

# The Watchman Magazine

*An Interpreter of the Times*



IN THIS ISSUE . . .



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July, 1934

## WHERE PROGRESS BREAKS DOWN

ANY normal human being in middle life or old age does not have to travel to Chicago to learn that science, communication, transportation, and convenient living have made remarkably rapid strides during the past ten, or even three, decades. He can look about him, and remember, and make comparisons.

But he does need to go to the Century of Progress Exposition to realize that all he hears about is true—and much more. The human mind simply cannot comprehend all of it. Every sense must be called into play to make anywhere near an adequate impression. We live in a bewildering age, a mighty hour.

Our economic depression has brought a temporary halt to our progress in some lines. Mercifully it has jarred us out of speed dreams, so that we can wake up and sense what all this advancement means. Why greater progress in the latest century than during all the preceding centuries added together? Where will all the complications and perplexities of modern living land us?

Progress, to be a blessing, must have a motive power in truth and goodness. Scoff at this as he will, the speedster in today's race of progress must sooner or later slow down to recognize facts and observe sound morals.

When crime and political corruption rage largely unchecked in a great city; when a fair is staged to exhibit the progress of civilization, and in the midst of it are displayed lures that pander to the most depraved passions of mankind, there is sure to be a question whether the evidences of progress shown are signs of substantial progress at all. We are happy to note that the Century of Progress Exposition of 1934 is showing progress over that of 1933 in this regard.

We do not care to spend time and money to go to America's greatest inland city to witness indications of progress downward to the lowest depths of criminality, depravity, and vice. We want to be proud of

our Fair, as typical of the very highest pinnacle the world has reached in order, decency, and law observance, as well as in scientific and industrial achievement.

Our appreciation of the beautiful in form and color and light, our admiration of the spectacular in size and height and speed, our devotion to the human qualities of inventiveness, courage, patience, artistic skill, industry, and management, which made this marvel by the lake possible, and within the reach of tens of millions,—all are enhanced and confirmed by the Century of Progress Exposition.

We want to continue to think of America as standing firmly for *all* that real progress has given the world in the nineteen centuries since the Genesis of progress, Christ the divine One, unfettered mankind by His gospel of salvation from sin. His life and death struck the shackles from the feet of religion, science, art, and industry; and progress has marked the pathway of humanity ever since.

But we look forward confidently to the return of the Son of God to this earth as the final goal of all earthly progress. In reality, it is that His coming may be heralded more quickly and freely to all nations that these amazing signs of progress have been possible. The past century has far outdone sixty of the preceding centuries in all that makes for cultural and material advancement. Why?—Because we live in the day of His power.

"This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matthew 24: 14. "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased" at "the time of the end." Daniel 12: 4.

The most glorious and satisfying progress we may know is that progress toward a religious life through Christ, and our rapid approach toward the New Earth kingdom He is soon to set up.

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# FLASHES

• Doctors in France have discovered two serums which have given remarkable results in curing insanity.

• Nearly 14,000 ministers of religion, in answer to a recent questionnaire, went on record as "personally prepared to state that it is (our) present purpose not to sanction any future war or participate in it as an armed combatant." When more than a tenth of the Protestant ministers and Jewish rabbis thus stand against war, pacifism gets fresh attention. But these are peace-time decisions.

• Medical investigators at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore have discovered that an intermittent diet of bananas and skimmed milk is the safest and best method of reducing flesh, ten pounds being removed in two weeks.

• The largest telescope mirror now in use, at Mount Wilson Observatory, California, is 100 inches in diameter. A 200-inch glass has now been poured, after long preparation. It will take ten months to cool gradually. Astronomers confidently predict vast new revelations in stellar space by the use of this giant eye.

• It is a glaring fact that legal liquor has not stopped but stimulated bootlegging, and has vastly increased automobile accidents due to drunken drivers.

• Another European nation has joined the Fascists. Bulgaria, by a bloodless revolution, has repudiated parliamentary government; and thus government by the people receives another body blow. The world is fast getting into a state of mind to welcome a universal dictator.

• The longest double-track tunnel in the world, eleven and one-third miles, has just been opened in Italy. It pierces the Etruscan Apennines between Bologna and Florence.

• Through books, magazines, lectures, radio, and newspapers, religion is news today more than it has been for at least a generation. One recent issue of a New York paper carried 24 feet of religious news. Yet there is less interest than ever in the vital aspects of spiritual truth. "In the last days . . . men shall be . . . unholy, . . . having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof." 2 Timothy 3: 1, 2, 5.

• It is heartening to learn that kidnaping doesn't pay. Of twenty-four cases since June, 1932, only one remains unsolved. Fifty-three snatchers were convicted. Eleven were imprisoned for life. Two were condemned to death, and five committed suicide.

• A recent survey shows 85,000 Protestants churches to be "feeble," many "poverty-stricken," and many thousands of ministers out of work.

## A Tribute

to

### LYNDON LINDSLEY SKINNER

SADLY we announce to WATCHMAN readers the sudden death of Lyndon Lindsley Skinner, our magazine's circulation manager. He had been traveling almost constantly since the first of the year, in the interests of WATCHMAN circulation, when death came to him while sleeping alone in a Denver hotel.

Our co-worker was born in Oswego, New York, thirty-two years ago. As a boy he lived at Graysville, Tennessee, for a time. He received his education at the Adelpian Academy, Holly, Michigan, and at Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Michigan. He sold books to earn part of his way through school, and after graduating from college spent some time on the lecture platform. Later he went into the advertising business, from which he was called in 1929 to be circulation manager of THE WATCHMAN MAGAZINE.

Mr. Skinner possessed remarkable capacity and initiative as a publicity man, and was untiring in his devotion to the task of increasing WATCHMAN circulation. Spurred by his unflagging energy and planning genius, the readers of the magazine were increased by many thousands, even during depression years. He was also a very able writer, and contributed much to the WATCHMAN and other magazines.

Though cut off suddenly in the prime of his young manhood, an act of Providence which we cannot understand, yet he had already accomplished a great work, and died in the harness of God. He leaves his loving wife—daughter of Milton E. Kern, secretary of our World Conference—his aged parents at Oswego, New York, and other relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

The editor had known Lyndon Skinner from the time they were associated as teacher and student at Adelpian Academy, and counted him as his son in the faith. The work of God on earth, the publishers of THE WATCHMAN, his business associates and wide circle of friends, all miss keenly his striking and agreeable personality, his whole-hearted sacrifice to duty, his genius as a promoter of the interests of the kingdom of God. THE EDITOR.

• A liquor ring has just been indicted in New York for selling \$500,000 worth of candy filled with bootleg alcohol. School children were the victims, and sat stupefied in classes after eating penny sweets. The liquor interests said they would cultivate a taste for alcohol in the rising generation; and this is the way they are doing it.

• Women spend 250 million dollars a year on "make-up." They use 2,375 tons of rouge annually, and more cold cream than butter.

• The annual per capita liquor consumption, counting men, women, and children, of this country, is three fifths of a gallon of wine, the same of whiskey, and 75 bottles of beer.

• At last the United States Congress is going to investigate the munitions makers (patrioteers) who fatten on wars, and are not past stirring them up.

• To catch, hold, and punish criminals, it is not so much sleuths, guns, jails, and judges that we need as it is bribe-proof officials.

• Bible prophecy gives a more accurate picture of the condition of the world today than does the news; for so much of the news is propaganda that we cannot tell which is not propaganda.

• The great nations of the world, while preparing feverishly for war themselves, and while selling at huge profit war munitions to Paraguay and Bolivia, are doing all they can to persuade and boycott these two pugnacious South American republics into stopping their bloody conflict in the Chaco.

• Medical authorities state that a cancer cure is not likely to be discovered soon; but many preventive measures have been found in the past five years which will greatly relieve cancer sufferers.

• If Napoleon had lived in Bible times, he would not have been mentioned by Bible historians, says Dr. Nelson Glueck, archeologist. He points out that Biblical historical importance was measured in terms of righteousness and not by the achievement of military success or material splendor. The learned doctor is only partly right. Alexander the Great is mentioned in prophetic symbol in Daniel 8: 5-8 by the "notable horn," and was far from righteous. Also, Napoleon and France seem to be referred to in Daniel 11: 36-40. A great man in the eyes of the world received mention in the Bible, not because he was good, but because in some way he came into contact with God's chosen people or the proclamation of God's messages to men.

### Guns and Bullets

ARMAMENTS loom as the big international subject. Our ambassador-at-large, Norman Davis, is again off to Europe on a disarmament venture. And it is no more than a venture. Any nation that can make or buy arms is doing it to the limit. "In the interests of safety," they are going to be safe by being ready to shoot. They will have peace if they have to fight to maintain it. So the Geneva Disarmament Conference is now only an empty expression.

The arms business today is one of the most active and profitable in a returning prosperity! The Paraguay-Bolivian War has been kept going on its sanguinary course by arms sales agents. The nations have gone mad with a frenzy to annihilate one another.

pacifist martyrs. Peace lovers as well as war makers are getting desperate.

Every day, as we live and plunge on, a certain Bible prophecy is being fulfilled to a superlative degree before our eyes. It is found in 1 Thessalonians 5: 3: "The day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night. For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them." As a sneak thief in the night stealthily steals and makes his get-away, so the simul-

*The new "siege gun" of science which sends seven million volts of electricity into space in an effort to burst the atom. It has been developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*

root cause of war in unregenerate human hearts. We need to war on selfishness and greed, not on each other. And only the subduing peace of Jesus Christ can lay the ax to the root of that tree.

### Arabia Makes a Bid

THE rising star of Arabia is Ibn Saud. This Islamic "desert Napoleon" has recently made a bold dash and conquered Yeman, adding it to his already large kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Now he controls the Arabian sub-continent in the west from the Sinai peninsula to British-owned Aden, the whole length of the Red Sea coast. Centrally, his empire extends eastward to the Persian Gulf. Only three weak and small principalities in the extreme south remain independent of his rule, except, of course, Irak and British and French protectorate territory in the north.

A very strict Moslem, and a firm and honest ruler, Ibn Saud stands over six feet tall and commands the respect and devotion of his desert followers. He holds Mecca and Medina, the sacred cities of Mohammedanism, and seems to be gathering to himself all the prestige and glamor that went with Moslem overlords of old.

Great Britain is concerned. Since the World War the Lion has sought to keep Arabia divided, for obvious reasons. Arabia squats beside the path of the British to India and the East. A strong power there threatens Suez and Aden, British guardhouses, essential to keeping open Oriental trade routes. Other nations are concerned. Just across the narrow Red Sea lie Italian Eritrea and Somaliland, and French Somaliland and Abyssinia.

Is this son of Ishmael destined to dominate a pan-Arabia which will sever the British hold on India, and give the latter a chance to strike for independence? Thus India may join the "kings of the east" (Revelation 16: 12-16) and have a part with Japan, Russia, and China in getting a "way" prepared to come westward and fight the battle of Armageddon with Occidental powers. Megiddo in Palestine is the place of Armageddon. Will a united Arabia be the nation that shall sit astride the Euphrates River, and later be "dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared"? Or will an Arabian nation itself be one of "the kings of the east"?



ACME NEWSPICTURES

Meanwhile ten thousand men march down New York's Fifth Avenue and shout for peace. The United States Congress moves to act with other munitions-making nations to place an embargo on arms to the fighting South Americans. Prominent ministers in New York repent in public for ever having had anything to do in sponsoring war in the past, and pledge themselves not to sanction it in the future. Harry Emerson Fosdick almost hopes at times that there were no such thing as immortality, so that the soldiers who gave their lives might never know how futile it all was and how grossly they were betrayed. This sort of talk presages

taneous cries of war and peace make both sides believe a lie; namely, that safety can be achieved by arms readiness, and that peace can be secured by talk and agitation. Destruction awaits those who will not see that peace among nations must first be born of individual peace and unselfishness in the hearts of the men who constitute nations.

Oh, statesmen and preachers, abandon false hopes of peace and safety. Preach the kingdom of Christ soon to come. Instead of fulminating against war, or staving it off by armaments, set in motion in the hearts of men that love of God and obedience to His law which will strike annihilatingly at the



She holds in her left hand the lately invented stomach camera. It may be swallowed without discomfort, and takes sixteen pictures at one time of the interior of the stomach.

There is nothing more menacingly awe-inspiring than the kaleidoscopic movements and counter-movements of the nations just now. They make an intriguing study for the student of prophecy. We urge our readers to watch the march of events with keen insight, sharpened by divine forecast. No one can observe the world with complacency today.

### Speaking of Bootleggers

WE QUOTE without comment a significant paragraph from an editorial in *The Christian Century*:

"Banquo's ghost was a quiet and tractable creature in comparison with the liquor question. The vote for repeal was an attempt to cry 'Down!' But it did not down. On the floor of the Senate there was recently a debate in which wets and dries joined in deploring the increase of bootlegging and the abuses surrounding the sale of legal liquor. Attorney-General Cummings estimates that bootlegging has at least not decreased since repeal. The alcohol administrator, Mr. Choate, says that conditions in many places are worse than in the old saloon days. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, a persistent wet, joined with Senator Borah in deploring present conditions and said: 'The people of the country did not vote to substitute worse evils for the intolerable conditions under national prohibition.' The taxes on distilled liquor, says *Business Week*, 'will yield less than one third the total expected at the time the \$2-a-gallon figure was set, unless extraordinary success meets the new efforts of the government to suppress illicit distilling and bootlegging.' President Roosevelt over-

ruled the suggestion of Budget Director Douglas and doubled the amount which he asked for enforcement, making it \$11,000,000 to provide two thousand agents. It affords no satisfaction to record these evidences of the failure of legalization and license. The remarkable thing is that anyone should be surprised. The same thing has happened before. We did not try Prohibition until we had tried everything else. It is liquor, not the prohibition of it, that makes lawlessness."

### How to Live Long and Happily

AFTER many tests on aged people who enjoy old age, two young scientists of Washington, D. C., have three essentials to long life to offer us. They are "sound ancestors, temperate habits of life, and freedom from worry." We seize upon this latest "discovery" with enthusiasm, for we do want to enjoy a ripe old age.

A gigantic billboard in Rome, Italy. Premier Mussolini duly impresses his fellow countrymen that they should vote "SI" (yes) for him and his policies in a general election.

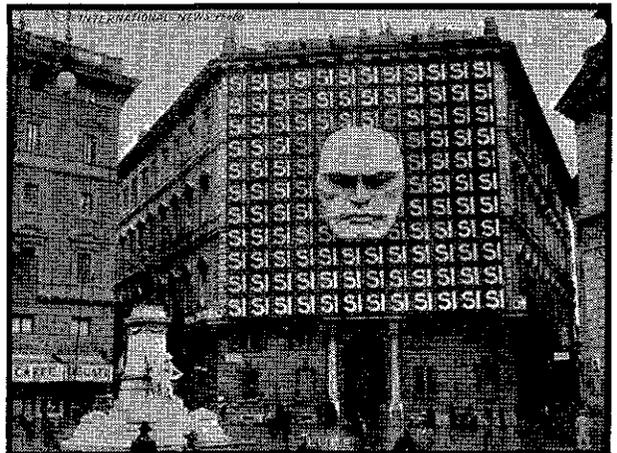
Then we remember that this is nothing new. God "discovered" these rules of living millenniums ago. As witness: (1) Sound ancestors: "Showing mercy unto thousands [of generations] of them that love Me, and keep My commandments." "Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long." Exodus 20: 6, 12; Deuteronomy 7: 9. (2) Temperate habits: "Let your moderation be known unto all men." Philippians 4: 5. (3) Freedom from worry: "Because he [man] hath set his love upon Me [God], . . . with long life will I satisfy him." "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." Psalm 91: 14, 16; Isaiah 30: 15.

### The Book

THE Russian exiled author, Merejowski, has written a life of Christ, titled, "Jesus, the Unknown." He says, in a moving passage about the little black leather New Testament which he has had for thirty years:

"I read it daily and shall continue to read it as long as my eyes can see. . . . And it seems to me that there is always something new in what I read, something unfathomed, and that I shall never plumb its depths or reach its end.

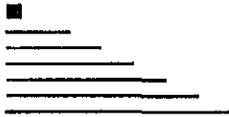
"The gilt edges of the leaves are tarnished, the paper is yellow, the leather binding is coming to pieces and the back has come unstuck. Some of the pages are loose; . . . it ought to be rebound, but I cannot find it in my heart to send it away; indeed, the thought of being separated from it for even a few days frightens me. . . . What shall be buried with me in my coffin? The Book. With what shall I rise from the grave? With the Book. What did I do on earth? I read the Book."





# POWDER KEG of EUROPE

By  
**RUSSELL  
QUINN**



*Remarkably lifelike was figures of three noted European dictators Left to right: Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria, Chancellor Hitler of Germany, and Premier Mussolini of Italy. Their iron rule in their respective countries indicates, however, that in reality they are anything but was.*

**T**HE present political, social, and economic unrest in Austria is a sad commentary on the blasted dreams of the Versailles Conference.

The old Hapsburg Monarchy, dating from the days of the Holy Roman Empire was, as you know, composed of a conglomerate racial heritage of Magyars, Czecks, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, Roumanians, Poles, Italians, Germans, Bulgars, etc., all with marked racial characteristics and strong group feelings. When the war climaxed the destruction of the monarchy, the delegates at the Peace Conference said in effect: Good; now we will erase all this friction in Central Europe by giving these minority peoples their freedom.

But to reorganize a Europe without a Hapsburg Empire was no inconsequential task. For nearly a thousand years the ancestors of Francis Joseph had ruled the heart of Europe, and the world today is wondering if perhaps Palacky's phrase, "If Austria did not exist, it would be necessary to invent it," is not true.

The primary difficulty confronting the peace delegates in dismembering the old Empire was the question of where to sever. If the minorities people all had grouped themselves together, the task would have been made easier. But they were scattered. A group of Czecks lived here, another group there,

and another somewhere else, with Poles and Germans and Serbs living between. And then to make the task even more difficult, there were no natural boundaries.

So the gentlemen at the Conference had almost to strike blindly across the map in apportioning the new territories. The result was not satisfactory. Lines were drawn across plains, separating hill people from their market outlets in the valleys. Factories were separated from mines; wheat fields from mills; railroads were chopped up or found themselves running across borders with ensuing traffic delay. The whole economic order of Central Europe was disrupted. And instead of becoming adjusted with the years, the muddle has increased. Intense national feelings sprang up in these newly organized countries with the consequent raising of tariff walls and trade barriers.

And if economic disaster has not been avoided by this reorganization, the question of peoples has not been satisfactorily settled by it either. The problem of the minorities is still pressing. And these minorities are no less active and no less unfriendly to the present ruling powers than they were under the Hapsburgs.

As for poor Austria, the treaty of St. Germain reduced that once proud nation to a position inferior to almost every other country on the Continent.

And thus, being semicircled by her old enemies and being allowed to die economically by a circle of trade barriers, Austria has more and more of late been casting eyes on her old and traditional friend, Germany. With the sweep of Hitler into power and the new life that is flowing through the Fatherland, she has been wondering if this might not be the tonic she needs.

Yet such a union would upset the political equilibrium and perhaps the peace of Europe. France, Italy, England, and the new countries of Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Poland, and Roumania are dead set against this.

And Austria herself is not unanimous in this desire for an alliance with Germany. The Dollfuss government has this spring survived riots and bloodshed in its efforts to prevent union with Germany; but the danger is not past. Whether it will remain in power and preserve the independence of the country or will fall into the hands of the Socialists we do not know. Yet whatever happens, the fact will remain that a large portion of the population will favor independence, while an almost equally large portion, or perhaps larger, will favor an alliance with Germany. Under this condition there can be no political peace.

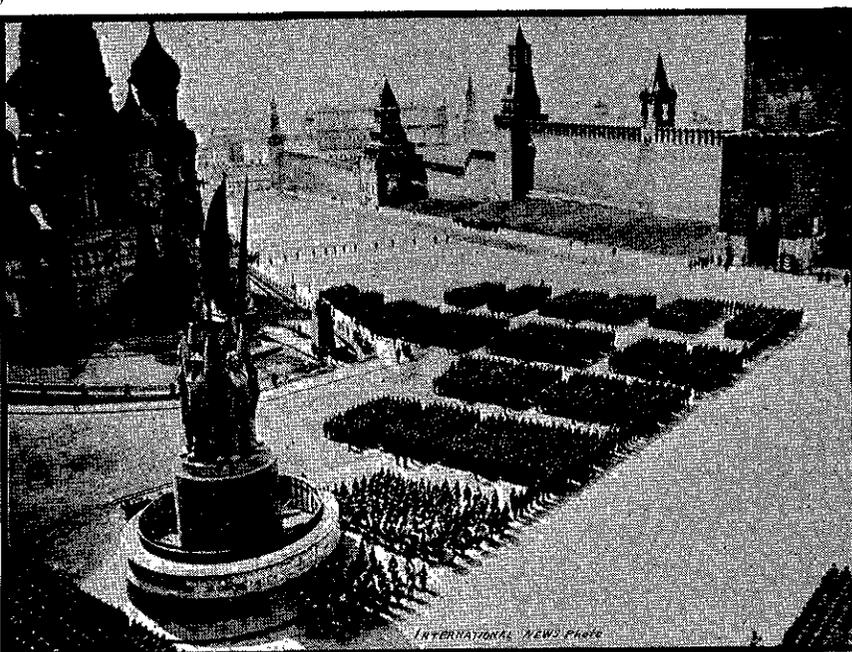
And so these two forces surge back and forth through the country, breaking out into frequent, horrible scenes of violence, while the country sinks lower and lower into economic and spiritual despondency.

*(Continued on page 13)*

ARE the ominous rumors we hear daily the precursors of a fierce and fiendish struggle between Japan and Russia? We are told that a million two hundred thousand soldiers, a larger army than the czar ever had, are trained and armed with the latest weapons, ready for action. It is reported that Japanese bandit-chasing aeroplanes have been fired upon by Russians. Soviet planes have been flying across northern Manchuria and parts of Korea. Against these audacious acts Japan has protested to Moscow in unequivocal terms. A spokesman of the war ministry here remarks dryly, "It is very dangerous for children to play with fire."

Recent statements by Mr. Hirota, the Foreign Minister of Japan, have been of a peaceful nature. On the other hand the Russians have expressed great apprehension of the supposed designs of Tokyo to confiscate the Chinese Eastern Railway and occupy all the Soviet possessions in the Far East. However, it is believed in Tokyo that the apprehensions are no longer dominant, as is seen from Moscow's willingness to sell her railway interests in Manchukuo. These assurances we gather from recent news dispatches. But whether or not sinister influences working beneath the surface are of sufficient force to cause an

Mayday in Moscow witnesses a massing of modern Russian troops. A Red army 125,000 strong is massed on the Manchurian frontier apprehensive of Japanese attack.



July, 1934

# THUNDER OVER ASIA

## *Tempest or Rainbow?*

By  
Alfonso  
N. Anderson

open rupture between the two powers will doubtless become apparent in the near future.

Clearly the atmosphere is charged with powerful forces fraught with extreme peril. The present hour calls for the most astute statesmanship. The destinies of Asia's 850,000,000 human beings are bound to be decidedly affected by the turn of events in the near future.

Munitions manufacturers and leaders of other enterprises may glow over the danger signals. But we wish no harm to our friends and customers, the peace-loving, industrious, kind-hearted, common folk of both nations immediately concerned, and of other countries near the troubled waters, which some-

times seem to agitate like an incipient maelstrom. We pray and hope for peace.

History proves that, however sincerely and vigorously level-headed statesmen may work for peace, from the moment the first shot is fired, all restraint is thrown to the winds and the belligerents become fiends bent on nothing but utter destruction. The world knows this all too well in the light of the recent titanic struggle in Europe. But the nations seem powerless to shake off the accursed thing.

Yet the hope of peace is neither a mirage nor an apparition. Each day brings us one step nearer to its realization. Long ago the great prophets saw our day as a time of peril. They foresaw the fierce anger of the nations of today. They envisaged the herculean efforts to bring about lasting peace by human plans and resources. They foretold the sad failure of the great modern peace movements. They predicted the awakening of backward nations and the preparation of "the way of the kings of the east," sweeping on to the last great war of all the peoples. But finally they rejoiced to see the ultimate triumph of the Lion-Lamb, the Author and Purveyor of the true, eternal peace, which only the meek and pure-hearted can know. The prophets foresaw and foretold the gathering of the called-out ones,—the *ek-klesia*, the church,—from every race and tongue and clan throughout all the ages, and the restoration to these of all that the Father-Creator gave mankind in the beginning of beginnings. In these days of tempest it is well to remember Him who said, "Be quiet," to the striving blasts on storm-tormented Galilee. Again He will say, "Peace, be still." The wise in heart will follow the gleam which leads on over the hill, through the dark shadows, to the pure radiance beyond.

Page Seven

**A** CENTURY OF PROGRESS  
International Exposition, Chicago's second World's Fair, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the city as a municipality, opened its gates to the public on May 27, 1933.

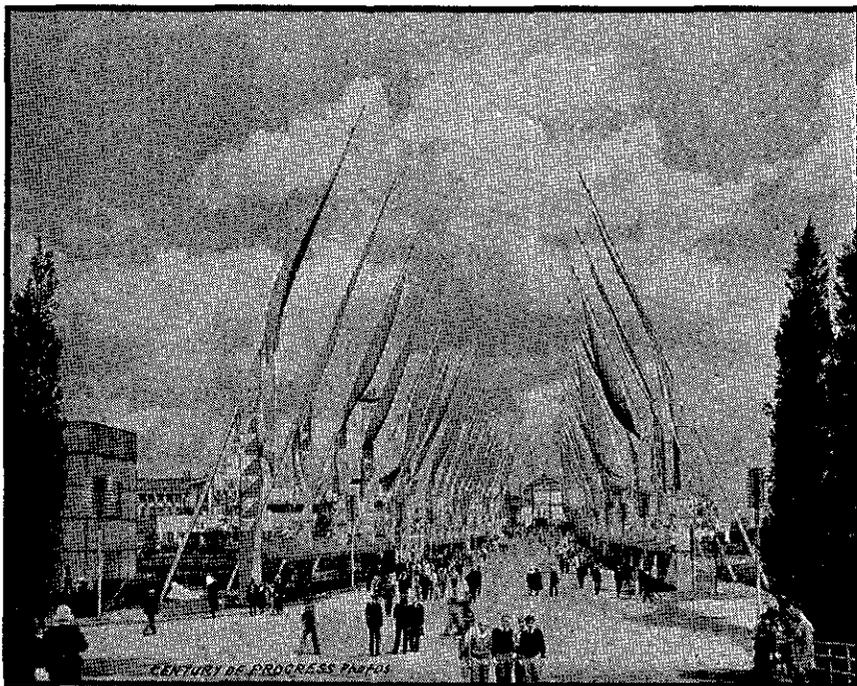
A beam of light from the star Arcturus, ushered in the Exposition. Astronomers had caught up that beam and relayed it in greater volume to delicate mechanism in the tower of the Hall of Science, which at the touch of a signal by the President of the United States in the White House at Washington, released myriads of electric lights. That light had started its earthward journey, at the speed of 186,000 miles a second, forty years previously, at the time of the first World's Fair in Chicago.

Thus was strikingly demonstrated at the very outset the theme and purpose of the Exposition,—the visual presentation of the growth of science during the past century, and its application to industry for the benefit of mankind. This concept made for a different sort of display at this Fair than is usually the case: no mere exploitation of the products of industry but a demonstration of the forces that produce modern goods.

So great was the interest in the Exposition during 1933 that when it closed for the season on November 12, it had attracted a greater total of paid attendance than any other fair or exposition in the history of the United States. This success is the more unusual because the year 1933 recorded the most stifling economic depression our planet ever has known. So remarkable was the attendance—approximately one person out of every five in the entire United States visited the Fair—and so great was its educational and financial triumph, and so insistent the demands that it continue a second year, that a bigger and better Exposition began on May 26, 1934 to run until November 1.

It is a new World's Fair this year, more brilliant and an even more enthralling spectacle than that of last year. New buildings, new color, picturesque foreign villages transplanted from far-off lands and from the long-ago, unique water spectacles built out over the lagoons, great new illumination effects, large new additions to the scientific and industrial exhibits, a new Midway built on the island beach along the lakeside, every attraction and spectacle on the Exposition grounds enlarged and improved, the World's Fair of 1934 seems a different place to those who saw it last year.

# The PROGRESS



*The spectacular avenue of flags, Century of Progress Exposition, 1934.*

The dominant purpose of the Fair being to show the growth of science and its beneficial application to industry, the Hall of Science naturally becomes the key building. Hundreds of leading scientists in America and in other lands collaborated in planning the exhibits for this building. Dramatizing each point to the utmost by moving exhibits which show processes and operations, the Hall of Science brings to life for the layman the chief principles of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and geology. Outstanding as the exhibits were last year in this central building, the miracles of modern science are more spectacularly shown this year through the addition of added wonders.

With such purpose and background, all exhibits at the Fair are dynamic and moving as far as possible, not static. The usual competition for gold medals and blue ribbons is entirely lacking, as out of harmony with the purpose and spirit of the project. Other things are different too. It pays its own way.

It neither burdens the taxpayers of its city or State, nor asks for or receives a Federal subsidy of any kind, this in spite of its having been conceived at a time of great national affluence and carried out during a period of unprecedented economic distress. Our

Federal government has, however, erected a large building and filled it with informing displays, at a cost of one million dollars. Exhibits are also maintained by many States and two Territories.

In architecture, this Exposition presents one of its most radical and colorful departures from past standards. Instead of ornate structures, reliance is placed upon planes, angles, and surfaces, strikingly painted and uniquely illuminated. By day the huge buildings are a riot of color, twenty-five hues being used; by night they are a symphony of light, all modern means of illumination being employed — flood lights, searchlights, hidden illumination, direct lighting, beacons, gaseous tubes, and projectors of all kinds. One example of the use of color and light is afforded by the world's largest fountain, which is an outstanding feature of the new World's Fair. It has a flow five times that of any other fountain in the world. The huge bank of water, two city blocks long, and having a flow great enough to service a city of one million

# of a CENTURY

*Was too remarkable and extensive to exhibit in one season of the Chicago Exposition. The 1934 Fair will exceed in spectacular display and concrete demonstration of an advancing age the great success of 1933. What it all means in terms of the future to those who know the times.*

By JOHN C. THOMPSON

people, is lighted spectacularly in five colors. A giant "Aurora Borealis" of forty great searchlights plays a medley of color in the sky above it. Incidentally, the rumble of the falling water is heard a half mile away.

Among the impressive new structures, not seen last year, is the Ford Building, 900 feet long, and an exposition in itself. In this "drama of transportation" is everything from the drags employed before the discovery of the wheel, through the earliest types of wheeled vehicles,—ox carts, chariots, primitive wagons,—to an automobile built in 1863, and then down to the cars of the present. The theme of the transportation exhibit is to show how everything comes from the soil—animal, vegetable, and material. Action displays show how each is processed, from its crudest forms until it becomes a finished product of use to man. This exposition of the contributions of science, industry, and agriculture to the modern automobile, together with adjoining gardens and park, make up the largest exhibit at this or any other world's fair.

Ford Park is planned as a haven for the weary and footsore World's Fair sightseer. It presents for his rest and relaxation a series of quaint, old-fashioned gardens, the kind that have long been a hobby of Henry Ford. There are band stands, where concerts will be presented every day; and arrangements for other kinds of entertainment frequently.

Huge as it is, the Ford building represents less than twenty per cent of the new construction which makes Chicago's 1934 World's Fair a new and stupendous creation. A total of \$5,000,000 has been spent in new buildings, of which \$3,000,000 was spent by exhibitors and \$2,000,000 by concessionaires. The new con-

struction brings the total cost of A Century of Progress to more than \$42,000,000. Fifty buildings were demolished to make way for the new World's Fair features, many of them on the old Midway, which this year will be largely devoted to foreign villages.

The Fair has 84 miles of free industrial and scientific exhibits, the appearance of which is changed completely this year. Fifteen villages offer a "tour of the world" in a single day—strange,

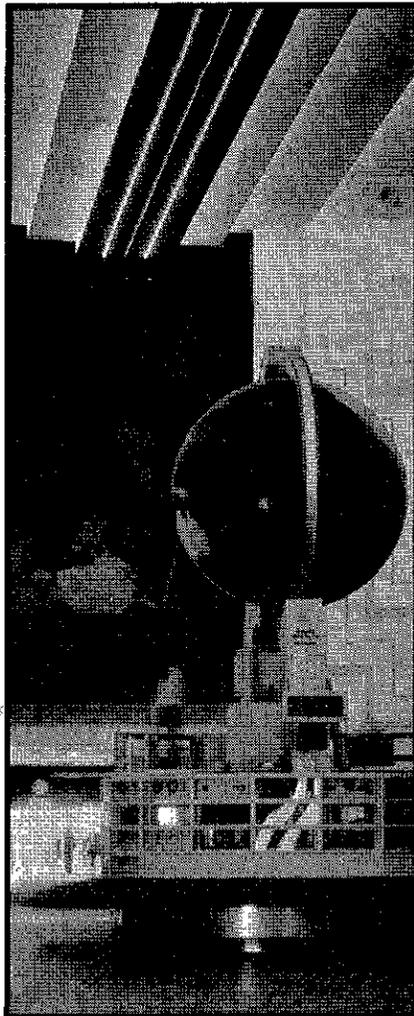
picturesque foreign and ancient villages. There is the Italian village with a leaning tower of the thirteenth century and an antique Roman Temple. The Swiss Village is at the foot of snow-crueted Alps. "Schwarzwaldor Dorf," the German Black Forest Village in winter has skating exhibitions all summer on its frozen mill-pond. The Spanish Village reproduces gray castles from the eleventh century. The Tunisian Village is a romantic scene of burnoose-clad Bedouins, camel drivers, and native dancers. The desert "Oasis" is another scene of sheiks and strange Moorish cafes. The Old English Village reproduces scenes of England of the days of Dr. Samuel Johnson and the Cheshire Cheese Inn; and the American Colonial Village takes us back to the days before the Revolution. The famous Belgian Village of last year has many additions. The Streets of Paris presents a wholesome view of the students' quarter; and the Irish Village shows a background of Lake Killarney. On the Midway is the "Streets of Shanghai," a bit of the teeming China Coast.

Thump of the kettledrums, blare of strange music, foreign scents, whiz of the breath-taking thrill rides, the incredible displays, and the tingle of the Midway are found along the Island beach. Above it soar the 628-foot towers of the Sky Ride, from which you may see one of the most marvelous panoramic views in the world today.

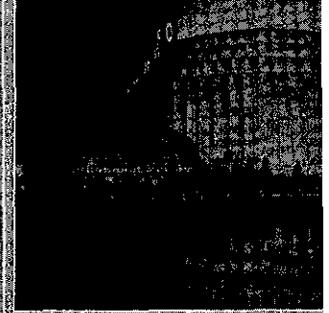
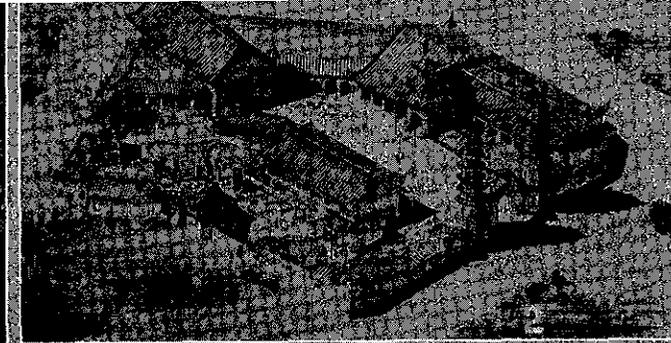
New illumination for the Sky Ride makes a dazzling night spectacle of that popular feature of the Fair. It has been completely redecorated. On top of the 628-foot towers "talking telescopes" are installed. Mysterious equipment has been devised for giving automatic lectures. Turn the telescope upon any major feature of the landscape within a radius of 25 miles and the mechanical speaker identifies it and gives a short talk about it.

A continuous science miracle theater with 10,000 free seats in the Court of the Hall of Science is one of the great attractions. Musical entertainment of the highest class, free and continuous, is also a feature. Great new stages have been built for gala performances of opera, and for concerts in which famous orchestras and bands are heard with soloists who

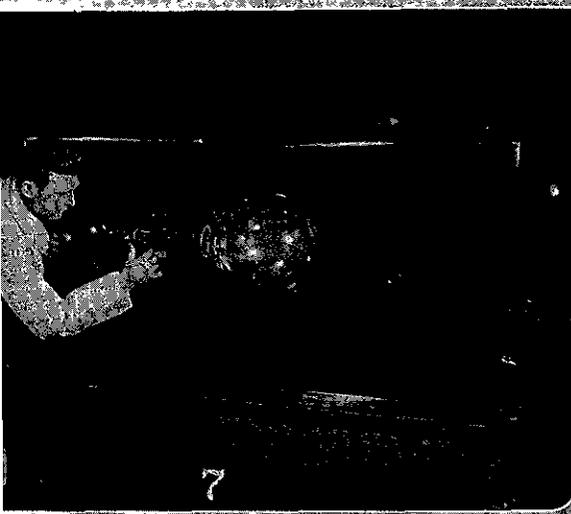
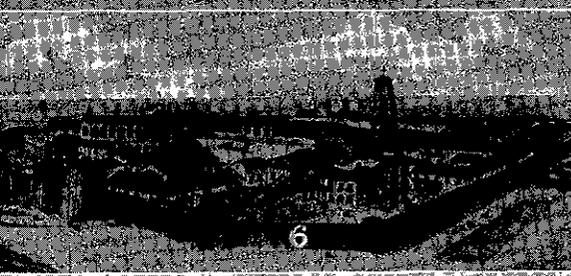
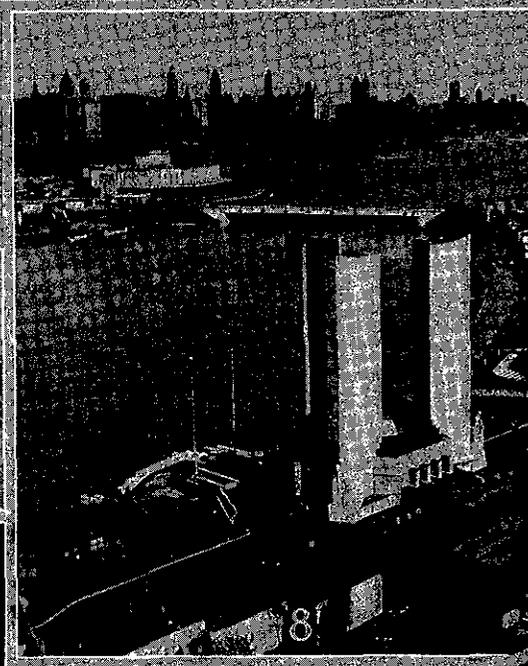
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*A huge globe at the Century of Progress Exposition upon which is indicated the distribution of the 92 elements composing the earth*

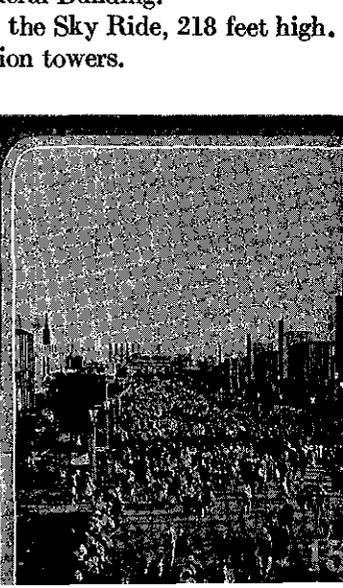
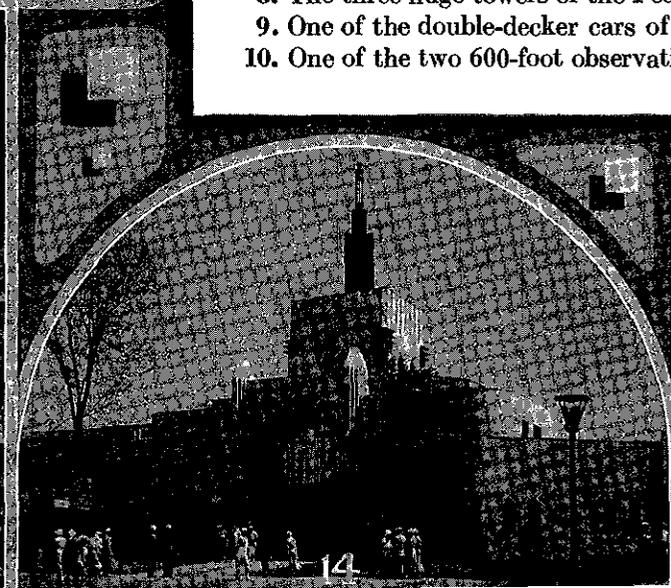
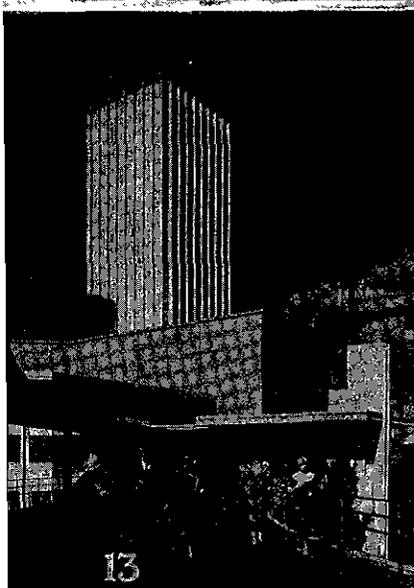


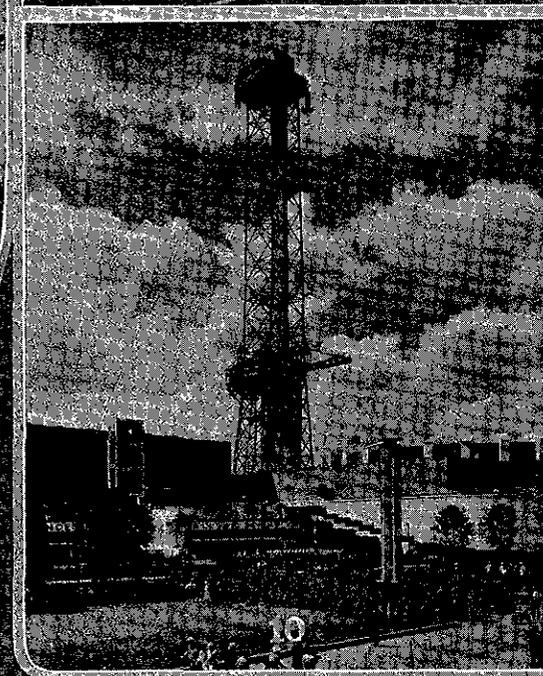
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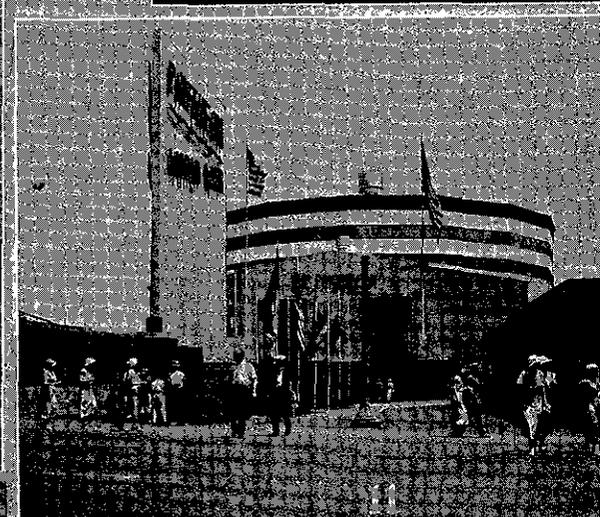
**New and Unique Feature Exhibits at A Century of Progress**

1. A figure showing the circulation of the blood.
2. Reproduction of a street in Shanghai, China.
3. The giant Ford building, nine hundred feet long.
4. Leif Erickson Drive, in the heart of the Fair.
5. A brilliant and colorful fire-works display.
6. A sixteenth century Spanish village.
7. Showing how liquid air is made, Hall of Science.
8. The three huge towers of the Federal Building.
9. One of the double-decker cars of the Sky Ride, 218 feet high.
10. One of the two 600-foot observation towers.

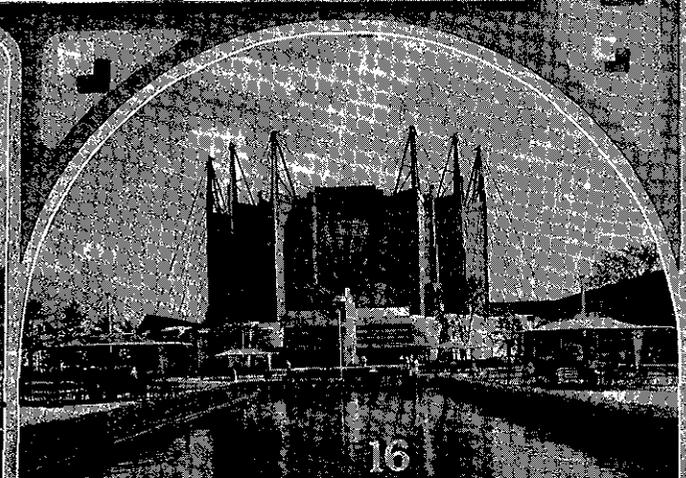
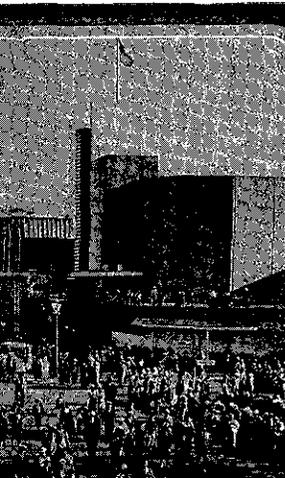
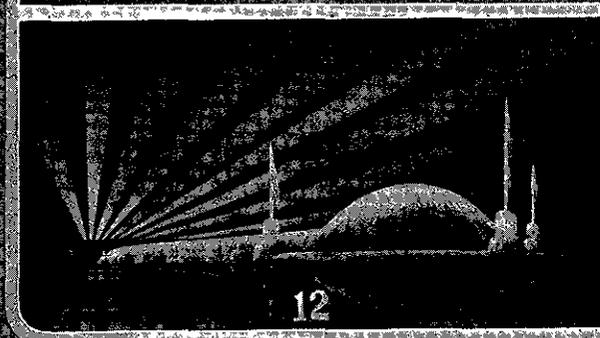




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- ary of Progress Exposition, Chicago, 1934**
1. Pantheon of the War, housing famous World War paintings.
  2. World's largest fountain, two city blocks long, with spectacular lighting effects.
  3. Strolling on a walk of solid rubber.
  4. The Hall of Religion, where is shown a WATCHMAN MAGAZINE exhibit.
  5. Looking from the Hall of Science to the General Exhibits group.
  6. Travel and Transport Building which "breathes," its roof rising and falling with change of temperature.
  7. Sunset on the Lagoon.



# Is Our Unemployment Problem

# PERMANENT?

**B**ECAUSE our economic system has been sick a good many times in the past and has always recovered, we have said that this present depression was only like all the rest and that we would surely recover. With a new administration at Washington and new plans, hope revived. Our psychological slogan was changed from, "Prosperity is just around the corner," to "Watch America bounce back." Confidence is a necessary factor in life; but confidence based on less than a sound foundation is a cruel illusion.

On March 4, 1933, we had an unemployed group of between 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 people with 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 dependents. City, county, and state relief organizations were taxed beyond their resources in the constant cries for relief.

With a new philosophy of government, we began to lay plans for the employment of our unemployed millions. It was hoped through the emergency legislation to have at least 6,000,000 men back to work by Labor Day, 1933. But we didn't. After counting noses, we had found jobs for only a few over 2,000,000. The NRA was not working as it had been anticipated; the Public Works program was lagging; purchasing power—the power to create a natural demand for goods and services—increased very slowly.

Another winter was approaching with the unemployment problem largely unsolved, and with conservative estimates of at least 10,000,000 still without jobs at Thanksgiving time.

As early as September 19, 1933, Henry H. Heimann, vice chairman of the Industrial Advisory Board, sounded this warning: "We cannot, we dare not, enter the winter with our present large army of unemployed."

September passed, October passed, and still the number of the army of unemployed was menacingly large. So the Civil Works Administration was hastily devised to prevent possible revolt. Four million were employed, thus materially reducing the burden on city, county, and state relief roles. Four million and their

By

L. Ervin WRIGHT

dependents were carried through another winter of the depression storm. With the curtailment of the CWA program, there has come a deluge of complaints from those who have been laid off. Mr. Burkhardt, editor of the San Francisco News, observes: "The CWA has demonstrated a very important fact: Our people ask only an opportunity to earn their own living at honest labor."

Will the administration at Washington yet devise plans that will solve the unemployment problem? Men everywhere are beginning to feel that this economic crisis is not just another crisis, but that it is *the* crisis. It appears to many that we are going to have a permanent army of unemployed of about 10,000,000. One outstanding fact that is pointed out which makes this a permanent crisis is the fact that we have overproduced the *means* of production. While we may catch up to idle machines by consuming their surpluses, we never consume these modern means of production, they stay right on, and they can produce in seven months more than we can consume in twelve—or at least more than we have money to purchase.

A modern writer who has spent more than thirty years in examining the present economic set-up presents the situation this way: "In our society the means of production are in the hands of great, privately owned corporations, and the mass of our people are dependent upon these both for the products they buy and the wages with which the buying is done. We have invented a whole complex of machinery which enables us to produce three or four times as much of every kind of goods as we need; or rather, to be precise, as the total wage fund will buy.

"The effect of this is to stop production until the surplus has been sold; for ours is a 'profit system,' and unless

goods can be sold at a profit, they are not available for use. The result of this is a condition where a large percentage of our people are out of employment. They have not the money to buy the goods, and therefore the goods must stay in the warehouses. The factories must be idle, and everyone must wait until the few who have money have used up the surplus supplies of food and clothing.

"*This condition is one which can never get any better; on the contrary, it gets worse with every new invention. Every man who finds out how to make more goods with less labor renders a certain additional number of our population superfluous.*"

Employed!



EWING GALLOWAY Photo.

How short a time it will take for our modern plants to oversupply us with automobiles, hats, shoes, clothes, and all the rest of it! Much of the gain in industry at the present time is not from normal seasonal needs, but from our buying things we needed three or four years ago and went without. Because industry can soon oversupply the demands for goods under the "profit system," and so long as we continue to keep it, we will be compelled to keep devising new schemes to keep the old machine running.

One of these schemes was the CWA work. It saved a lot of homes, if it did not also save the country. But to the four million CWA workers we gave a lot of work that we really didn't want done at all—we just made the work. Had we wanted the work itself done we would have used our machines to do the work; instead we permitted our ditch diggers and other equipment to lay idle and rust. We actually went back to the pick and shovel age, and in places work could not begin on the date planned because there were not enough shovels on the market to meet this new demand.

If the machines themselves are to be blamed for our unemployment, then the sooner we start doing away with our typewriters, adding machines, and all the rest of our man-saving machinery, from Washington to industrial San Francisco, the sooner will the unemployment puzzle be solved.

Nobody has yet seriously proposed to destroy machines—at least, not in an overt manner. However, under the NRA codes certain industries are pledged to install no new machinery unless new machinery is required to replace the worn-out machinery—and then only machinery in kind.

That is a certain kind of destruction. It tends to stop the improvement of the old machines and the development of new and better ones. Where would the world be if we had adopted such a policy in industry fifty years ago? We would still be using the old methods of producing steel—the metal so essential in our modern age—at the cost of about eighty dollars a ton, instead of producing it by the Bessemer process for less than twenty dollars a ton. Instead of transportation and construction being revolutionized, we would still be back in the horse and buggy age. I would be writing this with a pen in the place of a typewriter.

It is probably true that we could have everybody at work if we did away with

## In this Article

**L. Ervin Wright says:**

*"Men everywhere are beginning to feel that this economic crisis is not just another crisis, but that it is the crisis. It appears to many that we are going to have a permanent army of unemployed of about 10,000,000. One outstanding fact that is pointed out which makes this a permanent crisis is the fact that we have over-produced the means of production. While we may catch up to idle machines by consuming their surpluses, we never consume these modern means of production, they stay right on; and they can produce in seven months more than we can consume in twelve—or at least more than we have money to purchase."*

most of the machines. But now that we know this new age, few would care to live as people lived three or four generations ago. Few of us would care to give up our electric lights for candles, bath tubs for old wash tubs, automobiles for horses and buggies, radios for back-fence gossip, vacuum cleaners for brooms, 8-hour days, for 16-hour days, and all the rest of it.

But are we going to go backwards now? Are we going to penalize the machines for our troubles? Are we going to sit back and see Soviet Russia develop the machine age?

Before a group of Italy's most distinguished scientists Guglielmo Marconi, the famous inventor, recently defended science and "its offspring, the machine." He placed "human selfishness" as one of the basic causes of the world crisis.

"The affirmation that science and the machine are responsible for the world crisis and unemployment must be definitely rejected," asserted Marconi. "They have made it possible for man, with enormously reduced effort, still to have everything he needs for a life of comfort.

"It is not the machine or science that has provoked the ills from which we suffer.

"We have been cheated of the advantages they have brought by a defective distribution of the wealth and resources Providence has given us in abundance, and above all, by human selfishness."

Mr. Marconi might have added that our present distribution of wealth is defective because it is founded on human selfishness.

Instead of penalizing the machines for our trouble let us seek a better system of distribution in which industry is actually held to exist for human beings.

Putting people to work for mere work's sake—to make men feel that somehow they are really earning what they get—will never get us anywhere. If our ten million cannot buy the things they need, then make provision for them to produce what they consume and consume what they produce.

New measures are constantly coming from Washington and by more experimenting we may alleviate our problems. But while many are looking for governments to solve the vastly perplexing problems of this modern age there are others who are turning to another source for the permanent solution of all of life's problems. That solution is the imminent return of Jesus Christ. In foretelling the distress of nations as one of the signs of His return, Christ said: "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." Luke 21: 25-28.

## Powder Keg of Europe

*(Continued from page 6)*

Appraising the situation with mortal eye we can see nothing ahead for Austria and Central Europe but continued trouble and unrest. The only hope we can see in the situation is what is provided by a prophetic interpretation. If world peace were a human possibility, certainly it would have been accomplished fifteen years ago at the great Peace Conference. But right there, perhaps unknowingly, the seeds of a future war were sown.

For this age the great Teacher foretold political unrest where men's hearts would be "failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken." (Luke 21: 26.)

But while the Master preached a doctrine of realism it was not a doctrine of despair, for He follows on: "And then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory. And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." Luke 21: 27, 28.

This is the ultimate hope we see for Austria and for the world,—a complete redemption by the reappearance of the Son of man.



H. ARMSTRONG  
ROBERTS PHOTO

One of the joys of summer vacation

and should learn to recognize them at a safe distance.

There are places where the air is fine, the sky is clear, the scenery is glorious, and the opportunities for exercise are ideal, but mosquitoes make the nights almost unendurable. Malaria is carried by Anopheles mosquitoes, too; and, while there are not many parts of our country where this disease is still common, it is a menace that we cannot yet afford to disregard. The vacationist who does not make sure that he is choosing a mosquito-free vacation ground, or, if he cannot go to such a place, neglects to provide himself with nets and other means of keeping mosquitoes away from him, is letting himself in for trouble.

# That **SUMMER** **VACATION**

## *How to Get the Most Out of It*

**F**ACED with the multitudes of different vacation suggestions, which shall we choose? The most important consideration is that we shall get a *change* of surroundings and activities.

For many of us a suitable change means getting out where the sun and wind can get at us, and taking some exercise that will start the perspiration and harden the flabby muscles. It means getting away from crowds and city "conveniences" and living a more primitive sort of life for a while. It means seeking surroundings where the hand of God is more evident and that of man less so. It means looking for something that can take us back part way toward Eden.

But Eden had its serpent, and there is no spot on earth without something that partakes of the nature of that creature. If we are wise, we shall never forget that fact when we plan our vacations. Before we go anywhere, we should learn as much as possible about the place to which we intend to go. There is no use of exposing ourselves to unnecessary dangers and discomforts. It is with the hope that I may help you to avoid some of them that I am writing these words. I shall, however, not try your patience by discussing every phase of the subject, but mention only

a few of the more important vacation menaces to health.

One benefit most folks hope to get from their vacation is an increased exposure to the ultra-violet rays of the sun, with a resultant coat of healthy tan. To try to get this desirable effect too quickly, however, is not only painful at the time but may cause lasting injury. One should be sure to stop the exposure at the first sign of a pink color on the skin or at the beginning of a tingling sensation; and it would often be wiser not to wait that long, especially at the seashore. A better plan is to expose the skin to the sun's rays for half an hour the first day and increase the time by a quarter of an hour a day until the desired tan is developed.

Poison ivy or other poisonous plants have spoiled many an otherwise perfect vacation. Everybody who plans to vacation in a place where there are trees or bushes should find out whether any such plants grow in the vicinity,

By

Hubert O. Swartout,  
M. D.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever is a serious and often fatal disease carried by certain ticks. This disease is spreading year by year. It is no longer confined to a few areas in the northern part of the Rocky Mountain region of the United States. There are, therefore, two points you should settle about the locality you are considering for your vacation: first, it should not be tick-infested; second, there should never have been any cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever in the vicinity.

Flies can carry disease germs just as well in vacationland as they can in our own back yards. Few of the places where we go for vacations these days are remote from human dwellings. The methods of disposing of excreta are

often primitive and imperfect. The chances for flies to gain access to germ-carrying filth are likely to be legion. There are good reasons why we should keep flies away from what we eat or drink at home, but more and better ones why we should protect our provisions from these scavengers while we are on our vacations. This fact has come to be so well recognized by physicians that one of the first questions now asked of a person who is taken ill with typhoid fever is: "Were you away on a vacation about a month ago?"

It is hazardous to drink unboiled water from *any* stream, and from many springs. Other vacationists or the local inhabitants may have contaminated the surrounding ground with excreta, and rains may have washed disease-producing organisms into the streams or springs. We know that many people who are not sick at all are "carriers" of typhoid and certain other germs, which are present in their excreta in large numbers. It seems incredible that the

water from a clear and sparkling brook could be more dangerous to drink than that from a pond covered with green scum, but it is true in some cases.

The food and drink hazards just mentioned should suggest some things you might do to protect others as well as yourself. If you leave rubbish or garbage scattered about uncovered, it is sure to attract flies. You may be, though innocently and unknowingly, a disease germ "carrier." You should see to it, then, that your excreta are buried at a safe distance from springs and watercourses, unless proper toilet facilities are provided at the place where you are taking your vacation.

The germs of several kinds of food poisoning develop readily in food that has been cooked and then allowed to cool and stand for some time before being eaten. A very low temperature, such as that in a good refrigerator, will prevent such germ growth; but how many vacationists have access to such refrigerators? How often it is that their food is cooked in considerable quantities and eaten without reheating after

standing for many hours,—sometimes days! It is no wonder that bowel troubles are several times as common among people while on vacations as among the same people while at home.

Scores of other points cannot even be mentioned, but three must not be missed. Your clothes and shoes should suit the sort of vacation you take. You should avoid going into the water without at least one companion who is a good swimmer, even though you know how to swim. If you plan to do any mountain hiking or climbing, be sure your heart and lungs are in good condition and can stand the strain.

Take a vacation this summer if you can; but there is no sense in going places and doing things with the hope of making yourself more fit for life and its work but returning to your task worse off than when you left it. Give plenty of thought to the place and the program. Use care in the selection, preparation, and protection of what you eat and drink. Avoid all unnecessary hazards. And, while doing what you can to protect yourself, do not become a menace to others,—live up to the Golden Rule.

## The Doctor Replies to Health Queries

*Medical and hygienic information of interest to the general reader is given here by a practicing physician. Inquirers may address the editor.*

### DRY SKIN

*Is the use of creams and lotions harmful to the skin? Should not the natural oils of the skin be sufficient to keep the skin in a healthy condition? A. C. D.*

The natural oils of the skin should be sufficient to keep the skin in a healthy condition did not our very way of living help to rob the skin of its natural oils. We wash off much of the natural oils with soap and water. Then we go out in the wind and dry atmosphere, and more of the oils are dried out. Also we live in warm, dry houses, which tends to dry the natural oils out of the skin. Hence we can see that we need something to protect our skin, and to replace the oil of which we are constantly robbing the skin.

### VEGETABLE PROTEIN

*Why is vegetable protein preferable to animal protein? Are they not both protein and hence good food products, and necessary to nourish the body properly? J. E. L.*

Animal protein will cause auto-intoxication where vegetable protein will not. Where animal protein is

abundant, bacteria which produce intestinal auto-intoxication thrive, but they do not thrive well in vegetable protein. For that reason, when the body needs protein, it should be given vegetable protein.

### SLUGGISH LIVER

*What can I do to overcome a sluggish liver? Should I take "Caroid and Bile Salts" tablets for bilious attacks? M. E. P.*

A sluggish liver is due to an alteration in function producing a deficiency in bile. This is frequently the result of auto-intoxication, for there is an overwhelming amount of poison which must pass through the liver to be destroyed when a person is suffering from auto-intoxication. Thus, when the liver is overtaxed, it begins to be able to do less work, and finally becomes what is called sluggish. Errors in diet, such as an excess of proteins, use of tea, coffee, alcohol, condiments, and vinegar, overtax the liver. Correct these errors in diet, get plenty of exercise and fresh air, drink plenty of water, and with the aid of fomentations to the liver, your

sluggishness can be corrected. Should you have a bilious attack, such help as "Caroid and Bile Salts" tablets can give you for the emergency is good, but avoid a repeat attack by using the suggestions given. "If you want to be a good liver, be good to your liver."

### ENLARGED LIVER

*I have an enlargement of the liver, and a sore spot in the region of the liver, and I suffer with constipation. I have a blurring of my eyes. My head feels heavy most of the time and I am very nervous. What can I do for my condition? E. O. T.*

You are suffering from auto-intoxication, due to chronic constipation. You need to go on a diet made up principally of fruit and vegetables, with cereals and gruels. Leave off all meats, condiments, tea, coffee, etc. Drink freely of water and fruit juices. Use some lubricant as mineral oil for your bowels, get plenty of rest and relaxation, establish regular habits with plenty of fresh air, and you will get well.

# YOUTH LET GO

By  
**RUTH  
LEES  
OLSON**

**M**Y SEAT companion sought in me a sympathetic listener.

Her first words were, "Young people have a hard time living up to high ideals these days, don't you think? I want to tell you of the experience of two girls of my acquaintance, who came to live with their aunt, a very dear friend of mine. The girls, Jane and Mary, were bright, vivacious, good-looking, and with a spirit of friendliness that made them welcome.

"The girls enjoyed the church, and for a while took part in all the programs and social functions; but finally the aunt's attention was called to the fact that they were not attending the parties given by the young people. One evening, when I was present, she took them to task for their loss of interest, and their reply was both interesting and alarming. They hesitated at first, and I could see that they did not want to hurt their aunt's feelings; but at last Mary said, 'We do enjoy the program part of the young people's society, but we cannot attend the socials any more, for, unless you are willing to do as the crowd does, you are not welcome.'

"Well, isn't that all right?" asked the bewildered aunt.

"It may be for them, but not for us," answered Jane spiritedly. "We were not brought up to indulge in petting parties, joy rides, and all the undue familiarity that goes with such sports. Of course you do not have to mix in such things; but if you don't, you are not wanted.

"No girl likes to be pointed out as odd, queer, or a freak, Aunt Martha. We are sorry to grieve you, but we cannot, nor will we, lower our standards."

"Aunt Martha was shocked. 'Why, my dears, I would rather see you in your graves than have you lose your spiritual sense of right and wrong.'"

The little lady in gray turned to me with a depth of sorrow in her eyes. "I want you to note the answer the girls gave, 'Yes, that is all true, Aunt Martha,



*The freedom of modern youth is admirable, though possibly dangerous.*

but we pay the price of loneliness, and it is not an easy one.'

"I am sure you glory with me in their sterling worth of character, but there are other girls who will go down under the strain." As she left the car, my mind reverted to other incidents that revealed all too plainly the changing standards in the world.

Where did this looseness of morals originate, and who is responsible for the dereliction? Does the church realize a flood of immorality has broken all bounds and is engulfing the world? It is no use to close your eyes and stuff cotton in your ears and say, "Oh, our young people are all right at heart. They are just having their fling." But will that "fling" carry them over the precipice of moral destruction?

Perhaps it is the day of "flaming youth," but it is the flame that scorches and burns, leaving scars that can never be eradicated.

There is a reason for this wild desire to break all restraints, throw wisdom to the winds, and plunge into a license that promises much and yields only ruin and death. Judge Lindsey, at one time a leading authority on juvenile crime, told me in a personal interview: "The greater part of the juvenile offenders come from broken homes, or homes where love has ceased to exist and the parents live together in a spirit of toleration."

Young folks are quick to note that mother welcomes the attention of other men, or that father is prone to come in late at night or in the early morning hours. Parents must find pleasure in

all this, or they would not do it; and so "as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined."

A young man came to me and asked, "What is the harm in petting?" The trite words that "familiarity breeds contempt," meant nothing to him. The rest of his particular crowd all "petted," and he expressed it to me, "The girls expect it"; therefore they had little use for the fellow who did not indulge.

When asked if he desired to marry the girl he "petted," he shrugged his shoulders, and answered, "Sometimes I think I do, and then again I don't want her; but what has that to do with it?"

He listened thoughtfully to the answer, "Simply this: no man takes a secondhand article when he can purchase something new. Would you, in buying a present for your mother, visit a junk shop and pick out some article there and inclose it to her with your love? Now you are indignant; but what right have you to make 'junk' out of some girl's affections and then leave her for some man who really wants to marry her? Or how would you feel toward the man who 'petted' your future wife, and stole the sweetest thing a woman possesses, her virtue and her first love?"

Going back to the beginning: Where did this boy get his idea of petting, for it

did not originate with him? Checking back,—and this checking system solves a good many problems,—I found that some of it originated in the home life.

Present-day homes, in many instances, have lowered their standards, and the result is seen in the lowered ideals and morals of the young people. Broken homes are responsible for broken morals. The old-fashioned home where children found their pleasures within its four walls and in cheery comradeship with one another is almost unknown. Home means a place in which to eat and sleep, but seldom to enjoy one's self.

Of course there are many evils that have their origin away from home, sometimes at a social hour, sometimes in the association of unwisely chosen friends; for the smoking habit indulged in by our girls begins in the association with others who have developed the habit.

Is the church to blame for the prevalent condition of our young people?—Yes, next to the home; for the church has not held up for the guidance of its youth the inspired word of God. The

Bible is usually kept on the back shelf, and there is no such thing as a family altar. How many young people ever heard father or mother pray for them? How many of our youth know how to pray for themselves?

Pitiful, is it not? Yea, it is more than that. It is tragic; for when the storms of evil sweep over the world, when the winds of temptation tear the ship of life from its moorings, there is no haven of refuge in sight, no shelter from the pitiless blast. God pity the homes of America today when the Judge of all the earth shall ask: "Where is the flock that was given thee, thy beautiful flock?"

The religion of Jesus Christ must necessarily have to do with morals, and that word today is made out of India rubber. Our high school boys and girls, members of Sunday schools, organize week-end parties to visit mountain cabins, unchaperoned and alone.

Is there any disgrace attached to these parties when the Mountain Police arrest them and they are ar-

raigned in court and reprimanded by the judge?—Not a bit. They have only had a "thrill," and they boast about having a "real adventure." But the barriers once down are hard to replace.

The next generation, should time last that long; will face an unprecedented situation. In fact, the general trend indicates a condition similar to the one that existed before the Flood, when what a man saw and wanted he took, if he happened to have the force of arms; if not, there were other ways of attaining his desire. It gives us a "thrill" of horror to think of this; but it can be prevented. It is not too late to save our youth, but the change must begin in the home life, the family altar must be erected, and there must be a return to the word of God with His law as the governing power in the home.

Let me quote you what the Lord has said in Psalm 119: 9: "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to Thy word." This is the secret of saving our young people; for the word of God is no less powerful now than when He called David from the lowly walks of life to be the king of the greatest nation on earth.

## OVERCOMING HEREDITY

*Is it probable that one born of parents who lost their love and respect for each other before he was born, can ever feel for them that love which more fortunate children feel?*

Probably not; but more because of the home environment than because of heredity. Parents in this state will not make an atmosphere of balanced love; the love of either for the child is liable to be possessive, jealous, distorted, and the child suffers in consequence. But let no one brood upon this his handicap, real or imagined. Forgetting those things which are behind, with courage and cheer let him press forward to the accomplishment of life's purpose, including the experience of love. In Christ he can find a correction for all human ills. He can come to know true, unselfish love. He can make of his life, in connection with the lives of others, the complete antithesis of that to which he was born.

## FRIVOLOUS YOUNG WOMEN PREFERRED

*Why do good Christian young men usually prefer frivolous young women?*

I guess I don't know what a good Christian young man is. I had the idea that I was a good Christian young man, but I know I didn't prefer frivolous

## A Home Maker ANSWERS PARENTS' QUESTIONS

*Perplexing questions on married life, home management, and child training will be answered here by a specialist on the home and its ideals. Queries may be sent to the editor.*

young women—not very long, anyway. Of course, like all young men, I was a fool once, but not to the extent of choosing a fool for my wife. Frankly, I doubt the good Christian qualities of a young man who steadily prefers the company of frivolous little female fools. If he has a touch of insanity in his middle adolescence, he may get over it; but if he does not by the time he is twenty, and if he finally enters into a marriage alliance with such a girl,—God pity him, but he is getting what he deserves, and any good Christian girl is well rid of him.

Most men, including good men, are attracted by vivacity, sprightliness, an adventurous spirit in a woman; but

all this is quite consonant with sound sense and true virtue. Some good-intentioned girls are scared of themselves as well as of men, and put on such self-repression that they appear wooden, and they do grow wooden, when in their natural selves they are not so at all. It's a great science and a great art, how to live life; and I admit it isn't simple for every young woman or every young man to know just how to conduct themselves so as to be duly popular, which everyone likes and deserves to be. The secret, as remarked by Queen Marie of Roumania in commenting upon her own youth, is in being genuinely interested in others rather than in oneself; but this is hard for youth to learn. Social education has to be individual, to fit different endowments, temperaments, and environments. You can get much from books, but not everything. I recommend to you "Messages to Young People," "Makers of the Home"; for young men, "The Measure of a Man"; for young women, "Radiant Girlhood."

## BEFORE ENGAGEMENT

*Is it proper to hold hands before a couple is engaged?*

For a moment.

# Comet Trains of Tomorrow

From Reader's Digest of January, 1934

IT IS 9:15 o'clock Saturday morning. You are going from New York to Los Angeles on the fastest train in the world—the new “wheeled bullet”—and yet your ticket costs only \$35. You settle yourself luxuriously in this new train, with springs buried in rubber, air-conditioned throughout and heavily insulated, so that you hear hardly a sound. You scoot across the continent at an average speed of 85 m.p.h. Early Monday morning you will be in California.

These comet trains are already a reality. And what they portend is well-nigh incredible. The present cost of a ticket from New York to California on an extra-fare train is \$162.40, and the trip takes three days and three nights as against the possible, almost certain, two days and two nights in the not distant future.

Trains that could accomplish the continental trip in 50 hours are already in service. Union Pacific's new duralumin train is now flashing over 400-mile stretches of western track. Shortly the run will be extended from Chicago to Los Angeles. Burlington is soon to have ready a new train of similar design, but built of stainless steel, and delicately called the Zephyr.

The Fifty-Hour Limited will look like an earthworm by the side of the present thundering Century. The U. P. measures 202 feet from nose to tail, including engine, baggage coach, and the two passenger coaches. Yet in spite of its small measurements, the new train can take care of 76 passengers; only 125 can be accommodated in the huge bulk of the Century. Other details of the new train are as staggering in contrast. The new train is to get its remarkable speed by streamlining that reduces wind resistance and drag to a minimum. Its headlight, tail-light, whistles, bells are ingrown. The trucks are shrouded; likewise the vestibules between coaches. Folding steps are used and any obstruction which might keep the new train from making 146 feet a second has been removed. A train as light as this one could not go more than 65 miles an hour if it were built on conventional lines.

Safety and comfort are not sacrificed to demon speed. Motors are silent. Temperature is regulated by thermostatic control. Windows are closed and sealed. Indirect lighting is used. These

trains have a low center of gravity, the bottom of the coaches rising only 9½ inches above the tracks. The U. P. train measures 11 feet from the tracks to the top. Special brakes bring the train from full speed to a dead stop in 1300 feet, which is the best that brakes can do for the slow trains of today. One



JUANITA SHIRKLEY

## If You Meet This Young Lady

during the next three months wearing a little white ribbon on which appear the words, “Official Watchman Scholarship Worker,” you may know that she is our authorized representative and that she is selling *The Watchman* to earn a scholarship to a Christian College.

Miss Shirkeley is just one of many worthy students who spend their vacation in this way. The publishers make them generous concessions, and the editor bespeaks for them a liberal response from the public. The purchaser of a magazine gets full value for the price, and aids the struggling youth besides. It is a good investment.

section of the 20th Century costs \$1,067,120 compared with \$200,000 for the new U. P. train. The average steam train requires 15 tons of train and locomotive to carry a passenger. The new U. P. train weighs three-fourths of a ton to a passenger, or about a twentieth of the weight now required.

Economies of operation are even more inviting. The engine of the new U. P. train was built not by a locomotive company but by an automobile company. It is 600 h. p.—more than enough to keep the train cruising at 90 m.p.h. It will cost hardly half as much to shoot these new rockets across the country as it now costs to run our crack

trains. The U. P. train burns a distillate which costs 4 cents a gallon, and a gallon carries the train a mile and a quarter.

Busses cost 30 cents a mile or less to operate. Trains of the cheapest variety (without Pullmans) cost at least a dollar a mile. Burlington officials confidently believe their new speed wagon can be run for 55 cents a mile. Remembering that the government allows 28 cents a mile for carrying the mails, estimates show that under the new economies, the train—with a capacity of 76 passengers—could carry a bare baker's dozen and still have a pay load.

The Fifty Hour Limited, so amazing to us now, may even one day seem quaint. Already engineers are talking of the trip between New York and Los Angeles in terms of 40 hours.

## The Progress of a Century

(Continued from page 9)

are stars of the concert platform and radio.

The greatest collection of ancient and modern painting, prints, and sculpture ever seen in America is at the Art Institute, close to the Fair, as the official art show of the Exposition. Last year 1,500,000 visitors went through the great galleries, and this year the art exhibition is much more comprehensive and includes loans from abroad of old and modern master works never before seen in this country.

New small modern homes have been added to the group in the Home and Industrial Arts section. The remaining homes which were centers of attraction last year are redecorated, refurnished, and some of them remodeled. In the farm area are three new modern country homes.

Several acres are devoted to the farm exhibits. One of the features here is a steel farm house built to sell for \$2,900. This, it is promised, is the answer to the new type of rural housing, combining comfort, modernism, and atmosphere at low cost.

One of the attractions of this year's Fair, as of last year's, is the Hall of Religion, dedicated to man's social, intellectual, and spiritual development. Here various denominations indicate what is being accomplished in religion, religious education, social work, home and foreign missions, religious literature, evangelism, and in medical and philanthropic work. One of the features is the exhibit of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination, showing, by means of a large revolving globe and otherwise, their far-flung evangelistic, medical,

educational, and publishing activities. Any of the readers of this article are invited to visit this attractive display and to receive some of the informing free souvenir literature.

A book would be required to tell the story of the marvels and attractions of this Exposition: Enchanted Island, the playground where children may be left in care of trained attendants; the U. S. Government Building and its huge exhibits; the great shows of the different states; the buildings and exhibits of foreign governments; the U. S. Army and Navy camp; the Hall of Social Science, showing the progress of education and social unity; the vast anthropological and ethnological exhibits; the immense transportation show and its memorable pageant—Wings of a Century; the continuous miracle show in the science theater in Science Court; the nightly lighting of the flaming Arcturus Beacon by a ray from the star; and the vast kaleidoscope of the parade of nations of all the world. It all is too marvelous to tell in one short article—it would take a whole set of books and a gallery of pictures.

But what is the significance of this incomprehensible collection of recent discoveries and inventions? Never before in the experience of the race was it possible to have such a spectacle. Chicago itself, today a city of some three and one-half millions of people, second in the United States, and sixth in the world (the World Book Encyclopedia says fourth), was started on the road to corporate existence only one hundred years ago, almost within the memory of men now living. A picture of Chicago in 1832 shows two houses, a canoe on a stream, and a group of Indians. When incorporated in 1833 the town had a population of 550; its tax levy totalled \$48.90, and the first city water works, constructed in 1834, consisted of a well that cost \$95.00. In 1850, the world's greatest railroad center of today was connected with other towns by means of a stage coach route to Galena.

The majority of great inventions have been developed since Chicago was incorporated one hundred years ago. The list is staggering: in America: the phosphorus friction match by Phillips in 1836; the harvester by McCormick, 1831; vulcanized rubber, Goodyear, 1839; sewing machine, Howe, 1846; rotary printing press, Hoe, 1846; hydraulic turbine, Francis, 1849; electric locomotive, Vail, 1851; steel, Kelly, 1857; motion picture machine, Sellers, 1861; railway block signals, Hall, 1867;

typewriter, Sholes, 1867; telephone, Bell, 1876; talking machine, Edison, 1877; incandescent lamp, Edison, 1878; gasoline motor, Selden, 1879; recording adding machine, Burroughs, 1888; motion picture machine, Edison, 1893; radio, 1902; motor-driven aeroplane, Wright, 1903; radio vacuum tubes, de Forest, 1907; television, Baird, 1926. A complete list of major inventions from all nations would include several score more.

The Bible predicted just such a renaissance of learning. Until the nineteenth century the world had made but little change or progress in its ways of life. Men were living and doing in the early part of the nineteenth century about the same as they had done one, two, three, or four thousand years before. Daniel, who lived more than 500 years before Christ, looking down the corridor of time with prophetic eye, wrote: "But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Daniel 12: 4.

Joel stated about two hundred years before Daniel's time: "And I will show wonders in the heavens and in the earth, blood, and fire, and pillars of smoke. The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and the terrible day of the Lord come. . . . And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out My Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions." Joel 2: 30, 31, 28.

This prophecy was alluded to by Peter in his memorable sermon on the day of Pentecost, and was said to find fulfillment "in the last days." (Acts 2: 17.)

Our Saviour himself predicted as His earthly ministry neared its close that "this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matthew 24: 14. Pursuant to this knowledge, as He left His disciples and began His journey back to heaven, He enjoined: "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen." Matthew 28: 19, 20.

Here then in these few verses, not to mention scores of others that might be cited, we have the real explanation of why Chicago can have such a wonderful Century of Progress Exposition—why

so many time-saving, space-annihilating, labor-sparing inventions have appeared. We are in "the time of the end" just before the return of our Lord and Saviour. The saving gospel of Christ is to be carried to all nations, "for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." Acts 4: 12. In order greatly to facilitate and quickly to accomplish that work of preparing a people to meet their God, His enlightening and ennobling Spirit has been given to mankind. Thus "your old men shall dream dreams," and "your young men shall see visions."

This is indeed a marvelous age. It is a transcendent privilege to live in such a time. But life is purposeful, and there is significance to our being allowed to live in this particular time. May we each accept the challenge that this era brings to us, and rise to face our privileges and responsibilities manfully and with the aid of the promised Spirit of God.

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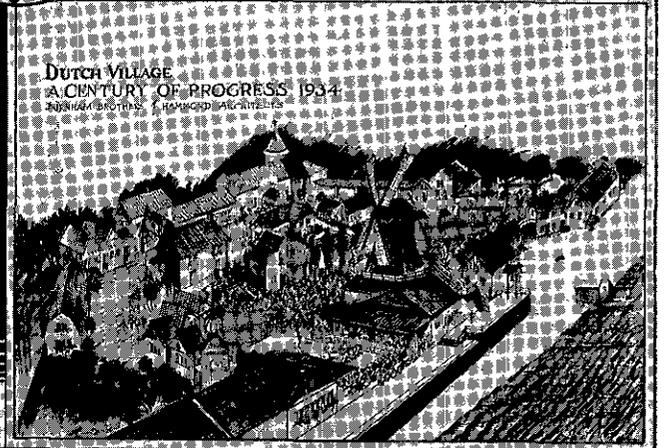
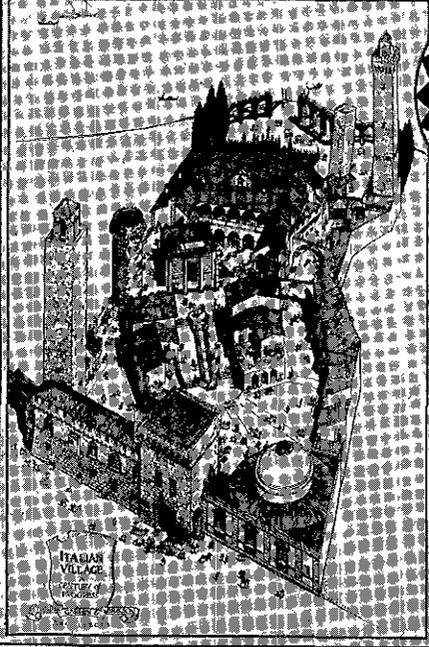
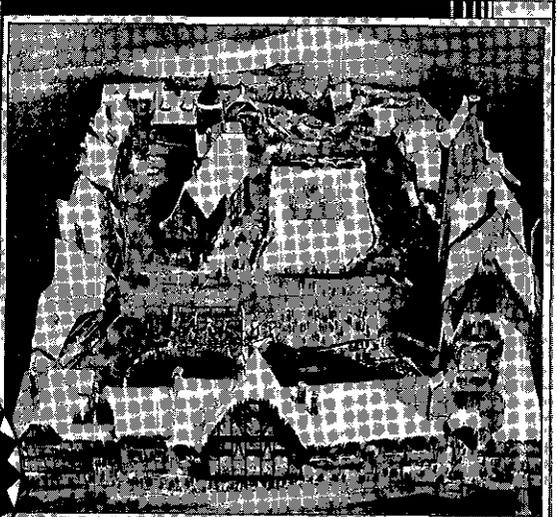
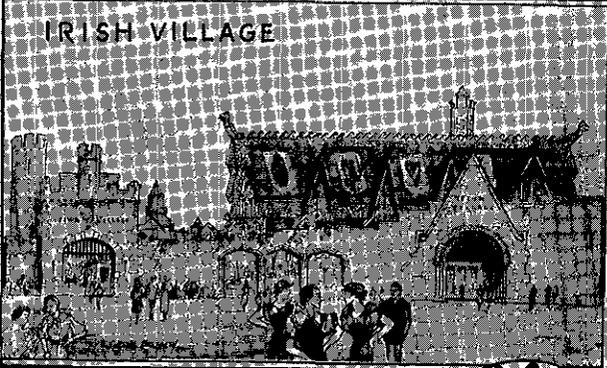
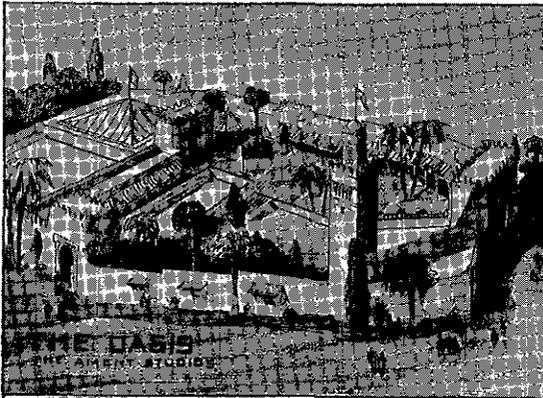
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# NEWS PICTURES



The "village" exhibits of the Century of Progress exhibition of 1933 so captivated the millions of visitors that this year these reproductions of real life in many foreign lands have been greatly increased in number. It is next in value to a trip abroad to make the round of them. Pictured above are several of these remarkably successful efforts to show America how the other fifteen sixteenths live.