk. Should everyone found on our streets under the influence of drink in those days have been arrested, the prisons would have been inadequate to hold one tenth of the arrests.

Drinking is no longer legalized. Public drunkenness is now a crime, and the conspicuous drunkard is a criminal. The policeman, to do his duty in these days, is in duty bound to arrest the one who is found on our streets in an intoxicated condition.

When an intoxicated man makes himself conspicuous today, space is given to it in the daily newspapers. It is heralded far and wide. This is because it is such an unusual and uncommon occurrence. It is only the unusual and uncommon occurrences that are given space in the news columns of our daily papers. It is because drinking is such an uncommon thing that so much is said about it. When drinking was common and when men under the influence of drink were seen reeling along our streets, or found lying in the gutter, nothing was said about it in our papers. It was not worth mentioning. It was not news. In pre-prohibition days the



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The world's largest wine cask, containing \$350,000 worth of intoxicating liquor. Fortunately, it is not in the United States

person seated in an invalid chair in his quiet home, reading the daily papers, would have remained in blissful ignorance of the drunkenness that actually existed in our cities, because nothing was said about it. Should such a recluse read the papers today, he could not but conclude that drunkenness is common and Prohibition is actually a failure, because mention is made of arrests for drunkenness. He could be fooled and made to believe that Prohibition is a failure by the deceptive assertions made by those who are financially interested in the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and who are doing their utmost in working against Prohibition.

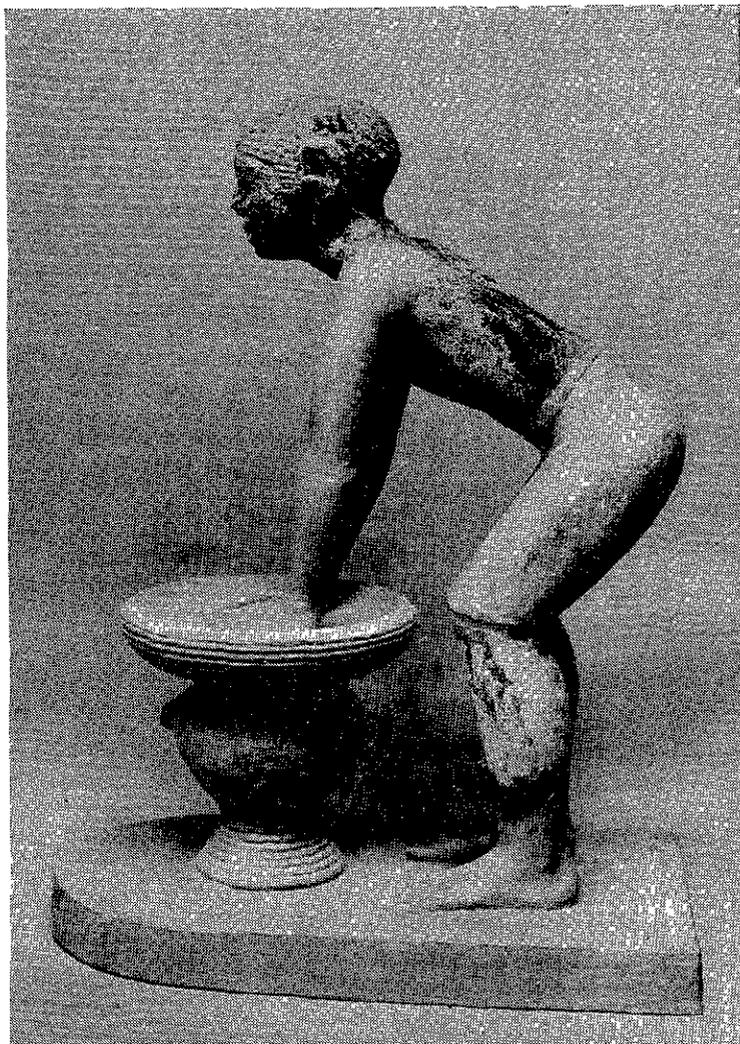
Young men and young women, like the man confined to his home in an invalid's chair, may be persuaded by reading the daily papers to think Prohibition has been a failure, since they know nothing of the condition that existed during pre-prohibition days. It is impossible to fool the older men and women who were acquainted with facts and witnessed the drunkenness that existed before Prohibition became a law and who are able to make a comparison between then and now.

DISGUSTING CONDITIONS

THIRTY-SEVEN years ago I was connected with a medical mission on Custom House Place in the city of Chicago. Custom House Place, South Clark, and South State Streets in those days were dotted with saloons and houses of ill repute. Everywhere and at any hour of the day, men could be seen reeling about on the streets or in the saloons under the influence of drink. Women were walking the streets openly soliciting. It is impossible to describe the foul and offensive condition that actually existed in our large cities in those days. Chicago is regarded today as one of the most wicked cities in America, but the Chicago of today is a paradise compared with the Chicago of pre-prohibition days. I know what I am talking about when I say this, for I have been an eyewitness of conditions that I have aimed to describe.

Our mission being surrounded with saloons, we workers tried to help the poor unfortunates to sober up, and to afford them an opportunity to clean up, and aid them in securing work. The saloons were death traps laid by the enemy of all that is good for innocent young men who came to the city to see the sights. As many as a hundred and even more of their victims came to our mission daily for help, after having been deprived of all they possessed. We would dress their wounds, and afford them an opportunity of taking a bath. Their clothing was

washed and placed in a heater for the purpose of disinfection. We co-operated with the Pacific Garden Mission, which was located just above us and was then in charge of Evangelist Harry Munroe. It was at this mission that Billy Sunday was converted. John Callihan, who has been doing such an excellent work on the Bowery in New York City for so many years, was also rescued here. So was Tom Mackay, who was one of the worst drunkards in that



Herbert Photos, Inc.

The liquor problem is not a new one. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, shows this figure of a woman of 4000 years ago in the act of beer-making

part of the city. Tom as an evangelist has ever since been working for this class in various cities of this country with marked success. Let us visit this district today. What a change is observed! Seldom is a man seen in this district or on any other street in the city of Chicago in a drunken state.

The Keeley Institute at Dwight is today the only important liquor-cure hospital in America; whereas in the saloon days there were as many as 200 such institutions, all doing a large business. Among the hospitals that closed on (Continued on page 31)

EAST *Will Meet* WEST in Palestine

A Forecast of the World's Last War

(Third of a series on "Armageddon and Its Aftermath")



HERE are three seeds sprouting in the East today, — or we might better say, three growths heading up, — the fruitage of which must spell a mighty conflict with the West, centering around Palestine. The first of these is racial hatred.

There is interracial conflict between the East and the West. The West — Europe and America — is predominantly white, while Asia and Africa are colored. The colored races outnumber the white peoples two to one, there being some 550,000,000 white people in the world to nearly 1,200,000,000 colored. Today a line of conflict is being drawn, which is dividing the world into two great camps — the colored races against the white race.

GROWTH OF WHITE RULE

ONE thousand years ago the white race did not hold the whole of Europe. Four hundred years ago the Caucasians had secured Europe, but the colored races ruled the rest of the world. Now, since the industrial era, the invention of explosives, and the territorial expansion by the Great Powers of the West, the whites rule eight ninths of that part of the world inhabited by the colored peoples. Of the 53,000,000 square miles that constitute the habitable land area of the globe, less than 6,000,000 square miles have non-white governments. While the whites comprise less than one half of the world's inhabitants, yet they control eight times as much of the earth as the colored races. With the present awakening of the colored races to Western ways and the use of Western weapons, this condition cannot continue. In view of the fact that Palestine constitutes a bridge between Asia and Africa, and its adjoining territory constitutes a natural corridor from Europe to Asia, it is plainly evident that in a great interracial clash, Palestine will be in the center.

Many men of keen minds, who have studied this world problem deeply, have definitely expressed their convictions in regard to a coming interracial conflict of the East against the West. Lothrop Stoddard in his book, "The Rising Tide of Color," says: "We stand at a crisis — the supreme crisis of the ages. . . . Some sort of provisional understanding must be arrived at between the white world and renescent Asia. We whites will have to abandon our tacit assumption of permanent domination over Asia, while the Asiatics will have to forego their

By John Lewis Shuler

dreams of migration to white lands. . . . Unless some such understanding is arrived at, *the world will drift into a gigantic race war*, and genuine race war means war to the death."

Sir Cyprian Bridge, a British admiral, declares: "There is only one problem, and it is *the problem of the coming conflict between the two halves of the human race*, the white and the colored. It will be in the Pacific. In this conflict, Asia can draw upon about one thousand millions of colored people, as against some five hundred millions of white people."

The second factor to be considered is rivalry of political control. The East resents the political and territorial intrusion of the West. The subject peoples of the East long for the day when they can throw off the yoke of the Occidental and Christian nations. Their slogan is, "Asia for the Asiatics."

In "The Revolt of Asia," which Dean Inge has described as an "extremely disquieting" book, Mr. Upton Close says: "We have come to the end of the white man's world domination. If he resigns himself to this historic evolution, he will save his world and the Asiatic's world. *If he resists, he will likely bring about the destruction of both.*" (Our italics.)

With Palestine at the very western extremity of Asiatic soil, and the Christian West determined never to surrender it to Moslem or heathen rule, it is plainly evident that in this conflict for political supremacy of the West versus the East, the last stand will come in the Holy Land, exactly where the ancient prophets have declared that the Armageddon conflict would come.

RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITY

THE third factor is religious animosity. The East and the West are exactly opposed to each other religiously. The West is nominally Christian, while all the powers and nations east of Palestine are Mohammedan and non-Christian, in direct contrast to the West. This difference of religious convictions only intensifies the Eastern feeling of nationalism and anti-white opposition. In view of the peculiar relation that Palestine sustains to Christendom and Islam, as set forth in our previous article, it must be plainly evident that when these two great divisions of the world meet in a final

struggle, Palestine will be the storm center of the struggle.

In view of the fact that the prophecy of Revelation 16: 12-16 plainly indicates that it will be the arising of complications in the Near East that will lead to the greatest conflict of all time in that section of the world, and that the powers of the Far East will drive westward to take a hand in that struggle, it is very significant that today men who are best informed on the situation in the East declare that the world is now approaching a gigantic conflict between the Christian nationalities of the West and the non-Christian nationalities of the East. And men are making this forecast entirely on the basis of the trend of international movements, without any reference to what this ancient Biblical prophecy has said.



International Newsreel

A modern scene in Palestine, the Valley of Fire, near Jerusalem

False religious teaching and excitement will play an important part in leading the nations to Palestine for the Armageddon struggle. Thus in Revelation 16: 13, 14, A. R. V., we are told, that "three unclean spirits," out of the mouth of the three great apostate religious powers — "the dragon," "the beast," and

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"the false prophet"— will "go forth" "working signs" "to gather" "the kings of the whole world" unto "the war of the great day of God, the Almighty." This Scripture plainly tells us that Satan and his host will be the unseen leaders of the armies of the nations, when they gather to Palestine in the final crisis. But, as ever, he will disguise the nature of his work (2 Corinthians 11: 13-15), and make it appear as a warfare for Christ and Christianity. The blinded nations will be *infatuated with the idea that they are gathering to the Holy Land, to make war for Christ, when in reality they are being led by Satan to make war against Christ.*

In a most specious manner Satan will influence his human agents to urge forward the grand crusade to old Jerusalem and the Holy Land. They will press the matter upon the rulers and the people as something demanded by Christianity to save the world and to inaugurate an expected spiritual reign of Christ from old Jerusalem, and thus usher in a temporal millennium of peace and righteousness. And what could be a more effective means of producing this gathering to Palestine than the wild-fire sway of religious enthusiasm and excitement?

RELIGIOUS FRENZY

WE HAD glimpses, during the Great War, into what frenzy and to what lengths even people who were ordinarily well-balanced and conservative would go. What, then, might we expect in this coming, titanic struggle of Armageddon in the Holy Land, when people will be fully possessed with the idea — although from a false source — that they are making war for Christ against His enemies. If a common foe to all Christendom were to arise, which apparently threatened to destroy the Christian civilization of the West, or to crush out Christianity from the earth, all the religious bodies of Christendom would certainly unite with the civil powers to destroy the common enemy. All the power that the nations and churches of the West could command would be flung into a gigantic crusade against such an enemy.

Bible prophecy has spoken regarding this coming crusade to the Holy Land. Note how the prophecy of Isaiah indicates that in the last days "many people" will be captivated with the idea of a world religio-political confederacy with Jerusalem as the capital of the world. "And it (*Continued on page 26*)

THE JEW

*His outstanding place
in history and
prophecy*

(First of four articles on The
Hebrew People Through
the Centuries)

By

Robert
Leo
ODOM

The Jew's glory and boast is that he has Abraham as his father. That grand old patriarch, of the line of Shem, originally came from "Ur of the Chaldees" (Genesis 11:31) on the banks of the Euphrates. He was born about 2008 years after Creation, or B.C., 1996. He died at the age of 175.

The Flood, 352 years before his birth, had reduced the human race to one family of eight persons. Leaving the ark

in the mountains of Ararat (Genesis 8:4), Noah and his family soon multiplied over the land. Men lived long then. About the time of the birth of Peleg apostasy set in, some of the people pulling away to the plain of Shinar. There the foundation of empire building was laid in the tower of Babel. The ambition of the apostates was checked by the confusion of the universal language into several tongues. Dispersing according to the tongue they spoke, the groups grew by ties of blood into nations, and by conquest into empires.

It was at the time when the human race was assuming the form of nations and kingdoms that Abraham appeared. A Pharaoh was then ruling in Egypt; an Abimelech in Gerar. The tribes of Canaan had become petty kingdoms. Others were rising near by. Chedorlaomer, with his three confederate

THE WATCHMAN MAGAZINE



Keystone View Co.

A benevolent old Jew of Jerusalem



HE Christian has received a great legacy from the Jew. From Moses, writer of Genesis, to John who wrote The Revelation, we find Jews chosen as the medium through which the inspired Scriptures have come. Jesus was born of the Jews, and in Palestine He lived, worked, and died. There He chose and trained the twelve. From Jerusalem the church, filled with Pentecostal power, launched into the heathen Gentile world with heaven's free gospel. Later Paul, "Hebrew of the Hebrews," became the apostle to the Gentiles, as well as contributor of fourteen epistles to the New Testament. Indeed, the Jew has had a significant connection with Christianity. The fact that his place has been misunderstood by many Christians has caused Christianity itself to be misunderstood by many who profess it.

kings were already on the ambitious career of conquest. (Genesis 12:14, 15; 14:1,2; 20:2.) All this had taken place in the lifetime of Shem, who was born 98 years before the Flood, and was contemporary 150 years with Abraham.

Into this family of nations, God designed to introduce one through whom He might bless the world with the knowledge of His salvation. Calling Abraham, He said: "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee: and I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: . . . and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." Genesis 12:1-3. Of him God made the Hebrew nation. And by that nation the families of the earth have received their Saviour and His salvation.

Hebrew is the racial name of the people (Genesis 14:13); Israel the spiritual name (Genesis 32:28); and Jew, the national name, from Judah the leading tribe. The Jew is a living miracle. Abraham and Sarah "were old and well stricken in age"; but "when she was past age," being 90 years old, and Abraham 100, God gave them their son Isaac. (Genesis 18:11; 17:17; 21:5; Hebrews 11:11.) From him came Jacob, or Israel, from whom came the twelve sons from whom were descended the twelve tribes.

Describing the establishment of Israel in Canaan, or Palestine, the prophet Isaiah wrote: "My Well-beloved hath a vineyard in a very fruitful hill: and He fenced it, and gathered out the stones thereof, and planted it with the choicest vine, and built a tower in the midst of it, and also made a winepress therein: and He looked that it should bring forth grapes, and it brought forth wild grapes." Isaiah 5:1, 2. Explaining the figure, Isaiah says, "For the vineyard of the Lord of host is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah His pleasant plant." Verse 7.

THE LORD'S VINEYARD

THE psalmist says: "Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt: Thou hast cast out the heathen, and planted it. Thou preparedst room before it, and didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled the land. The hills were covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof were like goodly cedars. She sent out her boughs unto the sea [Mediterranean Sea], and her branches unto the river [Euphrates River]." Psalm 80:8-11. After a long sojourn in Egypt, Israel was transplanted to Canaan. The Canaanite tribes, whose cup of iniquity had been filled, were cast out like "stones" that would hinder the growth of the plant. The nation grew and prospered until in the days

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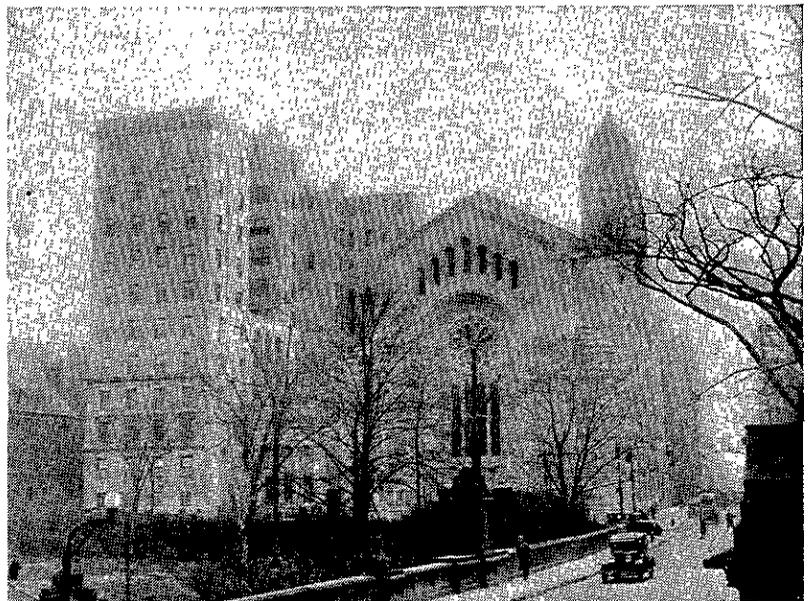
of David and Solomon it did extend from the Sea on the west to the Euphrates on the northeast.

Safeguarded by the strict laws of Moses, Israel was "fenced" in from moral corruption by alliance, intermarriage, or religious intercourse with the heathen. The "tower in the midst" was the Sanctuary or Temple, the center of worship and religious activities. The wonderful organization of Israel, the priesthood and Levites, were the "winepress" to take care of the harvest of souls that God expected to reap.

UNIQUE POSITION OF ABRAHAM

ISRAEL was "the choicest vine." Abraham, the stock from which it came, stands out in sacred history as the man of faith, the "friend of God." The apostasy of Babel had entered his own home, for Terah, his father, "served other gods." (Joshua 24:2.) Yet Abraham remained true. Egypt and Gerar were becoming corrupt. The wickedness of Canaan was only temporarily checked by the calamity of Sodom and Gomorrah. The world needed witnesses for the truth. Abraham, first faithful at home, was called. Leaving his relatives, he bade farewell to his native land for one of which he knew nothing save that God needed him and that his move would be a blessing to the world. Wherever he pitched his tent he erected the family altar as an essential part of his home. Of him God could say, "Abraham obeyed My voice, and kept My charge, My commandments, My statutes, and My laws." Genesis 26:5. As a father in the home he was faithful. "I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment." Genesis 18:19.

"Abraham was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold." Genesis 13:2. He had (Continued on page 27)



Herbert Photos, Inc.

The world's largest house of worship for Jews, Temple Emmanuel, New York City

Christianity *Is* a Person

*Not an Organization
or a Doctrine*

By Walter E. Hancock



Rau

Jesus instituted in His church the ordinances of feet washing and the Lord's supper, all of which symbolized His life of loving service and His blood shed for our salvation



CHRISTIANITY is sadly in need of a renewed and obvious exemplification of the Christ life. Christ as He lived and taught, and Christianity as it is practiced and interpreted by the so-called Christian world and by theologians, are by no means identical. The spirit and character of the one are so far different from the other, on the whole, that Christianity oftentimes becomes a travesty on the name of Christ.

Christianity is Christ's life. It is a marvelously simple life, when not mystified by human interpretations. It was the simple story of "Christ and Him crucified" lived out in the lives of the early Christians that made the apostolic church the invincible force that "went forth conquering and to conquer." Truly exemplified in the lives of the Christian

sorbed in defending a system of thought, or in extending the power and influence of an organization, it to that extent ceases to be truly Christian, and loses its spiritual power to uplift men and women. It may increase its worldly power as an organization; it may enhance its prestige and influence over men's temporal affairs by emphasizing these questions: but it does it at the expense of its moral and spiritual power over their hearts and souls.

Christ's life is the irrefutable argument of Christianity. Men cannot argue with the facts of Christ's life and power as manifest in human lives. But they can speculate, parley, and cavil over questions of doctrine, or ecclesiastical rights, priorities, and authority. Just as soon as the church steps down on this level, it puts itself on an equality with the world, and loses the vision of its true

mission, as well as the power to reach the needs of men's souls. Paul very soon recognized this danger, and refused to digress from the one great thing of knowing among men "Christ and Him crucified."

VICTORY TURNED INTO DEFEAT

ARMED only with the irresistible power of Christ, the apostolic church joined battle with its triple-headed enemy — the religio-politico-philosophical combination of the Jewish religion, the Roman Empire, and Grecian philosophy, united in common cause against the infant church—and in a three-century battle had them completely on their knees begging for terms of surrender. Here was the church's golden opportunity, had its leaders been able to hold to the true Christian course, and admit no concessions. But they were already blinded, to a large extent, and had lost their vision of the church's true position in the world. The dazzling glory and fame of their now humbled foes had already bewitched the leaders of the church, and now they seemed nonplused and paralyzed before the prostrate form of the fallen enemies, never more dangerous than at the moment when they came as suppliants to the feet of the Christian church.

Unconditional and uncompromising submission to the principles and requirements of the Christ life was all the church had to offer a sinful world, and still be true to its mission. But instead of requiring unconditional submission, it entered into negotiations, and began to temporize with its defeated foes. On these grounds it found itself at a disadvantage, ill at ease, and outwitted. Negotiating, parleying, and compromising with the world

have no place in the Christian life. The world must be overcome, and not parleyed with. Christ declared emphatically: "I have overcome the world." He said His kingdom was not of this world. There is no common ground on which they can unite. The world is fit only to be destroyed, and it is a war unto death. There can be no terms of surrender; there can be no conditions of compromise; there can be no fusion of elements. They are totally

distinct, the one from the other. In the human heart one must vacate as the other enters. They cannot dwell together; for they are irreconcilable enemies.

FAILURE

HERE is where the church failed; and this failure weakened the power of the church as a purely spiritual force in the world. Having stooped to engage the world in conflict on its own terms and with its own tactics, the church lost in the real battle, while seeming to triumph. What a tragedy for humanity it did not wield the power of the cross of Christ instead of resorting to the arm of Cæsar! It became the greatest organization in the world. It gained the ascendancy in the political world. It was the only force in the world

that was universally respected, and with all its failures to rise to the level of its opportunity, it was the only power that held the world together in the darkest hour of its history. It contained the best men of the times, and there were thousands who, while deploring the "falling away" of the church militant, still, like the faithful of old, "bowed not their knees to Baal." Repeated attempts were made to bring it out of the apostasy into which its leaders had plunged it. But all these attempts were doomed to failure.

(Continued on page 33)

His Way--and Mine

By EUGENE ROWELL

*The cross my Saviour gave to me
So harsh and hard it seemed,
The twisted trunk of a gnarly tree,
Rough-hewn and heavy-beamed.*

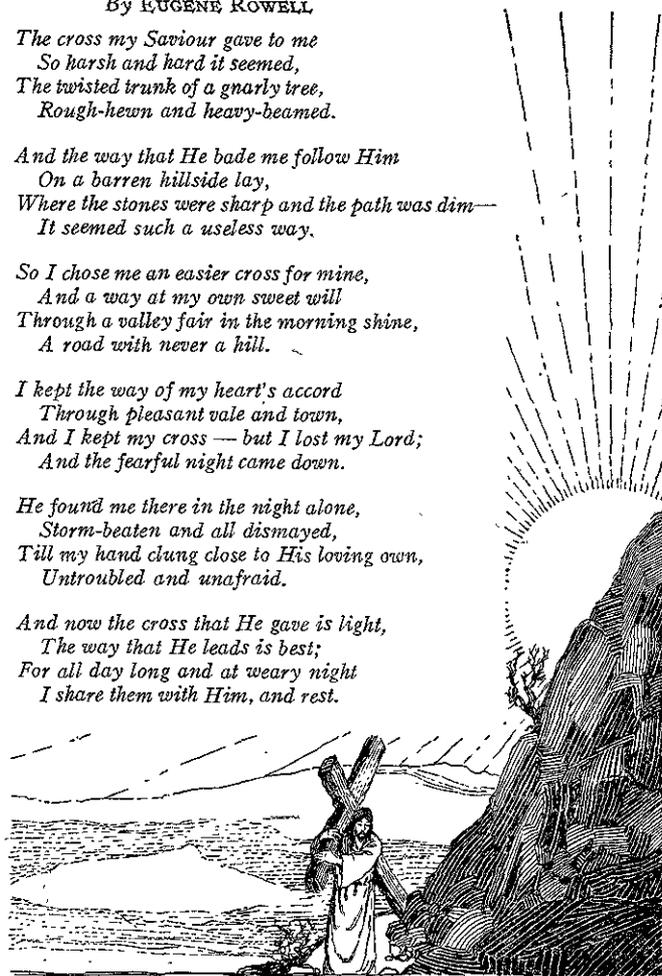
*And the way that He bade me follow Him
On a barren hillside lay,
Where the stones were sharp and the path was dim—
It seemed such a useless way.*

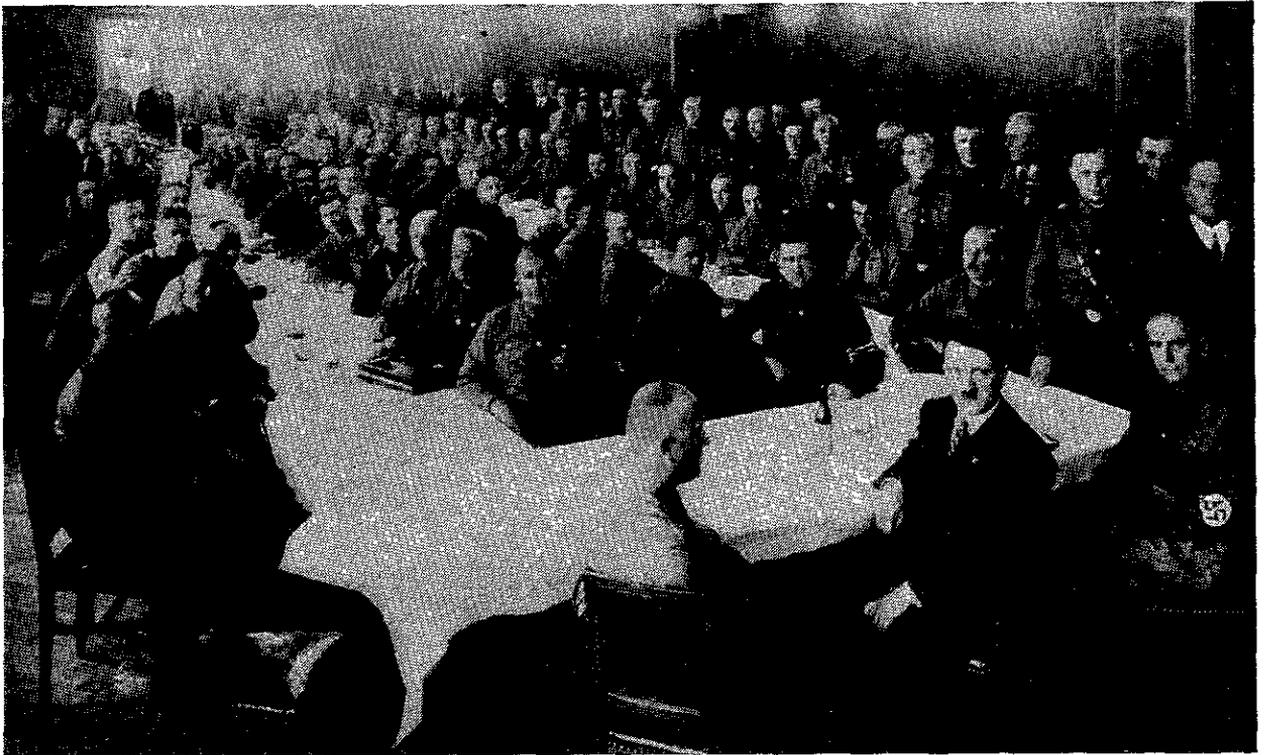
*So I chose me an easier cross for mine,
And a way at my own sweet will
Through a valley fair in the morning shine,
A road with never a hill.*

*I kept the way of my heart's accord
Through pleasant vale and town,
And I kept my cross — but I lost my Lord;
And the fearful night came down.*

*He found me there in the night alone,
Storm-beaten and all dismayed,
Till my hand clung close to His loving own,
Untroubled and unafraid.*

*And now the cross that He gave is light,
The way that He leads is best;
For all day long and at weary night
I share them with Him, and rest.*





International Newsreel

Adolf Hitler (facing front in foreground) with his 107 Fascist members of the German Reichstag

“HITLERISM”

and Seething Germany

By William G. Wirth



HERE is plenty of political effervescence in Germany these days. If the physiologists are right who tell us that calcium in the human system makes for energy and aggressiveness, then the citizens in the land of Bismarck are well endowed with this mineral, judging from recent happenings brought to us through the press. It would seem that Germany is having a repetition on the '30's and the '40's of the last century, so feverish in their expectancy and filled with internal agitation. The question now is, Will there arise another “Iron Chancellor” who will take these discordant political elements and weld them, without their choice, into a strong central government, as did the faithful minister of William I? Time alone will tell. Can Bruening, the present Reich chancellor, in the face of the results of this recent German election, with dictatorial ability put through a “blood and iron” policy which will spell union? It is interesting, to say the least.

When we speak of the present “Reich,” or government, let us disabuse our minds of any thought that the Germany of today is a settled, universally accepted government by Germans, one that will endure. This is not at all true. First, let

us not lose sight of the fact that republicanism is a new venture to dwellers of the land of the Great Elector and Frederick the Great. The Germans have not been trained to republicanism. When one reflects on the length of time it took France to reach its present stabilized republican form, passing as it did through various revolutions and several “republics” before the present one; when we further realize that even now Bourbonism and Bonapartism are not dead in the land of Rousseau and Thiers, we have to be a bit patient with the Germans in their endeavors to find a way out to strong national unity. Britain with her fact of democracy and form of monarchy did not arrive at her present government in a few years. Even before the glorious revolution of 1688, democracy was learning its lessons for the England of today.

There may be a “Reich” in Germany today, but it is not at all sure how long it will continue; and if revolution, or revolutions, are necessary steps to stabilized democratic rule on the part of any

people, as historical philosophers inform us, there may be troublous days ahead in the land of Goethe and Wagner. As a matter of fact, we may, with a deal of propriety, speak of the Germany of the present as really being the "Germanies," as historians were wont to do of this country before its unification in 1870. There may not be twenty-eight or thirty separate German states as there then were, but there is certainly more than one political section in that land demanding its particular "Germany." There are the "Nazis" who want, under the spectacularly able leadership of "Handsome Adolph" Hitler, the Austrian, a strong, thoroughly German, nationalized government. There are the republicans who want the present "Reich" to continue. There are the old princely Germans who desire a loosely federated form of government. There are the industrialists, the capitalists, who champion a sort of *bourgeois* republic protecting big business. There is Protestant North Germany, which, being largely industrial, stands for unified government along democratic lines. There is Catholic South Germany, principally agricultural, which holds to the monarchial idea, ever sponsored by the papal curia, though now supporting the Reich as a matter of political expediency. Yes; we do have the "Germanies" of 1930 as we had them in 1830.

DISSATISFIED

EVER since the World War, Germany has, of course, been dissatisfied. It has never been accepted *en masse* by the

Germans that they were responsible for this titanic conflict. Rather they have felt that they were the studied, helpless victims of a deliberate scheme to humiliate the Fatherland because of the jealousy of the other powers on account of the rapid progress and prosperity of their country. And it must be admitted that the result of the discussion pro and con — the documentary war carried on by scholars and statesmen in recent years over the question: "Who Caused the War?" — leaves the German contention with quite a bit of evidence on its side.

The Allied occupation of the Rhineland in post-

war times has been galling to the proud German spirit. This sudden turn in the wheel of fortune, so strikingly in contrast to the Sedan, Metz, and Paris siege days of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, has not been particularly palatable to the historical taste of the Germans. Add to this the "Polish Corridor," thrust in between East and West Prussia, and is there any reasonable wonder that the dwellers in the land of the Hohenzollerns should feel they were needlessly made to bite the dust, and that this unwarranted condition must some day be changed?

Nor must we forget the matter of the war reparations, which were saddled on the financial backs of these people. Never having acquiesced in the idea that they ought to be made to pay for a war which they did not start, this fundamental attitude against reparation payments to France, Britain, and Italy — and indirectly to plutocratic America, as Europe really views it — has simply poured more vinegar on the already painful sore of injured patriotism and national self-respect.

RESENT REPARATIONS

ONE of the great reasons why Hitlerism won such marked gains in the recent German elections is because there is deep resentment in the German breast against the Dawes and Young plans of German international finance. The Germans will probably never forgive their Reich and its leaders for their agreement to engage in this unjust convention, as the Germans view it, to

pay to other powers money which is not rightfully coming to them.

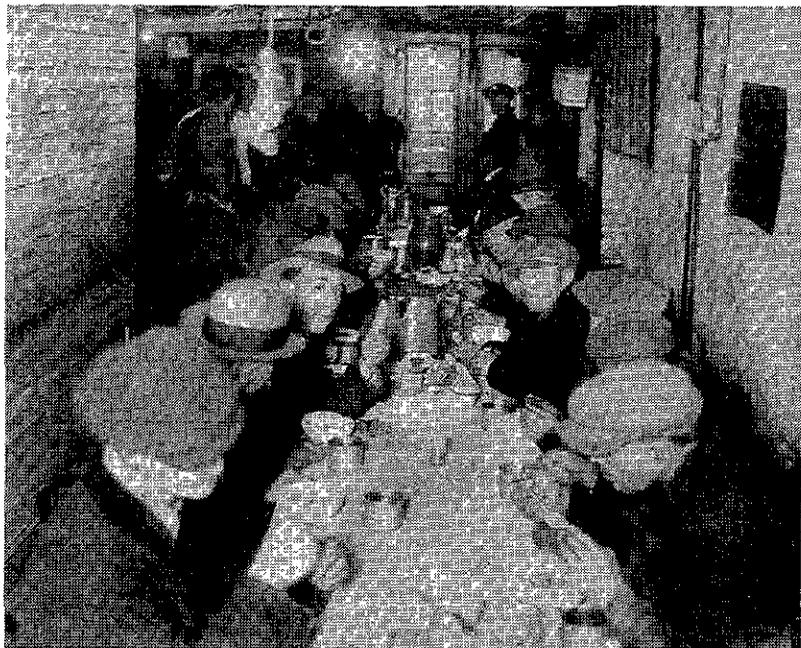
The result of this dissatisfaction, and more kinds than I have spoken of above, is further crystallized in a strong determination to change the treaties that came out of the World War as they affect the German peoples. Hitler would go further than change; he wants them voided altogether. In his ardor to bring these peoples together so that they may be able to build up a strong national consciousness, which can successfully stand against their enemies and protect them in (Continued on page 30)



International Newsreel

General Ritter Franz von Epp, said to be typical of the new men who have risen to power in Germany

The News Interpreted



International Newsreel

As winter comes on, unemployment in the large cities of the North and East becomes a problem and a menace, many thousands of jobless men having to be fed at public expense

India Fulfills Prophecy

WHEN divine prophecy is due to be fulfilled, the impossible occurs. Nineteen centuries ago, God through John foretold that "the kings of the East" would have a "way" prepared for them to come westward, and that they would be gathered to the great battle of Armageddon, which is to be fought in Palestine. See Revelation 16: 12-16.

Within our lifetime the nations of the Orient were hardly nations at all, but great masses of heterogeneous people largely subject or subservient to the powers of the West. Then Japan, always a compact nation, stepped rapidly to the front, and has taken its place with the strongest and most progressive of Occidental nations. China followed, and while still emerging, bids fair to make good its claim to a "place in the sun." India alone of the great eastern groups, remained subject; and until lately it seemed absolutely impossible for that huge and largely inert mass of humanity to assert the right and exert the power commensurate with kingship.

Our readers are familiar with the struggles of the past few years of the Nationalist party to gain dominion status within the British Empire, or possibly absolute independence of all foreign rule or protection. At this writing the momentous step in India's

progress nationward is the India Round Table now sitting in London to discuss the ways and means of possible — but to the British mind not probable — dominion status. In the view of British statesmen, three insurmountable obstacles in India itself stood in the way of any great degree of independence being granted. These were caste, the inability of Hindus and Moslems to agree, and the fear of the hundreds of small native states that an independent India would deprive them of the sovereignty they have enjoyed under British rule. These drawbacks have been flaunted in the face of nationalist India, and the Indians have felt themselves helpless to remove them, at least not in short time. Caste, which is class distinction gone to bitter seed, bound the people in strata of society that could never, it seemed, be merged for a common cause or unified government. The Mohammedans — though in a minority, yet stronger, better educated and more influential than the Hindus — could never, it was said, unite with the Hindus in government, when, as it is, British police have to keep them from each other's throats. And the native princes were quoted as being solid for British rule.

Suddenly, almost, and in a most miraculous manner, all three of these obstacles were flattened out at London last week, if verbal agreements, un-

dreamed of before, could flatten them out. The "untouchables" — lowest scavenger caste — 43 million strong, always despised with the utmost loathing by the higher castes, were given representation at the Round Table, and — more wonderful than a Westerner can conceive of — are promised proportional representation on any new Indian dominion government which may be formed. Hindus and Moslems are burying their national animosities in order to govern together their homeland. And the native states have declared a desire for home rule, regardless of what it may mean to them. Whatever setbacks lie ahead, what has already been done at London marks a phenomenon. Whether or not it is ready for, or is granted, dominion status, India has taken a giant stride toward nationhood.

Why this remarkable and sudden reversal of the hates, prejudices, and customs of centuries and millenniums? God has spoken. The time is at hand. The "kings of the East" are getting the way prepared. Let our readers observe the "signs of the times" and watch the next developments. We are living in momentous events.

Why Unemployment?

ONE word answers the unemployment problem that stares us out of countenance. It is *greed*. We do not accuse all the employers and employed of greed, nor credit all the unemployed with liberality. But go far back of all the financial and industrial chaos, back of the surface reasons for joblessness and consequent poverty and misery, and you will find the root in deliberate human greed.



Herbert Photos, Inc.

President Chiang Kai-shek of China has suddenly become a convert to Christianity, presaging fresh over-turnings in that war-torn country



The News Interpreted



We see it in nations, those "beasts" when it comes to sympathy and understanding. No nation wants war as such, not even saber-rattling Italy or threatening Russia. But they are convinced that they cannot get a lion's share of the world's wealth without taking it by force, and a lion's share, or at least an increased share, they think they must have. And those who already have are determined to hold, even if it takes war to do it. According to international law, each nation has a right to get all it can, providing it has the might to back up its getting and diplomatic cleverness sufficient to hold the respect of the other nations while doing it.

We see this greed in capitalists. There can be no question but that capitalism supports hundreds of thousands of people who do not really earn by adequate work of head or hand the amount of money they get or spend. Because they are in a position where they can with impunity, the rich men of the world grab more than their contribution to human welfare is worth. "Get, and it shall be gotten unto you," is their motto. For money makes money by accelerated motion. And their operations may be, and usually are, entirely legal. The laws of "sound business principles" are strictly followed. So they feel that no one should complain. Yet these same laws permit one man to acquire millions in a short lifetime because his special ability happens to be money-getting; whereas they permit another man to want for food and clothing because his special ability does not happen to be money-getting; and he hasn't the ability to "sell himself," though entirely worthy in most respects.

In short, because "captains of industry" can "get away with it," their consciences are clear. And they ask: "If I keep within the law, and give to charities, am I not to be commended?" We answer, No. If everyone did all the law allows in this world, life would not be worth living. Even a "benighted heathen" of India will live far above what his religious laws allow him to do. Millions of them are actually better than their religion; because there is a higher law within themselves that constrains them.

The trouble is, civilization's whole system of business ethics is based on greed. In his advertisements the business man makes much of "service" these days. It sounds liberal. But always in the end the served pays two prices for the service. It *must* be that prices are altogether too high and wages altogether too low, or there could not be



By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Ras Tafari, who was recently crowned emperor of Abyssinia, in his royal regalia

millionaires and the desperately poor in the same community, and willing idlers living by their "wits." The Bible calls it by its right name, "The hire of the laborers . . . is of you kept back by fraud." (James 5:4.) Over against our whole economic system that allows unemployment and encourages poverty is the system, enunciated by the carpenter of Nazareth, based upon the simple truth, "Give, and it shall be given unto you." And an adoption of that system is the only cure for unemployment.

No, we are not on the verge of advocating socialism and communism. This world in its present state will never see the cure of poverty and unemployment, simple though that cure is. The same scripture quoted above says that the "just" among the oppressed will not

resist capitalist pressure, but will be "patient unto the coming of the Lord." James 5:1-7. Let the "wage-slave" choose rather to suffer now than to "weep and howl for the miseries that shall come upon" the rich, when the rust of their ill-gotten wealth "shall eat their flesh as it were fire." Not that we gloat over the future miseries of the rich, but their very riches and oppression is an outstanding sign of the times just before the return of Christ to earth to reward those who have "laid up treasure in heaven."

"A GHASTLY FAILURE" is what the Washington representative of the *Toronto Star* calls Canada's system of government control of liquor. Evidence shows increased drinking among youth, he says.

The Saturday SABBATH

Where is the Memorial of Evolution?

IN THE beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Genesis 1:1. In this statement is wrapped up the whole story of creation as based upon historic facts given us by the Creator himself. True, it takes faith to believe so simple a story as that, but it takes overwhelmingly more faith to believe in as complicated a theory as is set forth by present-day scientists through their imagination and so-called reasoning. The divine record shows that it took exactly six days to call this world into existence, for "He spake, and it was done; He commanded, and it stood fast." Psalm 33:9. "And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them. And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had made; and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had made. And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it He had rested from all His work which God created and made." Genesis 2:1-3. Thus is set forth the divine history of God's great memorial, which He gave to the human race in the beginning, and which is to characterize His remnant people in the end. It was not a physical fatigue that prompted the Creator to rest upon the seventh day, but He rested in order to set a perfect example to man throughout all his generations. The divine blessing and sanctification were to characterize the seventh day from that time on throughout eternity. It was to be a great memorial of the creative power of the Almighty.

Soon after sin had entered the Eden home, and Adam and Eve had been driven from the garden, the record tells us "that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." (Genesis 6:5.) Thus men in their wickedness forgot their Creator and began to seek after other gods, until finally the human race was almost exterminated from the face of the earth. Again man was given an opportunity; yet with all the history of over fifteen hundred years before the flood, and nearly twenty-five hundred years after, the human race did not so much as recognize its Creator in the coming of the Son of God to the earth. And the prospects of the human family's becoming better and better by a process of evolution are not very promising, for the words of Christ reveal a dark picture of the future: "And as it was in the days of Noe, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of man." Luke 17:26.

THE SABBATH CONFIRMED

ALL through the ages it was necessary for the Almighty to remind even His own people of that great memorial of creation, lest they should forget their Creator. In order to save any of His chosen people from the corruption of idol worship, He led them out of Egypt by His strong and mighty arm, to establish a people who would carry His name to the ends of the earth. The journey was only a short one, but it took forty years of experience in the wilderness to free them from their spirit of idolatry. During those years of sojourn,

PAGE EIGHTEEN



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Like a protecting canopy, God's care is ever over

THE WATCHMAN MAGAZINE

MEMORIAL of Creation

By Solomon C. Ortner

God gave them His divine law and wrote it on two tables of stone. Thus His statutes were to be preserved as a perpetual obligation.

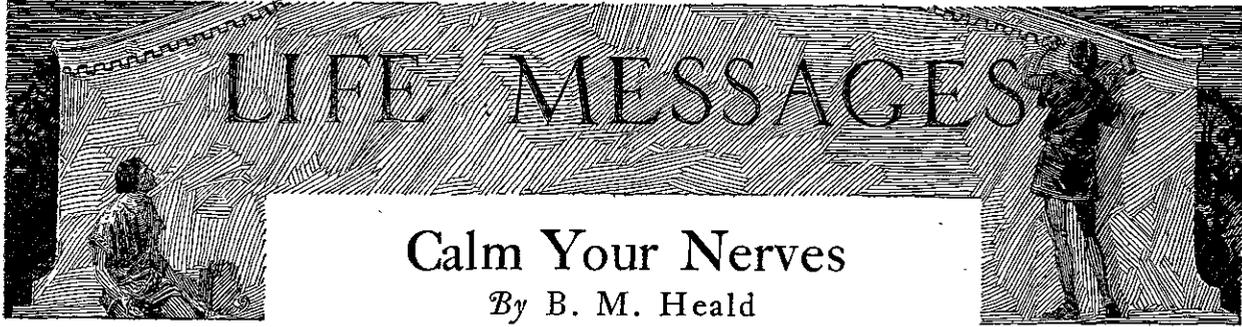
It should be remembered, however, that the Sabbath was not first instituted at Sinai, for it was established even before sin entered the world. It is not a part of the ceremonial law, which was occasioned by the entrance of sin, for Adam and his offspring would have been under the same obligation if sin had never entered. The command, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy," was to remind them continually of the true God and His creative power. The Sabbath was to be a sign between God and His people throughout their generations, by which they should know that they are worshipers of that God who created the world in six days and rested on the seventh. By that sign they should know that He is the Lord who sanctified them. (Exodus 31: 13.) In the wilderness He taught Israel strict Sabbath observance by the miracle of sending them a double portion of manna on the sixth day and none on the seventh. The command was: "Six days ye shall gather it; but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall be none." Exodus 16: 26.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

SOME people try to excuse themselves by thinking that God requires merely the keeping holy of one day out of seven, and that it makes no difference to Him whether or not it is the first, third, or seventh day of the week. If this were a matter of minor importance, surely the Creator would not have placed so much emphasis upon the seventh-day Sabbath throughout His divine Word. Why should man ever raise such a question, when God has given such explicit information? Is it not because man has sought to satisfy his own pleasures, and has tried to fit God's program into his own? That was the accusation against the Jews before the time of Christ. In His call to repentance God promised a new order of things. "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on My holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." Isaiah 58: 13, 14. "Blessed is the man that doeth this, and the son of man that layeth hold on it; that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it, and keepeth his hand from doing any evil." Isaiah 56: 2. A man who thus keeps the Sabbath recognizes the authority of the One who instituted that great memorial, and sees the utter impossibility of substituting another day.

Every nation as well as every individual has a birthday. A certain man is born on a certain day in a month. History has given us the information that George Washington, the father of our country, was born on February 22, 1732. We are also told that the United States of America (*Continued on page 28*)

His memorial of creation, the seventh-day Sabbath



LIFE MESSAGES

Calm Your Nerves

By B. M. Heald



NERVES are not imaginary. They are real. The tragedy of nerve trouble is no theory, and the only way to cure it is to corner the cause. I will talk from experience.

It is no reflection on her intelligence to hear someone say, "It's all in her state of mind." Where else would you expect it to be? That is the most important state.

Where is the seat of control of the digestive system, nervous system, respiratory system, circulatory system, or any other body system? Because revolting sights nauseated people, the old Greek philosophers thought the brain was in the stomach. The Babylonians believed the liver to be the seat of thought. Other ancients thought the heart was the center of intelligence, while still others thought the kidneys and bowels were the abode of the soul. But you know better than that. People now-a-days have their minds located in their brains.

SPEAKING more seriously, isn't it true that sin, spirituality, temper, timidity, character, passion, pride, fear, fatigue, hate, and hypocrisy find their origin in thought?

I might mention a hundred other matters that are generated in thought, and you know the body doesn't know anything anyway. So the following straightforward, forceful facts will help this scientific study to stick.

Man is a reasoning animal, the chief of all creatures, a master mind. Thought is his greatest asset. It originates speech and receives the perceptions of sight and all the special senses. The physical eye can no more see than can a telescope. The physical tongue can no more produce music than can a melodeon. The body and brain are the servants of thought. Thought is the master of man. The brain does not think. It is largely composed of water, as the player piano is composed of wood and wire. Thought passes through the realms of reason from consciousness to choice. Choice is man's glorious, God-given gift. Man has the free moral agency to think, and his choice of thoughts largely decides his destiny. Choose happy, healthy, heavenly thoughts.

Thoughts ripen into action. Life itself is a constant reaction and adjustment to inside and outside conditions. To illustrate the danger of choosing wrong thoughts, I wish to call your attention to the decidedly destructive influence of anger upon the

delicate nerves. Anger thoughts are violent. Acute anger is appalling in its psychological and physiological effects. First; the face may become ashen white, or redden. Sometimes a blood vessel bursts. Tears flow, saliva foams. Fists clench. The whole body trembles, and the victim becomes demonized, demoralized, and sometimes paralyzed. With his temple of reason deserted, the victim becomes a desperado and a tornado, charging upon his loved ones as a mad monster. I have known six weeks' sickness to result from a fit of anger. You know the symptoms: palpitation, shortness of breath, twitching of muscles, headache, loss of sleep and appetite.

Anger pours poisons into the perspiration of some people. The perspiration of an angry person will poison a guinea pig. The milk from an angry mother poisons her infant.

Angry thoughts destroy the finer sensibilities, and any victim of such violence can expect an aftermath of nerve exhaustion. One attack is sufficient to short circuit the nerves and shorten the life. It is the cause of a large share of nervous troubles.

The exhibition of anger is an exhibition of mental weakness and is surely a sad shock to the sensitive soul within. Nerves cannot be nettled without trouble. One attack of "righteous indignation" (?) may bring on unrighteous indigestion, congestion, palpitation, and several other symptoms to shun.

THERE are several methods of procedure in harnessing runaway nerves. First: Don't let them get away with you. They never get away from you. If they don't run away with you they generally wait uncomfortably near. Let no one get on your nerves. Master your nerves. You alone can do this. A friend may help, but cannot fight your battles for you.

Self-control is absolutely essential. Remember your nerves are *you*. To conquer self is about the biggest job you have in life. Self wants prominence and preference. If not conquered it will destroy you.

In babyhood we were spanked for lack of self-control. Too bad we aren't spanked now. For as it is, we are slaves, sold to sin, selfishness, and suffering.

One good way to show who is boss is to go alone and have a round or two with yourself. Put it up to yourself like this: "Now look here, you have bossed me around long enough, I'm boss now. Henceforth I am a creator of circumstances. No more selfish, stubborn tantrums. My soul has eternal possibilities."

Fruit Juice and a Resolution

By Martha E. Warner

JUST think! My New Year's resolution for 1931 was found in a jar of fruit juice, which a little German woman had given to me away back in the summer months; and I am not at all sure that I would have discovered it—the resolution, I mean—only for the fact that on a recent cold morning in December I was stumbling around, trying to work, with a raging headache and a sore throat.

Everything within and without the house seemed dyed the deepest of blue. Instead of being thankful for the privilege of getting breakfast, a spirit of rebellion took possession of me, and I began to ruminate upon the foolishness of the woman who gives up congenial work, good salary, and good clothes, to become the wife of a man for whom she works harder than she ever supposed one could work, for just her board and the privilege of wearing old dresses, old coats, old hats.

ALL this time love, and the nicest, truest, dearest man in all the world kept knocking in the back of

my brain, but I would not listen. I was determined to enjoy my misery to the fullest extent, and so, as I shoveled coal for the furnace, I thought of soft, white hands, and red, rough hands, and I said that not all wives sit in the parlor and sew a fine seam.

Because mother had taught me to "make my head save my heels," I opened the door of the fruit closet

and took out a jar of peaches to take upstairs, and somehow I happened to notice the jar of fruit juice that had been given to me so many weeks ago.

Thinking it might cool my aching throat, I brought it along upstairs, and wonder of wonders, it did. And the deep blue of the atmosphere took on a lighter hue, and I was heartily ashamed of my grumblings, for I knew my job—the job of being a wife—was the most desirable of all.

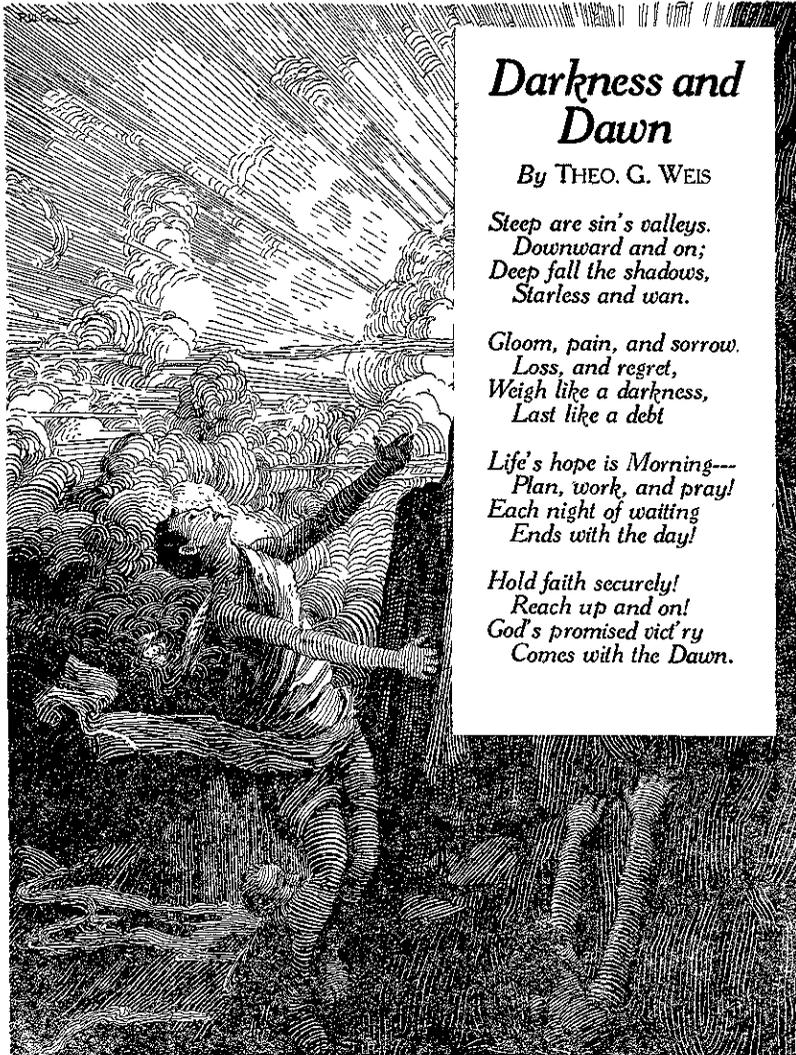
Then I thought of the little woman who had given

me the cooling drink. Her life was not very pleasant; perhaps at this very minute she was downcast and discouraged. I decided to phone to her and tell her how much I appreciated her kindness. Perhaps it would cheer her up.

SO I did; and the woman was so surprised that for a moment she was speechless; then she stammered, "To think, you would pay to call up and thank me." And then followed a happy little visit, which cheered both our hearts. As I went on with my breakfast preparations, I realized as never before what an ungrateful set of

people we are—that a mere "thank you" would cause a person so much surprise. And I wondered if we were not so chary in our thanks to our heavenly Father that He, too, would be surprised, if we were to say, "Thank you, Father, for life and health and all good things."

And right then and there (Continued on page 28)



Darkness and Dawn

By THEO. G. WEIS

*Sleep are sin's valleys.
Downward and on;
Deep fall the shadows,
Starless and wan.*

*Gloom, pain, and sorrow.
Loss, and regret,
Weigh like a darkness,
Last like a debt*

*Life's hope is Morning—
Plan, work, and pray!
Each night of waiting
Ends with the day!*

*Hold faith securely!
Reach up and on!
God's promised vic'try
Comes with the Dawn.*

When Constantine **ROBED**

And the cleverest counterfeit of the ages was foisted on Christianity. Instead of the church going to all the world, the world walked into the church

By **KELD J. REYNOLDS**



Herbert Photos, Inc.

Ruins unearthed in North Africa, reflecting the glory that was Rome in the days of Constantine the Great

IN THE early part of the fourth century an event occurred that no man living in the days of the early Cæsars would have dared to predict. The Roman Empire after centuries, first of toleration, then of bitter persecution, turned about and made Christianity the official religion. From being the enemy of the church, the empire became its patron and protector. The Christians who before had been pariahs now became the pillars of the state. Congregations hunted for centuries and forced to meet in caves and cemeteries now worshiped in cathedrals of marble and porphyry, built with funds from the imperial treasury or from the confiscated treasure from heathen shrines. Bishops were no longer fed to the lions. In rich robes they graced the court and sat with the imperial council. Christianity began to win the advantages and risk the dangers of royal favor and the support of the civil power. It was an event of tremendous importance in the history of human relations, fruitful both of good consequences to the church and of evil; but the evil predominated.

When the teachings of the Christ and the hope of salvation were given to the world by Paul and the other leaders of the ages of the Apostles and the

Fathers, the new religion drew a ready response because of its inherent values and the state of Roman society. It was well rooted before the imperial government realized that here was not simply another Oriental cult, harmless and short-lived, but a virile, aggressive faith, which threatened the state religion and emperor worship and fixed men's eyes upon a citizenship higher than that of the empire.

Then began that period of terrible persecution when every indignity and every cruelty that diabolical ingenuity could devise were heaped upon the unresisting Christians. But they continued to increase in numbers and in zeal and devotion in spite of everything, or perhaps because of it. And when between the years 260 and 300 there was a lull in the persecutions, Christianity spread its ramifications throughout the Empire and became so firmly rooted that Diocletian's persecution between 300 and 312 had no great effect upon it.

This was the situation when Constantine, between the years 308 and 323, won his way to the imperial throne. With characteristic shrewdness the soldier-statesman saw that the Christians were a force with which he would have to reckon. In an empire disrupted by the decay of religion and morals, the

the CHURCH in PURPLE

social confusion caused by the attempted absorption of the varying conquered elements, and by the clash of rival political theories and factions, the Christians were the only unifying force.

Realizing that this gave them great political importance, Constantine determined to use them to advance his own fortunes. He never completely surrendered the old superstitions. It is doubtful if he ever fully understood the teachings of the Christ. But he cast in his lot with the now vast and influential brotherhood whose star was rising, because that of paganism was sinking.

The occasion was his contest with Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge near Rome. The situation was critical, for the imperial purple would ultimately fall to the winner. Almost at the last moment Constantine learned that his soldiers were uneasy because word had come to them that Maxentius had spared neither pains nor gold in offering sacrifices to the whole system of heathen gods, thereby winning the support of all the gods and leaving nothing to Constantine and his men in the way of olympian aid. Because something had to be done to inspire his troops with confidence, the future emperor announced that he had invoked the aid of the powerful Christian God, and that he had been given a sign in the heavens, a cross, on which were the words, "By this sign conquer."

The battle went to Constantine, and a few years later the pagan Licinius, the last obstacle in his progress to the throne, was treacherously slain by his orders. Everywhere his victorious legions carried the cross on their ensigns.

In this way Christianity became the state religion of the empire, introduced by a man who in his rise to power, both before and after his "conversion," ruthlessly and treacherously removed those who stood in his way, including a nephew and even his own son, Crispus. Who was the directing force in this historic crisis? Was it God or was it Satan? The answer lies in history.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

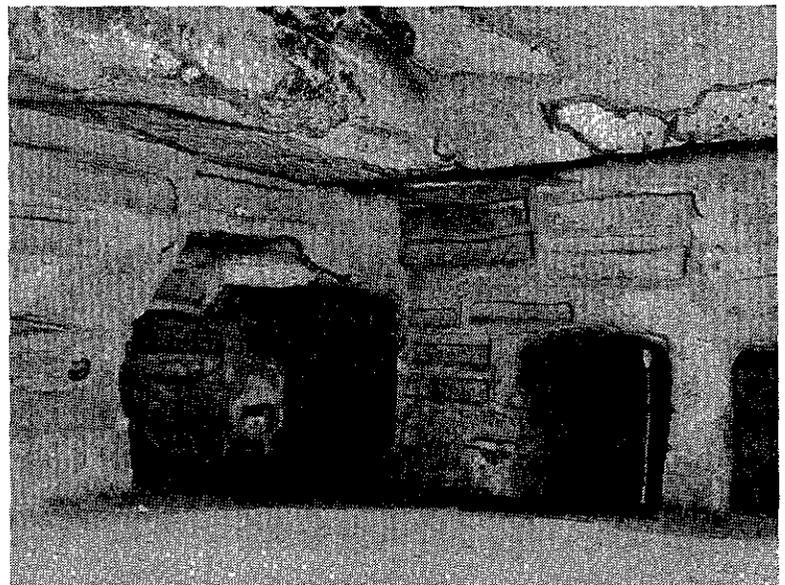
CONSTANTINE was wise enough to see that he could not at once uproot Christianity's rivals in the empire. Its elevation to a dominant position must be a gradual process. First, by the decrees of A.D. 311 and 313, all religions were placed on the same footing as to toleration. Another edict of 313 freed the Christian clergy from civil and military duties and their property from taxation, privileges

which the pagan priests already enjoyed. In 315 an imperial order abolished various pagan customs and practices offensive to Christian morals. In 321 bequests to Christian churches were legalized, beginning that unfortunate scramble for wealth and position which characterized the churches of the period. In 324, probably to speed up conversions and thus hasten the spiritual unification of the empire, Constantine is said to have offered a white baptismal robe and twenty pieces of gold to every Roman who would embrace Christianity. In the city of Rome in one year these inducements brought twelve thousand men into the church, with women and children in proportion.

ROYAL FAVOR

THE establishment of Constantinople as the new capital on the Bosphorus removed the court from the traditional pagan atmosphere of Rome and made more complete the cleavage between the old and the new. Here the emperor became more and more secure in his decision that he was on the winning side. He even began preaching in his palace to audiences of nobles and courtiers, and began calling himself the "bishop in externals," signifying his zeal for conformity in practice and form at the least.

In the development of Christian custom much has been made of an edict of 321 which has been called the first law giving civil recognition to the "Lord's Day," as the Christian Sabbath. It is true that in the Patristic Age the church, which had begun observing Sunday as a holiday in commemoration of the resurrection, at the same time that it was observing Saturday as *(Continued on page 26)*



Herbert Photos, Inc.

The catacombs of Rome, underground burial chambers where the early Christians hid from the persecutions of emperors rabid against Christianity

The RICH MAN AND

Does this parable teach that people go to heaven or hell when they die?



HE parable of the rich man and Lazarus is a topic on which today's believers in Christianity hold many opinions. The wrong interpretation of it has created thousands of infidels, who will hear nothing of God, and who scorn those who believe in Him.

The only way to understand the parable is to let the word of God do the interpreting.

For one to begin to interpret the parable will lead one to the most radical, unreasonable conclusions. For example, Are heaven and hell parallel with each other? Do the rich go to hell because they are rich? Are we compelled to be poor and full of sores in order to gain access to heaven? Does a soul need water? How much relief would just one drop of water give? Are the children of God to be so hard-hearted when they come to heaven as to be able to have a joyous time there while the poor sufferers in hell are so near that their cries must be heard in heaven?

ARE THE DEAD DEAD?

AND further, Will it be possible to return to warn anyone? Who could be warned after the children of God have come to heaven? How could a mother ever endure hearing and seeing and speaking to her children if they should be lost and she saved? Would she have turned so hard-hearted when she came to heaven? Is there a possibility that those in heaven would long to go to hell, but would be forbidden to do so, as it is stated in the parable that between heaven and hell is a great gulf fixed? What would hinder a spirit from passing across a gulf not wider than one can speak across when a spirit can go through a solid wall? If the dead receive their reward when they die, what need is there for a judgment day? Let us consider these things and then see what the Bible says about them.

Are the dead dead, or are they more alive after they died than they were when they lived? "For the living know that they shall die: but the dead know not anything, neither have they any more a reward; for the memory of them is forgotten. Also their love, and their hatred, and their envy, is now perished; neither have they any more a portion forever in anything that is done under the sun. . . . For there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest." Ecclesiastes 9: 5, 6, 10.

"For now should I have lain still and been quiet, I should have slept: then had I been at rest." Job 3: 13.

"The dead praise not the Lord, neither any that go down into silence." Psalm 115: 17.

"For in death there is no remembrance of Thee:

in the grave who shall give Thee thanks?" Psalm 6: 5. These texts are plain enough, showing the condition of the dead.

But you might say, "I know the body is dead, but there is a soul that departs and goes either to heaven or hell."

What does the Bible teach regarding the soul? "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." Genesis 2: 7. Note that man did not get a living soul; he became a living soul. The body that was formed, together with the breath of life, became the living soul.

"Yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no pre-eminence above a beast: for all is vanity. All go unto one place; all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again." Ecclesiastes 3: 19, 20. Surely these scriptures are sufficient to show what is meant by the soul.

Now that we have seen what the soul is we surely will understand that there is no hell at present, but that there is something yet to come, as we read in Revelation 20: 9: "And they went up on the breadth of the earth, and compassed the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city: and fire came down from God out of heaven, and devoured them."

Further we read: "And the beast was taken, and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them that had received the mark of the beast, and them that worshiped his image. These both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone." Revelation 19: 20.

From these scriptures we can clearly see what, when, and where, hell is; that it will be on this earth, and as the connection shows, it will take place after the thousand years, as the Holy City has come down on the earth.

ABRAHAM ASLEEP NOW

BUT, you might ask; if hell doesn't exist, what about Abraham's being in heaven? Two texts will clear this matter up. "And thou shalt go to thy fathers in peace; thou shalt be buried in a good old age." Genesis 15: 15. In Joshua 24: 2 we read that Abraham's fathers served other gods. Surely they could not be in heaven, then, and as Abraham was to be gathered to his fathers he would not go to heaven. Further we read that Abraham was ignorant of his descendants. (Isaiah 63: 16.)

Now you say, "If Abraham is not in heaven, what is then meant by the 'bosom of Abraham?'"

Allow me to answer by a quotation from the great reformer Luther. "Now has the gospel also

LAZARUS

By JOEL NORDSTROM

also a few questions in itself. The first is: What may the bosom of Abraham be, as it cannot be a physical (natural) bosom. As an answer to this, one ought to know that the soul or spirit of man has no other home where it may be than the word of God, before it on the last day is coming to the clear sight of God. We, therefore, know the bosom of Abraham to be nothing else than the word of God, wherein Christ is promised as is written in Genesis 22: 18, 'In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed.' In these words is Christ promised to him (Lazarus) as through whom all are blessed,—that is, made free from sin, death, and hell,—and not through any one else, neither person nor work (deed). All that have believed these words have believed on Christ, and have been Christians, and are thus through the faith in the word saved from sin, death, and hell. In such a way have all our forefathers before the birth of Christ come into the bosom of Abraham; that is, they have even unto death remained steadfast in the belief of these words of God, and have gone to sleep and thus remained protected as in the bosom, and therein they sleep continually till the last day, with the exception of those which were resurrected with Christ as written in Matthew 27: 52, if they have remained risen and not gone to sleep again."

SYMBOLIC EXPRESSIONS

FROM this quotation we get the understanding that Lazarus had his hope in Christ. As Abraham is called the father of the faithful, so Lazarus becomes the child of the faithful Abraham, and thus rests in his bosom. While yet living on earth Lazarus was spiritually in the bosom of Abraham and thus he remained when he died physically and remains such till the resurrection morning. The rich man had died spiritually, and when physical death overtook him there was no chance for repentance, and he will wake up in the same nature as that in which he went to sleep and will then see Lazarus saved. Thus we can say that the hope in which Lazarus died, together with the grave in which he rests, is the bosom of Abraham, and as the rich man also is in the grave, there resting until the time of his resurrection, the bosom of Abraham is on the level with hell, or the grave, in which the rich man sleeps.

But you say: "Didn't they speak to each other?"

Here symbolism is used, as we find in the following scriptures.

"For the stone shall cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber shall answer." Habakkuk 2: 11.

"Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad; let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof. Let the field be joyful, and all that is therein: then shall all the trees of the wood rejoice." Psalm 96: 11, 12.

"Let the floods clap their hands: let the hills be joyful together." Psalm 98: 8.

"And He said, What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto Me from the ground." Genesis 4: 10.

"And calleth those things which be not as though they were." Romans 4: 17.

REASON FOR THE PARABLE

IN THE same way as the preceding scriptures show, the parable must be taken. You would never think of the flood clapping literal hands. Neither would you think of a stone crying and the beam of timber answering. In what sense did the blood of Abel cry unto the Lord? If we cannot, then, literally interpret the parable, we must look for the reason why Christ spoke it; and there can be at least three reasons why Christ should present the parable.

First; what was the Jewish belief in the days of Christ regarding the soul? The Jews had much of heathen belief mixed in with their religion. Thus they believed that Abraham was sitting at the gate of hell to prevent any Jew from going to hell, and if anyone should happen to slip by, it was Abraham's duty to go down into hell and get such a person out.

Second: the Jews believed that the rich were especially favored of God, but the parable shows differently; the poor, despised Lazarus was favored. Third: Christ was about to raise Lazarus in Bethany and though such a miracle was performed, yet the Pharisees and the scribes did not believe, but sought to kill not only Christ, but Lazarus also. Abraham's answer to the rich man was: "They have Moses and the prophets; . . . if they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead"; and this the scribes and Pharisees showed.

What is the conclusion? That the dead are not living, but are dead, and remain thus till the morning of resurrection. (1 Thessalonians 4: 16; Revelation 20: 4-6.) Abraham's bosom is symbolic of the hope that the believer has in Christ, and as he dies in this hope he rests in the grave, which then becomes a symbol of Abraham's bosom, till the resurrection, when the believer enters the Holy City to which Abraham in faith looked, and there is his rest complete. There he receives fully the comfort for which he was longing while on earth. The wicked do not come to the place of torment as soon as they die. They are in the grave until the end of the thousand years, and come up in the second resurrection. (Revelation 20: 5.)

Remember that God is a God of love and not a tyrant. He is just and not unjust. His motive is to draw us by His love, not to frighten us with a threat of everlasting torment.

Constantine Robed Church

(Continued from page 23)

the Sabbath, had gradually forgotten the Fourth Commandment and the fact that it was equally binding upon that age and all ages to come. Probably the growing hatred of the Jews had something to do with this lapse. But it is difficult to find any connection between this process and Constantine's Sunday Law of 321. Instead, that law seems to be an attempt to harmonize a Christian custom with the practice of the last considerable pagan cult remaining in the empire, the worship of the Sun, or Mithra, perhaps for the purpose of reducing friction between the two by putting their holidays on the same day.

This is a reasonable conclusion, because it is known that sun worship was very prevalent in the army, a class with which a military usurper and despot would have to be on good terms. Further evidence that it is not a Christian law lies in the wording of the edict itself: "Let all the judges and townspeople, and the occupation of all trades, rest on the venerable day of the Sun; but let those who are situated in the country freely and at full liberty attend to the business of agriculture."

There is no reference here to the Fourth Commandment or to the resurrection. The law was as applicable to the worshipers of Apollo and Mithra as to the Christians. The country districts, where the old paganism still prevailed, were exempt. The "advanced" pagans, sun-worshipers, would like the phrase, "venerable day of the Sun." Christians had their holiday legalized. "Christian" Sunday laws seem to have had a rather poor beginning.

INEVITABLE RESULTS

IT WAS not long before there was legislation on actual religious matters, the inevitable result of the union of the church and the civil power. In 325 the first of the great imperial councils was held at Nicea, called by the emperor to decide what should be the official doctrines of the new state church. The Nicene Creed was drawn up, settling the Arian-Athanasian controversy in favor of the latter. In the struggle that followed, the civil power took a hand, by banishing the advocates of whichever side happened to be in disfavor at the time and place. The emperor bid for the support of the powerful bishops, and they in turn sought imperial favors. Ecclesiasticism had begun; and henceforth in the popular mind it was the church, rather than Christianity, that was important.

In this the Roman genius for organization was largely to blame. The early church had been characteristically Greek in the local independence of its units and in the freedom of thought and practice allowed. The whole church was one, it is true, but bound only by the common

intense loyalty to Jesus. Its interest was in the saving of individual souls and not in the wholesale salvation of society. The imperial recognition changed all this. Christianity, which began as a body of truth, became in Roman hands a system of government.

Almost at once degeneration set in. The distinction between the church and the world was destroyed. Heathen rites were taken over, and pomp and ceremony in worship took the place of the apostolic simplicity. The pagan practice of worship of many gods was duplicated in the Christian worship of Mary and the saints, whose pictures and images soon filled the churches and their names the calendar. The organization of the priesthood gave rise to the exclusive theory that outside of the official church there was no hope of salvation, and to persecutions of dissenters rivaling the cruelties of Nero.

Against these great evils can be placed little but the slight advantage that morals began slowly to improve, that gladiatorial shows were discouraged, and that orthodox Christians were not persecuted and killed.

The bright light of Christianity had faded very perceptibly, and Julian, the apostate emperor was wrong when, dying, he exclaimed, "Oh Galilean, Thou hast conquered!" It was the bishop who had conquered, and the Galilean who had lost — temporarily.

East Will Meet West

(Continued from page 9)

shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Isaiah 2: 2-4.

Note that the prophecy says, "Many people shall go." Micah 4: 1-3 says, "Many nations shall come." Where will these "many nations" come? Where will these "many people" go? "To the mountain of the Lord" is the answer of the prophecy. And this can mean no other place than Jerusalem. This prophecy plainly presages a great crusade to Jerusalem.

Note further the exact locality where their hopes will center. Their slogan will be, "Out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." Jerusalem is to be the spot

from which the law shall go forth to the world. "All nations shall flow unto it." The plan will be to make Jerusalem the center of the world's worship — the capital of the great world religio-political confederacy of "the dragon," "the beast," and the "false prophet."

As in the crusades of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the idea will be to rescue the Holy Land for Christ, and make Jerusalem the center of a universal Christian empire, with Christ as king. The nations of the West under the domination of "the dragon," "the beast," and the "false prophet" will join in this great crusade. They will be infatuated with the idea that the nations have at last found the way to peace.

DESTRUCTION BY PEACE

ACCORDING to the prophecy of Isaiah 2: 2-4, a great peace proclamation will be issued, directing the nations to beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks. The power at the head of this crusade will thus by peace destroy many. (Daniel 8: 23-25.) For the Scriptures show that this very movement will only set the stage for the battle of Armageddon and the destruction of civilization. "When they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them." 1 Thessalonians 5: 3.

At the very time when "many people shall go and say" that world peace is established, and the nations will not "learn war any more," the Lord's counsel is: "Enter into the rock, and bide thee in the dust. . . . For the day of the Lord of hosts shall be upon every one that is proud. . . . And they shall go into the holes of the rocks, and into the caves of the earth, for fear of the Lord, and for the glory of His majesty, when He ariseth to shake terribly the earth. . . . Cease ye from man, . . . for wherein is he to be accounted of?" Isaiah 2: 10, 12, 19, 22.

As a sidelight upon the trend of current events relative to what has thus been pointed out from the sure word of prophecy, let our reader note, that in the recent Pan-European Congress which met in Vienna with distinguished representatives from all involved nations present, the flag of the future United States of Europe was unfurled,—"a flaming cross against a golden sun on a blue field; the cross of the Crusaders."

Prophecy has plainly pointed out the outcome of this crusade. In Zechariah 12: 2, 3, God says that He will make Jerusalem "a cup of trembling," or "a cup of reeling" to those who have rallied there. He further declares that He will "make Jerusalem a burdensome stone for all people" and that "all that burden themselves with it shall be cut in pieces." Nothing but destruction — a tomb without a burial (Jeremiah 25: 31-33)—awaits those who are led to Jerusalem in the final crisis by Satan's false teaching.

In the same way, Zechariah 14: 12-15 tells of a fearful destruction that will overtake this great crusade to the Holy Land in the day of the Lord, when "the wealth of all the nations round about shall be gathered together, gold, and silver, and apparel, in great abundance." (Zechariah 14: 14, A. R. V.) In this wonderful day of achievement, there will certainly be great accomplishments in a short time toward the endeavors of this crusade, when all the enthusiasm, energy, power, wealth, and determination of Christendom are employed.

How sad it is that through a misreading of prophecy, the Christian forces will bring about the establishment of this ill-fated world religio-political confederacy with its seat at Jerusalem, believing that in this way the kingdom of Jesus Christ will be established there, and a glorious era ushered in — *when in reality it will be Satan's last effort under this present order to establish his kingdom in this earth*, and to rule the world from the coveted place at Jerusalem, thus to sit upon "the mount of the congregation in the sides of the north."

COUNTERFEIT RESTORATION

THUS the Editor of THE WATCHMAN has said: "One of the final master schemes of the devil is to stage a great counterfeit restoration of God's people to the center of the earth, forestalling God's plan of something far better at the same spot, and leading millions of duped and willingly ignorant Christians on to the Armageddon that is to be fought at that same place."

The noble ideal of a warless world and the triumph of righteousness as the background of Isaiah 2: 2-4 and Micah 4: 1-4 will see a glorious fulfillment in the new earth, which God will cause to spring forth from the ashes of the old, in the day when sin and sinners are forever destroyed in the final phase of Armageddon at the end of the 1,000 years of Revelation 20, and none but the righteous are left to inherit the renovated earth. Not a fulfillment according to the letter; for in that renewed earth, there will be no old Jerusalem to go to, but the glorious new Jerusalem from heaven will rest on the same spot as the old Jerusalem, and this new Jerusalem will be the center of the world forever. None will need to be taught God's ways, because all will know Him, from the least unto the greatest. (Jeremiah 31: 34.) There will be no need for men to beat their swords into plowshares; for every implement of war (Psalm 46: 9) will be destroyed in the reconstruction in the world. Every person left on the earth will gladly walk in God's ways. At that time every man shall sit under his vine and fig tree, and none shall make him afraid. Thus God's way of accomplishing the ideal of a warless world will be a glorious success, but man's way of accomplishing this ideal apart from God and His truth will be a terrible

failure. May God help us now to attach ourselves to His purpose, that we may share in its eternal success and victory.

The Jew

(Continued from page 11)

a large household of servants. Yet he was not covetous. He acknowledged the claim of his Maker by paying tithes. Neither would he take advantage of the misfortune of others to enrich himself. (Genesis 14: 14-23.) In business he was more than fair. (Genesis 13: 9.) His home was a place where the stranger was welcome and entertained. Abraham made mistakes, but he overcame. His love for God was so strong that nothing in life was dearer to Him than obedience to God. He was willing even to give up his only-begotten son rather than disobey his Lord. Indeed with such a heredity, Israel was the "choicest vine."

The Jews were called to be "a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation." (Exodus 19: 6.) Through them were "all the nations of the earth" to be blessed. (Genesis 18: 18.) God did not love Israel more than He did other people, but chose Israel to serve Him by ministering for others. The office of the priest was to serve God in ministry to the congregation. Such was the purpose for Israel. "For the priest's lips should keep knowledge, and they should seek the law at his mouth: for he is the messenger of the Lord of hosts." Malachi 2: 7.

Instructed by leaders and prophets, taken into special relation to God, entrusted with the sacred Oracles, the holy Law, the Covenants, with the Sanctuary or Temple to illustrate the gospel in the sacrificial service, Israel was well prepared to be the messengers or missionaries of God to the world. (Romans 9: 4.)

Israel was planted "in a very fruitful hill." Her favorable location is described as follows: "In that day shall there be a highway out of Egypt to Assyria, and the Assyrian shall come into Egypt, and the Egyptian into Assyria, and the Egyptians shall serve with the Assyrians. In that day shall Israel be third with Egypt and with Assyria, even a blessing in the midst of the land: whom the Lord of hosts shall bless, saying, Blessed be Egypt My people, and Assyria the work of My hands, and Israel Mine inheritance." Isaiah 19: 23-25.

Egypt and Assyria were the first great world monarchies, the former rising in Africa to the south of Palestine, the latter on the Tigris to the north. Thus Israel lay between them, or "in the midst of the land." As the Great Sea lay to the west, and the burning deserts of Arabia to the east, Palestine formed a highway for commerce and war between the nations to the north and these to the south. Their successors, Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome rose around this pivotal point, and their contact with the rest of the world as well as with

their own dominions brought them in constant contact with Israel. This strategic position of Palestine afforded the Jews a continual opportunity to give the nations the knowledge of God.

Though most of the Jews fell short of their high calling, yet through the faithful remnant God's purpose was fulfilled. Abraham made contact with all the known world in his day. Joseph, as prime minister of Egypt, made her the granary of the world. The calamities of Egypt in rejecting God at the time of the Exodus caused her to know Him as no other nation ever has. Her fate caused other nations to tremble. Rahab and her family of Jericho believed in Israel's God. The Gibeonites were willing to serve Him perpetually, as did Moses's relatives, the Midianites and the Kenites.

When Israel was faithful, ambassadors from every nation attended the courts of Israel's kings. Like the Queen of Sheba, they praised Jehovah. When Israel failed, God permitted the nations to come upon them and take them into captivity. Their repentance and cry for deliverance brought a response that made their captors know that the repentant could find salvation in God. And while in exile, the faithful would witness for the truth before the heathen. The captive maid whose testimony led to the conversion of leprous Naaman, commander-in-chief of Syria's armies; his conversion and world-wide proclamation of the greatness of God by Nebuchadnezzar who persecuted the three Hebrew children; the acknowledgement of Darius in a world decree that there is none like God who could deliver Daniel from the lions' den, are only examples of the way God's plan for the Jews was accomplished.

ROYAL WORSHIP

CYRUS THE GREAT and some of his successors acknowledged the greatness of God, and decreed the restoration of Israel from the 70 years Babylonian exile. Esther, the Jewess, became the Queen of the Persian Empire, the wife of Xerxes. Mordecai was its prime minister, as Daniel had been under Darius. Many kings, as Benhadad of Syria, or Sennacherib of Assyria, learned to their sorrow that Israel's God helps those who trust in Him.

The prophets of Israel, as revealed in Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, and the minor prophets, bore messages to nearly every nation of their day. Egypt, Assyria, Syria, Edom, Moab, Philistia, Babylon, Medo-Persia, Tyre and Sidon, Ethiopia, Ammon, and Elam knew there was a prophet in Israel. Nineveh, the capital of Assyria, with its king and nobles, repented in sackcloth and ashes under the stern preaching of Jonah.

Passing by the proud Pharisee and priest of His time, the Master chose the humble and honest fishermen, the publican, and others to be His apostles.

Filled with the power of Pentecost, they proclaimed His name to representatives of every nation known at that time. (Acts 2:8-11.) Roman army officers accepted Christ. The Ethiopian eunuch, treasurer of his government, went home rejoicing in the truth into which he was baptized. Every nation heard the message. Paul, in his extensive tours, witnessed to the philosophers at Athens, the high government officials of Rome, finally before Nero himself. Converts were won from Caesar's household. Down to our day has the message come to us through the Holy Scripture.

Jesus' words: "For salvation is of the Jew" (John 4:22) were fulfilled in God's gift through that people of the Saviour of the world. Like the Magi at the time of His birth, the world is seeking His star as the only hope.

United States of the World

(Continued from page 5)

have sought to cement again the ties of the shattered empire; but all in vain. "They shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay." Men may make mighty attempts, "but the Scripture cannot be broken."

The prophetic drama pictures one more overturning, then one blest universal kingdom.

"Forasmuch as thou sawest that the stone was cut out of the mountain without hands, and that it brake in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver, and the gold; the great God hath made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter; and the dream is certain, and the interpretation thereof sure."

With Nebuchadnezzar, we would pay our tribute to Daniel and Daniel's God: "Of a truth it is, that your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of kings, and a revealer of secrets, seeing thou couldest reveal this secret." V. 47.

And now for the prophetic climax of this vision: "In the days of these kings [these kingdoms, or nations of Europe, that are builded upon the ruins of old Rome] shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed; and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever." V. 44.

In vivid panorama, the youthful prophet outlined the world's future; while century after century has witnessed the unerring fulfillment. Gilded Babylon passed away; Medo-Persia rose and fell; Grecia came in like a meteor, fulfilled its mission according to the prophecy, and then gave place to the stalwart nation featured by the legs of iron. But Rome, too, crumbled to dust; and in the light and sequence of this marvelous vision, where are we today?

"Down in the feet of iron and of clay, Weak and divided, soon to pass away; What will the next great, glorious drama be?"—

Christ and His coming, and eternity."

On this side of our Lord's second advent, there can be no United States of Europe. On the other side, there will be established the United States of the World. Let us read frequently from the Scriptures the inspiring description of that golden age so soon to dawn, and make definite plans to be welcome citizens of the fifth great universal empire, "when the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom." Daniel 7:27.

The Sabbath a Memorial

(Continued from page 19)

was born on July 4, 1776. Taking for granted that history has given us correct information, every true-hearted, loyal, and patriotic American responds to the spirit of loyalty in celebrating these great events. Who would dare undertake to change the birthday of our nation from the fourth to the fifth of July? In the very moment that such an act were performed, the Fourth of July would cease to exist as a memorial of American independence.

Just so it is with the Sabbath. "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." Mark 2:27. Therefore man should keep that day holy which God has blessed and sanctified, and which He has set apart as His great memorial of creation.

Many people believe that the seventh-day Sabbath was given only to the Hebrews in the old dispensation, and that the coming of the Messiah has ushered in a new era in which that day is not practical enough. Hence they accept "a new order of things" for which neither Christ nor His disciples left any authority. Instead of changing the day, the New Testament, we find, teaches strict observance of the seventh-day Sabbath, as shown by the life of Christ and the actions and writings of His apostles. Being accused by the Pharisees of not doing that which was lawful on the Sabbath day, Christ made known to them His divine authorship in these words: "Therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath." Mark 2:28.

The Jews were so given to form and ceremony that they expected to earn their way to heaven by their righteous works. They had failed in their heaven-appointed mission. The Jewish religion had become a mere outward form. "But when the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son." Galatians 4:4. It was the purpose of Christ to teach to His disciples, and to all, the right principles in regard to Sabbath observance. He did not come to destroy the law and the prophets, but to fulfill. (Matthew 5:17.) It is said of Him that it was His custom to go into the synagogues on the Sabbath day. (Luke 4:16.)

If the Sabbath belonged only to the Old Testament, surely Christ would have heralded that message to the world.

Even after the time of Christ we find that the early Christians observed the seventh-day Sabbath until about the fifth century. Luke's testimony concerning Paul is similar to what has been said concerning Christ. He says: "And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three sabbath days reasoned with them out of the Scriptures." Acts 17:2. There is not a single passage throughout the New Testament that would give evidence of a change of Sabbath from the seventh to any other day in the week.

Some people try to take evidence from the fact that so great a majority of Christians are keeping the first day of the week. The reason why Christendom has accepted Sunday instead of the true Sabbath is not that Christ changed the day, but that it was thought fitting and proper to commemorate His resurrection. This new mode of worship, however, was not in the plan of God. The seventh-day Sabbath is the only day upon which God has ever placed a blessing. It was to be a perpetual memorial throughout eternity. The prophet Isaiah describes the new earth in the following words: "And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before Me, saith the Lord." Isaiah 66:23.

In these last days of earth's history, men have forgotten their Creator to such an extent that He is making a final effort to rescue a lost world from idolatry. He has sent a great message to the inhabitants of the earth. The prophet John described it: "And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to Him: for the hour of His judgment is come: and worship Him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters." Revelation 14:6, 7. The keynote of this message is a call to the observance of God's great memorial of creation.

Fruit Juice and a Resolution

(Continued from page 21)

I resolved that during the year of 1931 I would each day, in some way, show my appreciation for all favors received. I would say "thank you," to my friends, to my family, and to My God.

Now, because I do not want to stand alone with my resolution, I am asking you to make it yours, ever remembering that "a thankful heart is not only the greatest virtue, but parent of all the other virtues." Thankfulness begets not only thankfulness but also all the causes for more thankfulness.



The Watchman's Torch

THE 1930 GOVERNMENT CENSUS, for the first time in history, did not list and classify saloonkeepers. From 66,724 men and 1491 women so listed in 1910, the number had dwindled to 17,312 men and 503 women in 1920.

AS A GRIM REMINDER of the devastating havoc wrought in the war-torn sections of Europe during the World War, it is reported that the reconstruction work in the war-scarred regions of France is approaching completion. Practically all the trenches have been filled in, and most of the eight million acres of devastated soil have been somewhat cleaned up. Tillable land to the extent of nearly two million acres has been reclaimed.

A TRICK PLAYED on the country while the boys were away in the trenches and could not vote, is a frequent charge against Prohibition, loudly voiced by the anti's. It is curious that they do not give equal publicity to the strange neglect of the "boys," now that they are back from the trenches, to undo the trick. The American Legion, in Boston assembled, recently refused even to consider a resolution calling for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

DRUNKEN FISH caused excitement at Beaufort, S. C., on October 28. The sheriff poured 2,000 bottles of confiscated whisky into the river. Next morning the fish were biting at every bait dropped to them, and all the fishermen in town were soon rapidly pulling out big fish with ease. Too many shallow-thinking people are being influenced by wet propaganda until they are seizing all sorts of baits thrown out by those who want liquor back for the money they would get out of it. From every aspect, alcohol is a deceiver.

HUMAN VANITY is a trait ever present, ever dominant. A curious weakness for personal publicity on the part of certain executives in the United States is revealed by the National Better Business Bureau. For a fee of \$100 or so, favorable biographies of clients will be prepared by twenty or more press bureaus for distribution to a thousand newspapers. Most of these biographies find a final resting place in the wastebaskets of discriminating editors. "Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher; all is vanity." Ecclesiastes 12: 8.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE, Hindu mystic and poet, told reporters as he recently landed at New York: "There is a spirit of rebellion all over the world. Somewhere the balance has been lost and folks are groping to bring it back. Education alone will cure our troubles." True education — in the science of salvation — will cure our troubles. "And this is life eternal that they might know Thee the only true God and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." The prevailing "spirit of rebellion" is one of the signs that Jesus is soon coming again to receive those who are cultivating His acquaintance now.

ROADBUILDERS from more than 60 nations gathered in October as Uncle Sam's guests in the Sixth International Road Congress. It speaks well for progress to see men thus intent on mending their ways. Their work is symbolic of the spiritual roadbuilding now going on throughout the world in anticipation of Jesus' soon coming. "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God. Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low: and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain: and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together." Isaiah 40: 3-5.

"A CATASTROPHE OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE" the defeat of Prohibition would be, according to J. C. Penney, chainstore magnate. "Dollars diverted from saloons are buying homes and automobiles, creating splendid living conditions, building savings accounts, and, last but not least, caring for wives and children."

PERSONAL LIBERTY — I believe in it. I demand liberty to breathe the unpoisoned air in public places; to walk, ride, and travel free from danger from the drink-crazed; not to be forced to "treat" or lose favor with friends or fellow workmen. In other words, I demand liberty for the individual from the shackles of intoxication.

A MINISTER in Abilene, Texas, has recently resigned from the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, the American Legion, and all Masonic bodies, and announces he will "now stick to his last," adding, "A preacher is better off if he abstains from politics." So will the church be, too; and the real work of the church — the salvation of souls — will prosper in the hand of the minister of undivided heart and singleness of purpose.

PAUPERISM is very low in Kansas. Thirty-one out of 105 counties in the state have no paupers and 35 other counties have ten or fewer inmates of the county homes. All the 31 and most of the 35 counties are rural, wheat-raising counties. The long-continued absence of the saloon from Kansas and non-patronage of the bootlegger are given by Lacey Simpson, chairman of the state board of administration, as reasons for the low proportion of dependents on public charity.

A READING MACHINE for the blind has recently been invented, in order to reduce the enormous cost of reading material for the sightless. Books for the blind now cost from \$20 to \$25 for 350 pages. The new machine is a combination of phonograph and talking film principles. An institution known as "The Reading Eye" is being established in Nashville, Tenn., to distribute the machines among the blind on easy terms. Films to be used in the machines will then be available on a circulating library basis. Big publishers are already allowing the filming of their products for this library. Here is another and unique fulfillment of Daniel 12: 4 and Isaiah 60: 1, 2.

SIR JAMES JEANS, famed astronomer, reports to the Smithsonian Institute that "eventually all the matter in the universe will have dissolved away in radiation. . . . The earth loses about an ounce of weight a minute by radiation. . . . The sun's loss of 250,000,000 tons a minute is about 650 times the flow of water over Niagara. . . . No one has ever suspected or suggested any source of replenishment of the masses of the sun and stars. . . . The fabric of the universe weathers, crumbles, and dissolves with age, and no restoration or reconstruction is possible." Oh, yes, reconstruction is not only possible, but sure. "Thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth; and the heavens are the works of Thine hands; they shall perish, but Thou remainest; they shall all wax old as doth a garment; and as a vesture shalt Thou fold them up, and they shall be changed." "Nevertheless we, according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth." "For, behold, I create new heavens and a new earth." "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away." Hebrews 1: 10-12; 2 Peter 3: 13; Isaiah 65: 17; Revelation 21: 1.



The Watchman Answers

This is a service department where questions pertaining to the Bible and its interpretation are answered for WATCHMAN readers. Anyone is free to address questions to the Editor, who puts himself under obligation to answer here only those that will be of general interest to our readers. Others may be answered by letter. Inquirers must give name and address, but these will not be printed.

The Transfiguration

Please explain Luke 9: 27, where Christ says that some standing there would not die till they saw the kingdom of God.

The record of the fulfillment of this prophecy is given in the verses immediately following this scripture in Luke. A few days later came the transfiguration of Christ, and thus was "the kingdom of God" seen in figure or symbol. Christ was glorified as He will be when He comes in His kingdom; Moses represented the righteous who will die and be resurrected to live forever, and Elijah represented the righteous who will be alive when He comes, and be taken to heaven without seeing death.

Clean and Unclean Meats

Are you not inconsistent and contradictory when you insist on enforcing the Jewish law concerning the eating of unclean meats, yet you must admit it was part of the ceremonial law, which you say was abolished at the cross?

We do not insist that meat-eating be made a test of fellowship in the Christian church. But we are sure that if the eating of pork and other unclean animals was a detriment to health for the Jew, it is just as much a detriment to health for the Christian. And it was as a health measure, and only incidentally (if at all) as a symbol of spiritual uncleanness, that it was given in the first place. But note this: that only those laws were ceremonial and abolished at the cross that in their symbolism pointed forward to Christ and His work. Not by any means were all the laws — besides the Decalogue — which were given to Israel by God through Moses, concerned with ceremonies to be observed as pointing to Christ. There were many laws governing strictly civil matters, if they could be called such in a theocracy. Such were rules of organization, sanitation, and details of the execution of the principles of the ten commandments. These may be found in Exodus 21-23, and elsewhere. The law of clean and unclean meats is in this category; whereas such ceremonies as animal sacrifices, the atonement, and the priesthood were types of Christ and His work and were nailed to the cross. The sole basis for refraining from pork-eating is that God commanded it back there as a rule of health, and as such it is just as binding now, because the same conditions prevail in men and hogs.

Predestination

Does not Paul's argument in Romans 9 teach predestination?

No. Paul is arguing a fine point of God's dealing with men, emphasizing that it is not for us to find fault with God just because we do not understand or deem just His treatment of us. God predestines *characters* to inhabit His kingdom, but not *persons*. Whoever fit His characters will be saved, and those who do not will be lost. And *all* may choose. "Whosoever believeth" may be saved. (John 3: 16.) There is no Bible teaching more abundant and plain than that God is no respecter of persons (Romans 2: 11) and gives His message of salvation to all (Romans 1: 16). Romans 9 must be explained in the light of this fact. Let the inquirer keep in mind that because God foresees an event and predicts its coming, that does not *make* it come. No one is excused for doing a wrong because God foretold that he would do it. Also, note that God lays down certain principles to govern His universe — such as that sin is the transgression of the Decalogue and the sinner shall die; or that if a man rejects God's advances, his heart will be hardened in sin — and if men disregard these principles, they bring judgment on themselves; God is not doing it. The Bible sometimes speaks of God's hardening men's hearts, etc. In one sense God did so, for He made the laws that had that result; but in reality the attitude of the men toward those laws hardened their hearts, and not God. Even the plan of salvation is "death unto death" to those who reject it, though its purpose is "life unto life." The point is, let God in His wisdom do all the judging. If we knew as much as He, we would agree to the justice of all His acts.



"Hitlerism"

(Continued from page 15)

their own rights, he demands the *anschluss* of Germany and Austria — their joining together as one state — and the return of the territory taken from the Germans at the close of the World War. So insistent is he that Germany must be solely for the Germans, that political self-respect and unity may be salvaged, that he goes to the length of wishing to expel non-Germans from the country in order that Germans alone may hold the jobs. Because he considers the Jews to be nationally hard to absorb, he would even resort to their disenfranchisement and their expulsion from the land.

If this internal condition were the concern of Germany alone it might not be a menace to world peace. But the uneasy thing about this whole German situation is that it holds dynamite for the rest of Europe. France will never consent to a change, not to speak of an impossible voiding so far as she is concerned, of the treaties of the World War. Her national security depends upon the preservation of the *status quo* which now obtains. The government of Paris has too painful recollections of the terrible, crushing defeat of 1870 not to look with frozen fear at the possibility of a repetition of that catastrophe in the way of a revival of pre-war Germany. Germany must never be allowed to be as powerful as she was between 1870 and 1914. It was for that very reason France has put through her continental "encirclement policy," whereby she had thrown on the eastern border of Germany the so-called "Succession States" to serve as buffers for Paris against a powerful Germany. Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and Jugo-Slavia are closely bound to France in offensive and defensive alliance aimed against Germany.

RED RAG WAVING

WE MAY well understand that the recent election in Germany, therefore, has not increased the chance of European peace. Unfortunately, Hitlerism is but the further waving of a red rag in the face of the French bull. This removes that much further the possibility of European concord. And be it ever kept in mind that as Europe goes, so goes the whole world in the matter of peace or war. Europe still remains the heart of the world's progress or decline, its life or death. We here in the United States sense that, in spite of our blatant talk about our "splendid American isolation." Our Washington statesmen know full well that there can be no peace without the initiative of Europe, which explains why we participate in every European conference, political or otherwise, despite our vaunted "isolation." It is obvious that Europe can never find the way of peace until France and Germany can get together. The tragedy of the whole matter is that they never can, and every

world thinker and student knows it. Europe was never so close to the brink of battle as it is now. But it is just what the Good Book tells us. We are living in the days of the coming of the Son of man, and the Scriptures say this means "sudden destruction" not "peace and safety."

Prohibition a Success

(Continued from page 7)

account of prohibition was the Washingtonian Home in Chicago, the largest liquor cure in the world. The Keeley Institute in the saloon days had local branches in every section of the country until they totaled about 125. All told, these institutions treated 400,000 liquor addicts.

We read of bootlegging today, and would almost be led to believe that bootlegging has developed during Prohibition days. Let me tell you that where there is one place where liquor is sold illegally today, there were fifty then. Every house of ill fame sold liquor. Secret bars were common.

The manager of a liquor store in Vancouver, British Columbia, where Prohibition does not exist, said recently to an interviewer from America: "Sir, we have more bootleggers here to the square yard than you have in the States. Bootlegging has grown by leaps and bounds. Each day it seems to be worse. Illicit selling comes from three sources: First, there is the man who buys from us on his liquor permit. As our stores close at 6 p. m., this bootlegger sells at an advance in the evening to those whose thirst must be quenched at any price. . . . The government's high tax on whisky—\$2.50 a quart—causes some to mix a quart with two quarts of water and a quart of alcohol. They get a gallon of very strong intoxicant, which is readily sold. Our next competitor is the man who makes his stuff in attic or cellar. He puts elaborate counterfeit labels on his bottles and undersells us with an article that appears to be as good. The name of this man is Legion. Finally there is the big dealer who buys his supply from the same wholesalers we do in Scotland or elsewhere. It enters Canada duty free. It is in transit to some foreign country, and presumably not to be sold here. But hundreds of carloads of this liquor are diverted and sold in competition with us. . . . There are about four hundred government liquor stores and beer parlors in British Columbia, and fully twenty times as many bootleggers."

Has Canada's experiment been any help to their young people? It would seem not, according to Sir Henry Drayton, chief commissioner of the Liquor Control Board of Canada. He is quoted by the *New Outlook* as saying: "We have come to the conclusion that there is too much drinking among our young people, especially in motors and at dances." He has issued an order refusing permits to

How's Your Health

The Doctor
Answers Your
Questions



Medical and hygienic information of interest to the general reader is given in this column by a practicing physician. Queries may be sent to the editor.

Bleeding gums.— *My gums bleed very easily. What can I do for them.* D. F. T.

Brush your teeth twice daily with salt or soda. Rinse mouth with salt or soda water. Get some soda perborate and massage into gums with fingers once daily. Consult your dentist if condition does not clear up.

Dreams.— *Why do I dream more at some times than others?* T. T. O.

Dreams are an evidence of very light and disturbed sleeping. So when such conditions as a full stomach, tired nerves, and overfatigued body are present we sleep lightly. Being half awake at times, the mind is not entirely at rest, and dreams are the result. The next day the person will feel tired and very much in need of rest.

Boils and undernourishment.— *I am having another crop of boils. I am very careful about my diet. What can I do to prevent their coming?* P. T. C.

You can most likely prevent boils from coming by not being quite so careful about your diet. An impoverished diet results in an undernourished body, and then the body is subject to various disorders, and boils are often a symptom of malnutrition.

Cold feet.— *I suffer a great deal from cold feet in the winter time. What can I do for this trouble?* F. T. T.

Activity in the fresh air with deep breathing will greatly aid the circulation of the blood, and equalize the body temperature, and thus warm up the feet. Wear woolen stockings, thus seeing that the extremities have their proper share of clothing. No part of the body should be overdressed, but all equally dressed.

Prevention of colds.— *What can I do to keep from taking cold in winter weather?* I. W. W.

Build up your body resistance by eating good, nourishing food. Watch your elimination, so that the body is free from self poisons. Keep the skin active by frequent bathing. If possible to get a good reaction, a cold bath or shower every morning keeps the circulation active. Possibly you may have infected tonsils. Have them examined, and removed if necessary. See that you dress properly for cold weather. Clothing should be equalized so that no part of the body is chilled when going out of

doors. Living rooms should be aired daily, and sleeping rooms should not be too warm and should have plenty of fresh air during the night. Avoid drafts and sudden changes of temperature, but eat, dress, and live so that the body can feel warm and glowing in the coldest weather. Practice brisk walking, erect and with head up, and deep breathing, and you will find yourself free from colds.

Natural and acquired immunity.— *What is the difference between natural and acquired immunity to a disease?* T. A.

Some people have in their own blood certain elements that prevent certain infections from causing disease in the body. This is called natural immunity. The putting of these certain elements into the body, either by having the disease or by giving a vaccine or serum, gives the same immunity, and is called acquired immunity.

Eating between meals.— *Why does eating between meals spoil one's appetite at mealtime?* A. A. M.

The stomach has a certain routine it performs when food enters, and a small amount of food calls for as much activity as a large amount. As it takes three to five, or even six, hours for food to leave the stomach, eating between meals begins the digestive cycle, and at mealtime the stomach is busy, and there is no desire for more food. Thus very little is eaten, and as a result, the stomach has to keep on working long hours with an insufficient amount of food, and an undernourished and run-down condition of the body is the result.

Thumb sucking.— *My child persists in sucking her thumb. What is the harm in this, and what can I do to prevent it?* D. T. P.

Thumb sucking may cause the mouth to be out of shape, and also seems to cause the child to have digestive disorders. The habit often is very hard to overcome. One of the most successful methods has been to put a splint on the child's arm so the elbow cannot be bent; then the hand cannot be put to the mouth. Another method recently recommended is to put a celluloid band around the base of the thumb, which permits use of the thumb in eating or playing, but prevents the child from sucking the thumb.

young people under twenty-five, without the written permission of their parents. In one district of Ontario alone it was discovered that of the 423 permits held, 234 were new, and only six of these were by persons over twenty-five years of age. The whisky sold there is just as bad as is the whisky sold by bootleggers in America.

OUR AGE DEMANDS PROHIBITION

PROHIBITION is in these days a necessity. Conditions have made it so. The congested city traffic demands sober men and sober women. The 20,000,000 automobiles in the United States present 20,000,000 reasons why Prohibition is a necessity. The time was when a farmer could come to town in a buggy drawn by a faithful and well-trained horse. He could tie his horse to a post in front of the saloon or hotel, and go in and drink to the point of drunkenness. He could, probably with a little assistance from the bartender or some friend, manage to untie his horse and get into the buggy. He could take the lines, and the faithful steed, that fortunately was sober, would take him safely home. No lives were endangered but his own, possibly. Let a man today drive up to a saloon and drink to the point of drunkenness. Let him be assisted into his automobile and his hands placed on the steering wheel; then with his foot on the throttle, let him put on the gas. The wheels would begin to revolve. The automobile would zig-zag along from one side of the road to the other, endangering the lives of other drivers and pedestrians. Men who drive automobiles must not drink. Drivers on our congested streets must have clear brains. The time in which we are living demands Prohibition.

The time was when promiscuous spitting was permitted on railroad trains and in public places. Men felt they had a right to spit wherever they wanted to. The time came when it was found that tuberculosis and other diseases were communicated in this way, and that the lives of others were endangered by this practice; and then a law was passed saying spitting in public places must cease. Whenever the lives of men and women are endangered by any practice, laws have to be enacted for their protection. Prohibition of alcoholic beverages exists for the same reason that prohibition against spitting exists. We do not object to the signs everywhere now displayed saying, "Spitting is prohibited under a fine of \$50.00." We say it is a necessity; the age in which we are living demands it, being huddled together in crowded cities as we are. From the standpoint of protection of the lives of men and women on our streets, liquor drinking must never again be sanctioned by law.

There was a time when alcohol was regarded as a food, and was at times recommended to the sick. Doctors noted how quickly the patient responded

to its administration. It was so rapidly absorbed that in a few moments the patient seemed to give evidence of renewed strength. He probably became talkative. Doctors and friends, looking on, said, "It is marvelous."

Science has shown that this is all a delusion. Alcohol does not impart strength or energy. It merely makes the man unconscious of his real condition. The man under its influence thinks he is stronger, but actual experiments show that he has not the strength he had before taking the alcoholic beverage. His mind he thinks is more active and his

cells and tissues of the body is depressive, narcotic, and anesthetic. Therefore, therapeutically, its use should be limited and restricted in the same way as the use of other poisonous drugs."

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, an ex-president of the American Medical Association and head of the department of surgery of Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago, referring to Prohibition, says: "From a scientific standpoint, the problem is exactly the same as that of eliminating as far as possible the evil effects of the other group of narcotics; that is, opium, morphine, cocaine, etc." "Alcohol," he says, "is a habit-forming drug—a drug to which a very considerable percentage of people are susceptible." No sane man objects to the prohibition of the sale of these other habit-forming drugs. The laws against the traffic in these other drugs do not prohibit their sale entirely; but because of this they are not pronounced a failure. We cannot do without them.

Dr. Bevan says: "Opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment has become with some men a fixed idea, an obsession which makes it impossible for them to treat the subject fairly and intelligently." He says, "Some of these people blame all the crimes that have shown an increase since the war to Prohibition. If they would investigate the subject, they would find the same increase in crime in Germany, France, and England since the war, and the increase there is not due to Prohibition, for they have no Prohibition. In England, outside London, crime has increased 437 per cent since 1911, according to the government report.

DRINK PROBLEM IN EUROPE

A FAVORITE statement of those opposed to prohibition is that in France where the people drink wine, and in Germany, where beer is drunk, there is sobriety and drink is not a problem. As a matter of fact, drink is a curse to France. With a population of less than 40,000,000 the government reports there show 470,672 drinking establishments. This is one to every 53 inhabitants, and there are thousands of speakeasies selling liquor without government license."

Referring to the United States, he says: "The consumption of beer, formerly more than 2,500,000,000 gallons, is probably now less than 3 per cent of that amount." About 150,000,000 gallons of whisky, brandy, and gin were consumed in America before Prohibition days, he tells us, whereas, "it is quite certain that we are not consuming one tenth of that amount today. I believe that the Prohibition law is being more and more effectively enforced and that at the end of the present administration the amount of alcohol per capita consumed in this country will be reduced to less than 5 per cent of the amount formerly consumed."

He says: "If that be true, will the

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judgment unerring, all of which is a delusion. We now know that alcohol makes the weak man feel strong for the same reason that it makes the poor man feel rich. The Biblical statement is true: "Wine is a mocker, . . . whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Many medical men now recognize this and no longer prescribe alcohol medically.

In 1917 at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association—an assembly made up of the leading medical men of America—the following resolutions were passed: "WHEREAS, we believe that the use of alcohol is detrimental to the human economy; and WHEREAS, its use in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or as a food has no scientific basis; therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the American Medical Association opposes the use of alcohol as a beverage and be it further *resolved*, That the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be discouraged."

An international conference on alcoholism was held in London in 1909. Leading scientists and representative medical men from the great nations were delegates to this conference, which issued this statement: "Exact laboratory, clinical, and pathological research has demonstrated that alcohol is a dehydrating, protoplasmic poison, and its use as a beverage is destructive and degenerating to the human organism, its effect on the

opposition to the Prohibition Amendment continue to state that the law is a failure?"

Dr. Bevan believes there will always be breakers of that law as there are of all other laws. "But," he says, "if we can make the law 95 per cent effective and reduce the consumption of alcohol to less than 5 per cent of the former amount, we will have accomplished an enormous amount of good for the people of this country.

"The whole world is carrying this drink problem on its shoulder, and today no country is suffering less from drink than we are in the United States. . . .

"There is just one thing that is needed to settle this whole question at this time, and that is the education of the people of this country to the fact that drink is one of the old great wrongs under which mankind has staggered for many centuries and which in the evolution of civilization must be done away with."

Christianity Is a Person

(Continued from page 13)

There can much be said in defense of the Roman Catholic Church in those times, when viewed from a purely human point of view. As a worldly-wise organization it showed itself marvelously shrewd, unsurpassingly diplomatic, unflinchingly masterful for a thousand years. Historians generally agree that Rome displayed political sagacity and shrewdness in the manner in which it handled the situation. It showed a wonderful adaptability. It was capable of absorbing the governmental genius of Imperial Rome, and of skillfully using the Grecian dialectics and speculative genius by which it cast a spell of awe and dread over an ignorant and chaotic world. But in absorbing the genius of these pagan predecessors of hers, it lost its own peculiar genius of being able to bring to that needy world the transforming power and purity of the simple gospel of Christ. It, in turn, became assimilated and absorbed by the very forces among which it moved, and had the name of having conquered. It turned from Christ to Caesar as its source of power and influence, while conjuring the world with the name of Christ.

While maintaining the name and forms of Christianity, it ceased, as a militant body, to be Christian. From a spiritual and Christian standpoint there is no defense for the course the leaders back there took. It is highly condemnable. They were recreant to their highest trust as Christian leaders. It is evident that they lost the vision of the real Christ, and created an anti-Christ. They became more and more involved in the political intrigues and struggles into which they had plunged the church. The prelates of the church became ambitious, wealthy, domineering, and intolerant. One can see in the leaders

of the Papal Church an apish imitation of the princes and emperors of the ancient Roman Empire, but no semblance of the meek and lowly Christ, nor of the simple and humble lives of the apostles.

In greed, ambition, and abuse of authority they even surpassed the pagan princes of ancient Rome. Under their rule the so-called Christian church became the most despotic, intolerant, and oppressive power that is known to history. It became the every antipode, as an organization, to all that Christ stood for. It may indeed be called, as it pompously styles itself, "The Roman Catholic Church," but it has no claim upon the name of Christ. Neither do the pope of Rome or the papal prelates have anything in common with the apostles whom they pretend to succeed. It long ago espoused itself to Rome and the world. It is Romish, but not Christ-like. It is "Catholic," in so far as that term applies to world-wide influence and authority as a church, and so are many other religious organizations. But it does not bear the marks of Christ's true church. Its chief interest and concern is centered in this world. It is a worldly kingdom. Christ's church is not worldly; it does not center in this world; it is a purely spiritual power in this world.

Just as truly as the history of God's people of Israel anciently was written for our learning today, so should every true Christian learn today from the history of the Christian church since Christ's time. The church back there lost its opportunity, and deviated from its high and holy mission by the process of absorption, accommodation, and condescension, instead of remaining the clean channel through which Christ's transforming, purifying, and elevating power could be given to a needy world.

The church today is living in an age of unprecedented opportunity. The combined religious forces exert a tremendous force on the world's destiny. They have immeasurable resources at their command. Never in the history of Christianity had the church more avenues of power through which to exert a high spiritual influence on men and women's lives. How is it improving this opportunity? Is it rising to the height of its privileges in the truly Christian way, and fulfilling its great mission? We fear not. There are many evidences that it is moving in the direction that led the early Christian church to step down from its high and lofty spiritual leadership to seek after position and power in a worldly sense.

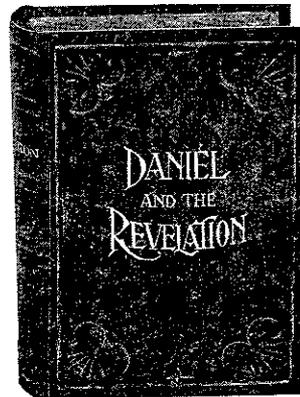
The church is striving by great efforts to attract the world to itself, but not by the power of the cross. It is making frantic efforts to increase its power and influence in the world, but not in the power and demonstration of the Spirit of Christ. It is claimed that the Church needs more legislation, more science,

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more up-to-date advancement, more adaptation to worldly conditions and needs in order to gain the influence, sympathy, and respect of more enlightened men and women. And headlong we see thousands of ministers rushing to undertake the task of making the Christian religion palatable to the world, just as the leaders of the early church did. The world is absorbing the church, instead of the church transforming the lives and hearts of men and women.

EMPTY VICTORY

THE church may gain more power, more prestige in and with the world by pursuing this course. It may seemingly triumph, and seemingly establish the kingdom of Christ through the church's capture of political power and influence, as it did during the Middle Ages. But its victory will be only an empty one, and a great tragedy to a world never more in need of the real Christ than in this boasted age of enlightenment and advancement. It is not by any of these things that the church of today will gain its legitimate power and influence over the hearts of men. The only source of its real power to fulfill its mission is found today, just as much as it was in the days of the early church, in the same old story of "Christ and Him crucified." If the church wants true success just let it put to a practical test the living and teaching of Christ in all its simplicity,



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B.C. 1491
Num. 14. - 30.
Ex. 24. 13;
32. 11.
See 1 Sam. 16. 22.

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purity, and humility, as did the apostles and the apostolic church. It has never failed where it has been given a real test. Think of the sixteenth century Reformation, of the Methodist revival of the eighteenth century, and of many other revivals in different parts of the world in more recent times, and in every case it will be seen that they have been brought about by giving the world a chance to see Christ in the lives and teachings of men and women who really follow Him.

GREATEST ASSET IS CHRIST

THE great asset, the only distinctive superiority of Christianity is Christ. Its virtue is His virtue; its life is His life; its spirit is His spirit; its power and influence in the world come entirely from Him, through the Holy Spirit, His representative in the Church. The form is important; sound doctrine is essential, the organization and system are necessarily a part of God's way of working, for He is a God of order. But they are only means to an end. They are subservient to, and entirely secondary to, the great end of making Christ known. When we substitute the means for the end, we rely on the human element; we magnify the unimportant, we emphasize the nonessential; we trust in the earthly; we receive from the world and give back to the world its own, instead of looking to Him and revealing Him to the world.

Whenever the church puts the same effort into living and preaching Christ that it does into apologizing for Him, or in talking about Him and in trying to interpret Him through political, social, and organic activities, it will find that He had not lost His power over the hearts and lives of lost men and women. He is "the way, the truth, and the life" today just as truly as He was 2,000 years ago.

The trouble with the church is that it is not conscious of the fact that its very life depends on, and comes from,

its connection with Christ, and not on anything the world can do for it, or can give to it.

Official Meeting of the Southern Publishing Association

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the constituency of the Southern Publishing Association will be held February 18, 1931, at 9 A. M., in the chapel of the Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing two years, receiving the financial and other reports of the affairs of the Association, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
W. R. WHITE, Secretary.

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