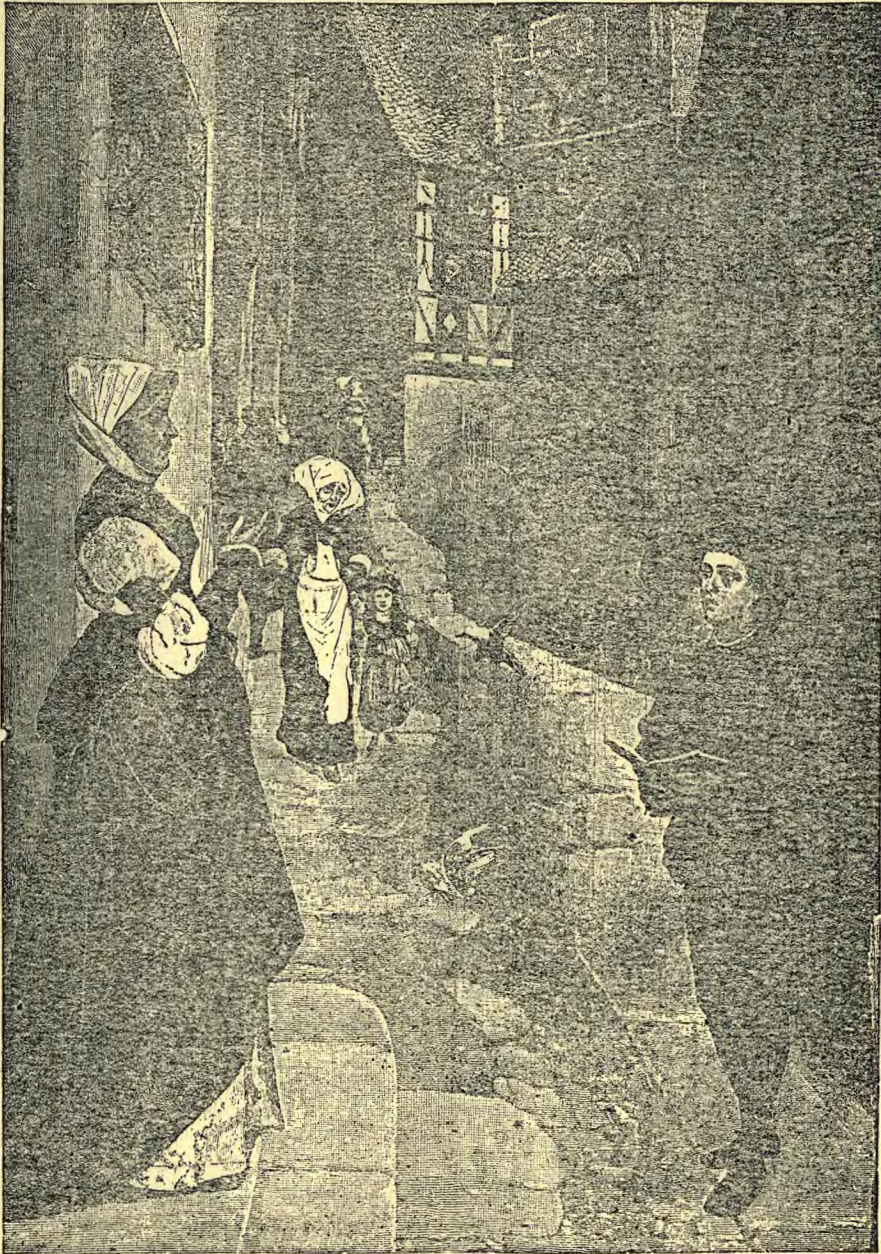


MAY, 1909.

WAR PREPARATIONS AND THEIR MEANING.

THE CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN



Luther Singing in the Streets of Eisenach

Present Day Conditions Foretold

Such are the books described below. They are the outgrowth of years of faithful study on the prophecies of God's Word and they minutely describe the conditions of the world and

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Watchman Publishing Association

CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE, PANAMA.

The Caribbean WATCHMAN

Vol. 7

Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama, May, 1909.

No. 3.

The OUTLOOK

The Balkan Crisis Averted

The war cloud that has for the last six months hung low over the Balkan peninsula has again raised without a conflict, much to the temporary relief of the world. How long this situation will exist is a question which it would be impossible to settle without prophetic vision. That it cannot last for many years, perhaps not for many months, is apparent from the way in which the trouble was settled. Servia, who all along has threatened Austria with War has made a formal submission to that power, and agrees to declare that her rights have not been violated in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, that she will maintain peaceful relations with Austria-Hungary, that she will return her military forces to their normal condition before the present crisis and agrees to the annulling of section 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. The reason for this change of front is now apparent and we quote from an exchange the situation as it has transpired during the month.

"Servia was depending upon Russia to assist her in case of war; but it was known that Germany was supporting Austro-Hungary. The crisis was reached when Germany peremptorily demanded that Russia withdraw her encouragement from Servia and acknowledge Austria's annexation of the two provinces. This must be done within twenty-four hours, or Germany would invade Russia. The Russian minister, Iswoisky, asked for time to consult with the other powers; but this was refused, and he was given to understand that a large force was already mobilized on the Polish frontier. The minister called an emergency council, and it was agreed to yield to Germany's demands. The bringing to light of this demand has greatly stirred England, and a movement is now on foot to hasten the construction of battle-ships that she may be prepared against the time when Germany makes some such demand of her."

It will be readily seen by the reader that although the present crisis is apparently past there is every indication that the process by which it has been brought about will be but added incentive to these nations to prepare to meet like conditions with retaliatory force in the future. The fire smoulders. The time is not yet that God is ready for it to break forth. But we may know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdoms of men and at the time that he sees best the conflict will be on and the long looked for and predicted conflagration will take place.

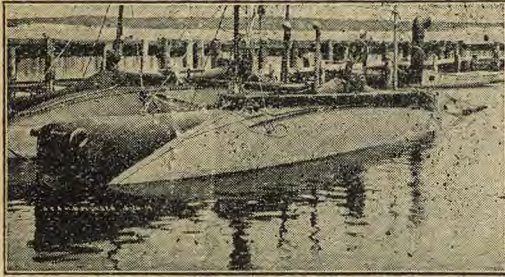
Panama Canal—Digging and Construction

As many of our readers have friends who are connected with the work in the Canal Zone and they are doubtless much interested in the progress of the work that is being prosecuted there we take the following from a recent number of the *American Review of Reviews*, believing that the data given will be of interest.

Of the work remaining to be done, the principal items are the completion of the cut through the divide and the erection of the locks. These will consume about the same length of time and may be depended upon to be finished in less than six years from the present. The latter task calls for an aggregate construction exceeding 5,000,000 cubic yards of concrete. This will be laid at the rate of 5000 cubic yards a day, involving a daily consumption of 8000 tons of material. The site of the channel through Gatun Lake lies almost entirely at an elevation of forty feet, or lower, so that no appreciable amount of excavation is required to establish it. The Culebra Cut must be brought down to elevation 40, which will place the bottom of the canal forty-five feet below the summit level. In order to fill this requirement, 8,000,000 cubic yards, of which about 5,000,000 are in earth and the remainder in rock, must be removed. At the present rate of excavation this

represents fifty-five months' work, but as the bottom of the cunette is approached progress will necessarily be retarded by the inability to apply as many shovels to the prism as are now employed. Considering all the conditions and allowing for slides and other impediments, the engineers are confident of reaching the required level before the end of 1914. It is impossible to convey a definite idea of the present elevation, because the excavation is being made on a double slope, the apex of which is at about elevation 90, while the ends are at the ultimate depth.

In respect to physical magnitude, the transportation of spoil is the greatest feature of the work. Every shovelful of material taken out of the prism has to be carried on an average ten miles and deposited in an out of the way place. In this task 300 miles of construction track and thousands of flat cars are employed. From 700 to 800 dirt trains, each composed of twenty-three cars, are kept constantly moving during the hours of daylight. The amount of spoil transposed during the past twelve months aggregated the enormous total of 280,000,000 tons.



Submarine Torpedo Boat, Plunger

Conditions in the Zone and Panama

It may be that many of our readers are questioning the conditions which exist in the Zone and the treatment accorded to all classes.

We desire to say first of all for the good of the readers of the *Watchman* that we do not advise any to seek this place as a means of livelihood. The social conditions are not the best. There are gathered from all parts of the world many of the drifting element who are undesirables in any country. The living conditions are of the most crowded kind. Morals are on the whole at a low ebb, especially outside the Zone in the cities of Panama and Colon. Here the unemployed gather, the loteries reign supreme, the drink shops with all their potent evil are on every hand.

Regarding the Zone and the administration of justice we are of the opinion that it is as justly administered by the officers of the Law in the Canal Zone as in any part

of the West Indies. In a number of instances the surrounding circumstances have led us to believe that there is much truer estimate of the value of men as men than in some other parts where conditions are supposed to be better. Outside the Zone in the Republic of Panama conditions are not quite up to the mark, owing to a large extent to the different language used. Even here, however conditions are rapidly improving.

The great danger here is along the moral lines and we would advise any person who loves all that is best in this life to think twice before he or she decides to make the Canal Zone, and especially Colon or Panama their home.

Wise Words by Booker T. Washington

In an address before the Republican Club of New York City on the anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, February 12, Booker T. Washington spoke on Lincoln and the Negro. Much of the address is excellent and of it we desire to pass on a few words to our many readers who will be interested. Among other things he says.

"In any country, regardless of what its laws say, wherever people act upon the idea that the disadvantage of one man is the good of another, there slavery exists. Wherever in any country the whole people feel that the happiness of all is dependent upon the happiness of the weakest, there freedom exist."

"In abolishing slavery, Lincoln proclaimed the principle that, even in the case of the humblest and weakest of mankind, the welfare of each is still the good of all."

"In the final test, the success of our race will be in proportion to the service that it renders to the world. In the long run the badge of service is the badge of sovereignty."

No truer words could be spoken by any man of any race as to conditions that make for true liberty. Nor could there be any more excellent estimate of the true service of any people to the race as a whole. As a race of people or a nation works for the uplift of the whole human family, so will its history be written, either as the history of the highest civilization or the lowest degradation. Let every man seek to follow the example of His divine Master and the truest and the noblest will appear in him, to be writ in history for the good of themselves and their people. The service of today will be the sovereignty of to-morrow. That people which is truest to its Master's life now will reap the reward of the higher service as their just reward.

NEWS NOTES

Wireless Telephony

"According to daily press reports, wireless telephony has not proved an unqualified success the battle-ships. It has been impossible to send messages except over short distances, and then only when the wireless telegraph was not in operation."

Count Tolstoy's Works Banned

A despatch from Japan states that the Japanese government has issued a decree forbidding the importation of any of Count Leo Tolstoy's works, and ordering that all of these works now in Japan be seized and confiscated. The reason for this decree is said to be that Tolstoy's works are of a character "to demoralize youth." It is doubtless Tolstoy's teachings against war to which the Japanese government takes exception. It is his teaching upon this point that has made his works so objectionable in his home land, Russia."

Antarctic Expedition

Lieutenant Ernest Shackleton of the British Navy made the record of farthest south when he planted the British flag within 111 miles of the South Pole during his recent expedition to the Antarctic. He located the Southern magnetic pole Lat. 27 degrees 23 minutes and Long. 154 degrees East.

Ex-President Roosevelt

Ex-President Roosevelt sailed on the S.S. Hamburg from New York on March 23 on his long planned and already world-famous African Hunt. He was warmly welcomed during the journey at the ports of call, among which were Gibraltar and Naples. At Naples he was cheered all along the route from the wharf to his hotel. He was also entertained by Duke and Duchesse of Aosta and while awaiting the steamer which was to convey him to Africa received a message from Emperor Wilhelm of Germany with a pressing invitation to visit Berlin on his return from the hunt. This Mr. Roosevelt promised to do.

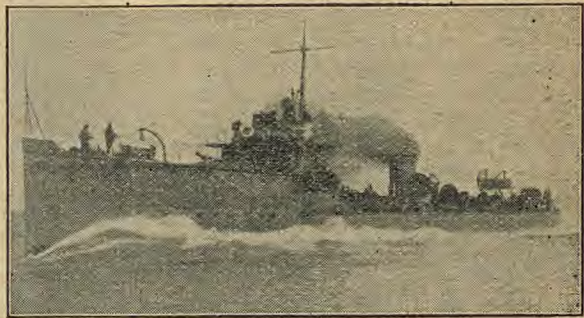
Kidnapping

So many kidnappings are taking place from time to time in America that several States have laws before their legislatures placing this crime upon the lists for capital punishment. One of the most notorious of recent kidnappings was that of Willie Whittle of Cleveland, Ohio. Although the kidnappers obtained \$10,000 as a ransom from his parents they were afterward caught with the money on them.

Is Democracy a Failure?

The question is being raised in more than one quarter. Is democracy a failure? Men are seeing that, however perfect a political system may be constructed, its value must be determined by the character of the men who compose it. No safeguards can exclude a corrupt and selfish human nature. The experiment of democracy has been tried more or less thoroughly in many lands, and has failed to bring the golden age which men hoped for. One writer, Mr. Graham Wallas, says in a recent book: "The democratic movement which

produced the constitutions under which most civilized nations now live was inspired by a purely intellectual conception of human nature which is every year becoming more unreal to us," and Dr. Barry remarks on this statement: "If there is one thing which man certainly is not, and never has been, it is the benevolent reasoning machine that the French atheist worshipped in his debating club. On this head church and science agree. Mankind have lapsed from their ideal, or never attained it. 'The purely intellectual conception of human nature' is frightfully unreal. But on this quicksand democratic institutions have been set up everywhere." Probably many people will revolt against democracy as a disappointing illusion, and will go to the other extreme, only to be disappointed once more. All the devices of human wisdom and statecraft for the extirpation of the evils of society will fail. There is only one remedy that goes to the root of the matter, and that is the power of God unto salvation, the Gospel, Socialism and other movements may promise a cure, but there is no cure for the disease that has come upon the human race except as the Great Physician is allowed to exercise His healing skill. The world in its wisdom has always scorned



The Sea-going Torpedo Boat "Eden."

One of thirty-four sister vessels launched for the British Government between the years 1903 and 1905.

His remedy, but it is still groping in darkness for relief from its many troubles.

Sugar Fine Paid

On April 7 the American Sugar Refining Company paid to the United States collector of customs at New York the sum of \$71,806 dollars as a result of the lawsuit brought against the company for alleged fraudulent weighing of the sugar at the piers. There is still about 300,000 dollars due to satisfy the judgment.

Messina, Sicily

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy visited Messina on April 7, and reports the conditions there as being worse than immediately after the earthquake. Nothing is being done to clear away the ruins, and only the sea front is available for traffic, nor are there any sanitary arrangements whatever.



EDITORIAL



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The War Spirit and Peace

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article portraying the conditions which exist among the nations of the earth in their preparation for the conflicts of the future. The vast increase in national armaments, the great advancement in naval architecture, the improvement in weapons has advanced to such a stage that the world is fast becoming one great arsenal. How long this can proceed and the world remain at peace is a question which is daily confronting the wisest statesmen of the world and which they are powerless to answer. Yet the work goes forward. What does it all mean, war or peace?

Some eminent men, lovers of peace, say that the larger the armament the less the danger owing to the fear of the awful consequences. Yet this fear did not hold back the whirlwind of destruction in the Russo-Japanese struggle. Men quote with seeming accuracy Isa. 2:3 which says, "And many people shall go and say. . . . They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation neither shall they learn war any more." Such are the words of men but how opposite the prediction of God himself concerning the latter days, for He says, "Proclaim ye this among the Gentiles, Prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near; let them come up; beat your plowshares into swords and your pruning hooks into spears: let the weak say, I am strong." Joel 3:9, 10. Read also verses 11-14. This view of the national life of the last days gives an altogether contrary view than the peace proclaimers would have us believe.

Nor does the Lord leave the people of this age with only the one message in witness of these things. We read also in Revelation 11:18, 19 this picture of the last days scenes. "And the nations were angry, and Thy wrath is come, and the

time of the dead, that they should be judged, and that thou shouldest give reward unto thy servants the prophets, and to the saints, and to them that fear Thy name, small and great." And again in Jeremiah we read the word picture of the final world conflicts as given to that prophet: "My bowels, my bowels! I am pained at my very heart; my heart maketh a noise in me; I cannot hold my peace, because thou hast heard O my soul, the sound of the trumpet, the alarm of war." Jeremiah 4:19, 20. Jeremiah, soul-stirred, and burdened, beheld the bloody conflicts through the prophetic vision and thus breaks forth in agonizing cries. Truly no scenes of peace are these but of stress, conflict and strife.

Our Saviour said while with us in Judea of old, "Ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation." The sacred word describes the final history of this sin cursed world as one of commotion and trouble.

That we may see clearly what lies in store for the nations which are preparing for the wars of the future we quote just one text further. It is found in Revelation the sixteen Chapter and tells us of the work which the spirits of evil are doing toward the bringing about of the final great conflict. We read, "And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared. And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast and out of the mouth of the false prophet. For they are the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of the great day of God Almighty. . . . And he gathered them together in a place called in the Hebrew tongue, Armageddon." Rev. 16:12-14, 16.

The war spirit of to-day is the spirit of Anti-Christ. It comes from beneath, not from above. It is leading men and women to forget the divine Lord of Peace who brought peace to the world with his birth, and is preparing them for the closing scenes of earth's history and the last great battle. Peace is afar off to-day. The lowering clouds of war hover over a weary, yet driving world. The struggle for supremacy

is on which precedes and almost ushers in the Kingdom of our Lord and his Christ whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom. The end of the nations of this world will be the beginning of a new nation into which alone the righteous shall enter. Rev. 21 : 7, 8.

Martin Luther

The illustration on our front cover for this month portrays a scene in the life of this celebrated leader of the great reformatory movement of the 16th century. He was the son of poor parents, peasants of Saxony. Unable to give him all he needed to make possible a thorough education, he was compelled, as was the custom with poor students in those days, to sing upon the streets, in order to obtain the necessary food to sustain life while pursuing his studies. While singing for food on the occasion illustrated he was called within by a good woman of Eisenach, Ursula Cotta. She and her husband from that time forward cared for Luther while he remained in school.

Luther became a monk. Long years he spent in the solitary halls of the monastery, seeking vainly for that peace and rest of soul which every human being longs to possess. But the silent walls brought no comfort. He found therein chained to the walls a volume which he studied day by day. It was the Bible. He learned many beautiful lessons from its pages but it was after several years of fruitless endeavour to obtain peace through affliction and long penance that he discovered that eternal truth of which the Bible is so full, that faith in Christ, and his righteousness as revealed by the Bible, are the only requisites for forgiveness of sin. He then found peace in God, trusting Him for pardon, not because of anything that he (Luther) had done but because of God's great mercy and forgiving love which welcomes the wanderer home.

Luther in preaching the truth in his day fearlessly and openly brought about the first permanent work of the great reformation. His life stands as a splendid example of the way in which God raises from humble parentage those who will become the instruments in this world of doing his work for raising to life, fallen humanity,

Morsels

10. If you do not *brother* him he may *bother* you. You may make him *friend* or *fiend*. The *r* you rob him may spell your *ruin*. That *r* shall make Father *farther* to you ; for God shall be as far from you as you have been to your brother: "If a man say, I love God and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen."! Jno. 4 : 20

If you give him *stone* for *corn*, brick for bread, you may turn him host to *hostile*. His *appeal* unheeded may return without the *e* to your *appal*. What you snub as trash may *thrash* you. *Contempt* may change to *Contemplation*. The "Jawbone of an ass" has slain heaps upon heaps of proud Philistines, as the smooth pebble sped by the sheep-boy has fooled, fouled, and felled many a giant boaster from Gath.

Be *kind* to thy *kindred* lest thou *dread* thy *kind*. More nations than one can build *Dreadnoughts* Propriate Acts 17 : 26-31 and Prosper. The nations need more *land* friendship than airships.

11. Be what you are. An honest penny is more and better than a counterfeit dollar. A hypocrite and pretender is a contemptible fraud.

12. So-called 'Science' would be wiser at times, if it spelt *silence*; for some men trample where angels will not tramp. They *pound* at what angels *ponder*. Professing to see better in *Geology* than in *Genesis*; in their own *Thesis* than in God's *Thus Saith*, professing themselves wise they became fools (Rom 1 : 22), and with heels upturned to Maker, they land on their heads, Foolosophers rather than Philosophers.

"Surely your turning of thing upside down shall be esteemed as potter's clay: for shall the work say of him that made it. He made me not? Or shall the thing framed say of him that framed it; He had no understanding?" Isa 29 : 16.

13 "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety" (Prov 11 : 14); but he who thinks himself the multitude, or the safety value thereof, and does all the talking—"in the multitude of words there shall not lack sin" (Prov 10 : 19); nor will the danger be only *fulsome* but *foolish* as well.

G.

(To be concluded)



The Spirit of War Among the Nations



DURING the past year the subject of war has been one of the most discussed topics before the world. Conditions that we may not fully understand seemed to make it advisable for the United States government to send its big battle-ship fleet on a tour of the world.

These conditions also caused the President to urge most strongly that four of the monster 20,000-ton battle-ships be authorized at the session of Congress that has but recently adjourned. In his message urging the building of the ships, he said:

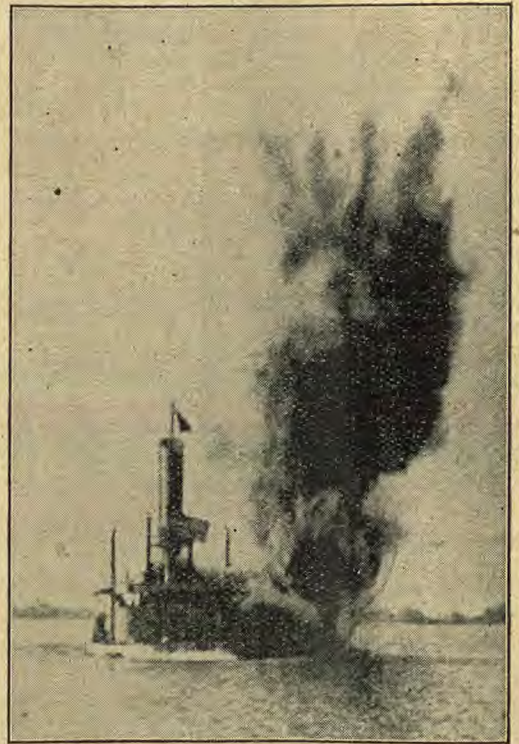
"It is idle to assume, and from the standpoint of national interest and honor it is mischievous folly for any statesman to assume, that this world has yet reached the stage, or has come within measurable distance of the stage, when a proud nation, jealous of its honor and conscious of its great mission in the world, can be content to rely for peace upon the forbearance of other powers. It would be equally foolish to rely upon each of them possessing at all times and under all circumstances and provocations an altruistic regard for the rights of others. Those who hold this view are blind indeed to all that has gone on before their eyes in the world at large. They are blind to what has happened in China, in Turkey, in the Spanish possessions, in Central and South Africa, during the last dozen years. . . . Events still fresh in the mind of every thinking man show that neither arbitration nor any other device can as yet be invoked to prevent the gravest and most terrible wrong-doing to peoples who are either few in numbers or who, if numerous, have lost the first and most important of national virtues...the capacity for self-defence. . . . The United States can hope for a permanent career of peace on only one condition, and that is, on condition of building and maintaining a first-class navy."

Mass meetings have been held to create sentiment in favor of peace; peace congresses composed of representatives from all the nations of the world, have been held for the same purpose, but in the face of every opposition the nations keep on arming for some great conflict that is rising like a specter before them.

Spirit of the Last Hague Congress

The last Hague Congress labored to get the nations to agree to limit their armaments, but the answer to its labors is the most intense increase of armaments among

the nations that has ever appeared in the history of the world. In fact this last Hague Congress has been denominated a war rather than a peace congress. It is said to have devoted more time to reconstructing the rules of war than it did to devising ways by which the nations could be kept at peace. During the congress the *Independence Belge* said editorially:



Torpedoing the Monitor Florida

One of the costly experiments conducted by the United States Government to ascertain the defensive power of these ships and of the torpedo as a weapon in warfare.

"People are from day to day giving up the hope of seeing the conference reach practical results. . . . To tell the truth, the conference has been called together with the avowed intention of more strictly regulating war."

The *Peace Conference Messenger*, published at The Hague during the congress, said:

"There are three committees exclusively devoted to war, and half of the committee entrusted with

the question of arbitration is busy with organizing the court of appeal on seizures, which will operate in times of war."

Baroness von Suttner is a prominent figure among those who are working to secure peace among the nations, and during the conference she gave an address at The Hague in which she said:

"War has made its home at this conference. War has been announced before the world as unavoidable. To war, nine tenths of its labors are being devoted, while one-tenth is devoted to peace, taking care at the same time to leave the doors open for war to rush in. . . . The conference has legislated as to how the future war is to be conducted."

The foregoing observations were made concerning the conference by persons who were on the ground and in a position to know. That their observations were correct, and that the nations are rushing in the direction of a world-wide war and not a universal peace, a few facts will serve to make clear.

Growth of War Appropriations for the Last Ten Years

During the last ten years, eight of the leading military nations of the world have increased their army expenses as follows:

Italy	.....	from \$ 46,800,000	to \$ 57,200,000
Austria	.....	73,400,000	94,400,000
Great Britain	..	90,600,000	148,800,000
France	.....	129,000,000	144,400,000
Russia	.....	151,200,000	209,400,000
Germany	.....	159,800,000	215,200,000
Japan	.....	32,800,000	56,800,000
United States	..	42,800,000	91,200,000

Totals \$726,400,000 \$1,017,400,000
 Increase in ten years of the annual army expense, \$291,000,000.

The same nations have also made the following increase in their annual naval expenditure:

Italy	.....	from \$ 19,800,000	to \$ 27,800,000
Austria	.....	5,600,000	6,400,000
Great Britain	.....	109,000,000	167,800,000
France	.....	51,000,000	62,400,000
Russia	.....	31,800,000	47,800,000
Germany	.....	21,800,000	66,600,000
Japan	.....	27,800,000	41,200,000
United States	.....	30,800,000	107,200,000

Totals \$297,600,000 \$527,200,000

The increase for the ten years of the annual naval expenses of these eight nations is 229,600,000, dols. and this added to the increase of the annual expenses of the armies makes over half a billion dollars a year that is being expended now over what was being spent ten years ago.

Doubling the Size of the Battle-Ship

The first-class battle-ship of ten years ago had a displacement of about 11,500 tons and carried only four of the big thirteen-inch guns. In the next five years the displacement of the battle-ship was increased to 16,000 tons, while the guns remained about the same. Then followed the Russo-Japanese War, and the English government being an ally of Japan was allowed to have some of her best naval experts aboard the Japanese ships during their engagements. The result of these observations was that England launched the "Dreadnaught" in 1906, with a displacement of 17,900 tons, and she is armed with ten 12-inch guns, so arranged in turrets that she can throw all of them at once to either broadside.

It took from three to four years to build one of the smaller battle-ships of ten years ago, but the great "Dreadnaught" was completed in one year from the time her keel was laid.

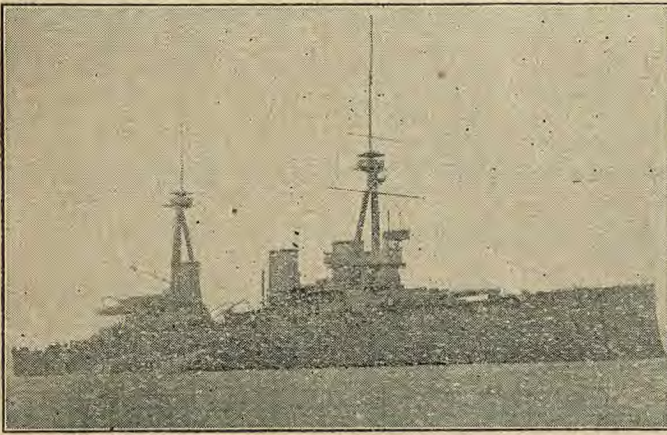
Outdoing the "Dreadnaught"

It will be observed that the "Dreadnaught" is of 17,900 tons displacement, and she is what is called an "all-big-gun ship." As soon as she was put in commission, she revolutionized naval construction. All the other leading military and naval powers began at once to discuss plans for battle-ships of the "Dreadnaught" type. England was so well pleased with the "Dreadnaught" after she had her trial that she immediately authorized the construction of six more of this class, only she increased the size of a part of them to 18,600 tons displacement and of the rest to 19,500 tons. She made this increase in size in order to keep at the head of the procession. But the United States comes forward with "our answer to the 'Dreadnaught'" and begins the construction of two battle-ships of the same all-big-gun" type, and gives them a displacement of 20,000 tons, and at the last session of Congress authorized still two more of the same big fighting ships. And France, to show that she will not be left behind in the procession, has authorized the construction of six 21,000-ton "Dreadnaughts," and Japan is also building some of the same size. Interesting figures of what the other nations are doing in the way of building these large fighting-machines will be found under the illustration of the "Dreadnaught" presented in these pages.

Naval architects who are in the lead in this increasing of the size of the battle-ships are now seriously considering the designing of 30,000-ton war-ships. There is no knowing where the furious craze will end.

Less than Ten Years Makes a Battle-Ship Obsolete

The battle-ship of ten years ago cost a little less than \$5,000,000 all complete. One of these big vessels of to-day cost over \$10,000,000, and it takes a million dollars a year to meet the expenses of repair, fuel, pay of men, etc. The best battle-ships of ten years ago are now practically useless, and the best of five years ago are altogether



The British Cruiser "Indomitable."

This is called the "Dreadnaught" cruiser, and also the "mystery ship." Her length is 560 feet; displacement, 17,250 tons; speed, 25 knots; side armor, 7 inches; armament, eight 12-inch and sixteen 4-inch guns. Larger than any war-ship that is now completed, except the "Dreadnaught" herself. She is the first cruiser to adopt the all-big-gun armament; and the speediest of all of the big sea-going war-ships, with the exception of the scout cruiser "Chester" of the U. S. navy.

out of date and would soon be knocked to pieces by the "Dreadnaughts" that are now building. Even the "Dreadnaught" herself that was such a revolutionizer two years ago is already falling far behind in the procession. It is easy for the reader to see where these things are leading. The United States is now expending sixty-seven and one-half per cent of its revenues in the pensioning of soldiers of past wars, together with the building up and maintaining of its present army and navy, and has a deficit in the treasury because of these vast war appropriations. Other nations are spending on war even more lavishly; and increased taxation to support it is inevitable.

The increase of the size of the battle-ship is not any more remarkable than the

increased efficiency of the armor-plate that protects her from the fire of the enemy, or of her increased speed, or of the increased efficiency of her guns.

Armor-plate—Speed

The armor-plate on the ship of ten years ago was of the harveyized steel and was from 16½ to 18 inches thick. The Krupp armor is used to-day, and a thickness of 11 inches is all that is required to afford a better protection than the heavier armor of a decade since.

The speed of the battle-ship of ten years ago was 16 to 17 knots an hour. The "Dreadnaught" has a speed of 21 knots.

Guns—Marksmanship

The big 12-inch gun of ten years ago had a muzzle velocity of about 2,000 feet per second, and one of them could be loaded and fired on an average of about once in five minutes. Smokeless powder has come into general use since, and because of the improvements that have been made in it, the up-to-date 12-inch gun of to-day has a muzzle velocity of 2,900 feet per second and can be fired twice a minute.

Ten years ago, in the battle of Santiago between the American and the Spanish navies, the Americans showed a score of only four per cent of hits, and the fighting was done at close range. To-day it is not

uncommon for a gunner's crew to score seventy-five per cent of hits at long range, and some crews have a full hundred per cent of hits.

Summarizing the Facts

Then let it be observed that the last ten years have doubled the size of the battle-ship; they build her in one fourth the time; her speed has been increased by one fourth; her armor-plate is only about two thirds as thick, and yet it has greater powers of resistance; her big guns have almost one third greater power and are fired ten times as fast; and her gunners are from twenty to twenty-five times more accurate while shooting at long range as compared with the shorter range of ten years ago. And as

already presented, it takes \$229,600,000 more a year to pay for all this naval achievement than it took ten years ago.

The Army Keeps Pace with the Navy

The foregoing facts apply principally to developments in naval lines. In the military field of the army the science of destruction has kept step with the navies of the world. It passes without saying that the guns for forts and field artillery have had the same increase of power, range, and rapidity and accuracy of fire that is noted in the navy. And only recently Mr. Maxim, son of one of the older inventors of that name, has given to the infantry a "noiseless and smokeless rifle." His idea came from the muffler on the gas engine that is used in automobiles, and he proceeded at once to make a muffler for the rifle. In a recent test in a large room in a building in New York City, the inventor fired his gun with a number of persons present, and all the noise that was heard was a slight click. A

bystander asked why his gun did not go off. The reply was, If you will examine that target you will see that it did go off. No doubt this same principle will be applied in time to the larger guns, and just think of what it means for men to be able to lie in ambush and shoot down their fellows with neither smoke nor noise to attract attention or to indicate the place from which the deadly missiles are coming.

The Military Airship

The air-ship is being studied, developed, and improved, by men in all parts of the world, and the principle use that they expect to make of it is for war purposes. Men are talking of fleets of air-ships that are to fight in the air the same as the battle-ships fight on the seas; and by carrying high explosives and dropping them, it is planned that they will do the most deadly and destructive execution. If the sober facts in regard to the battle-ship and gun of to-day had been told to the men of fifty years ago as a possibility of the future, they would have set you down as a dreamer. And when we think of what has actually been accomplished already with the air-ship, who will predict what its future may be?

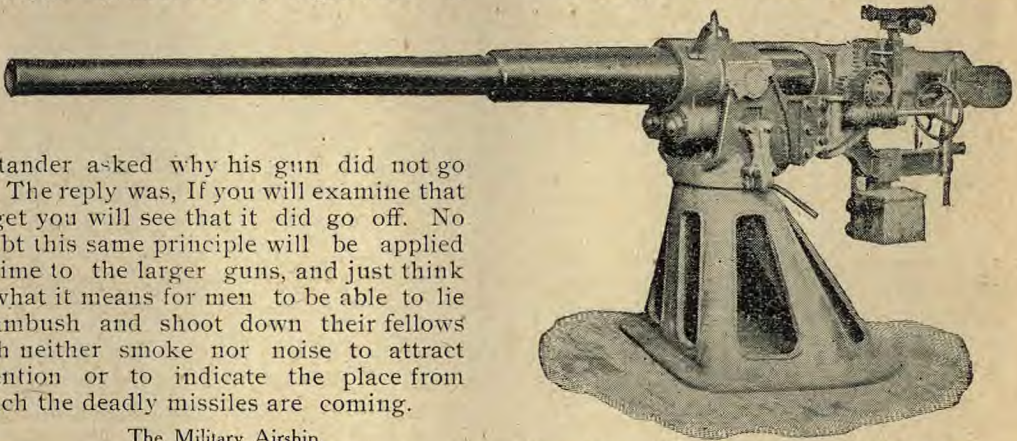
The Armed and Armored Automobile—Automobile Torpedo

The automobile has been armored and equipped with the smaller of the long-range, rapid-fire, and machine guns, and the leading military nations are building and equipping large numbers of them. They are provided with very powerful engines so that they may be driven at a high rate of speed.

For coast defense and also for use by the navy, the torpedo has undergone a complete revolution within the last two or three years. As late as 1905 a distinguished admiral of the British navy, writing of the use of the torpedo in the war between Japan and Russia, said :

"It is not too much to say that experience of the late campaign, confirming as it does the arguments of students of tactics in these days of long-range guns, justifies a demand that torpedoes should be withdrawn from the armament of cruisers and battle-ships."

Accordingly there was a year or two



Naval Rapid-fire Gun as mounted on Deck.

that no torpedo tubes were provided for the battle-ships, but Mr. Hudson Maxim comes forward with his "automobile torpedo" and now they are being put back on the latest-designed ships.

The effective range of this torpedo is more than four times what the weapon was two or three years ago; it is driven through the water at the speed of a passenger-train; and the very latest experiments are along the line of guiding it in its mission of death and destruction by means of wireless electricity. When this latter feat is perfected, it will be guided against the enemy much as a man would drive his horse.

Important Considerations and Questions

Now when it is again brought to our attention that these increases in equipment for the army, along with the increased expense in the supporting, drilling, and training of the men, are costing the nations \$291,000,000 more a year than it did ten years ago, it gives us some idea of the mad furies that are working in the field of war and strife. And it should not be lost sight of that the foregoing figure is for the increase of the army alone. The increase in the navy as already given brings the grand total up to \$520,600,000.



The British Ocean-Going Torpedo Boat Destroyer "Ghurka," making 34 1-2 knots. She is said to be the fastest ocean-going fighting ship afloat, and has a displacement 750 tons.

The pace that is being set by the nations in preparing for war is not only tremendous, but it is furious. The facts that are given in this article are not all that could be given by any means, but they are enough to show where the nations of earth are going. You are doubtless asking, What does it all mean? What will be the outcome? Articles elsewhere in this journal will note its unmistakable meaning.

Asa Oscar Tail.

The Great Day of the Lord

BY PASTOR G. F. ENOCH.

A Warning Message

"Surely the Lord God will do nothing but he reveleth his secret unto his servants the prophets;" "The secret things belong unto the Lord our God but the things that are revealed unto us and our children forever." Amos 3: 7; Deut 29: 29:

The principles so clearly stated in those two texts, have been exemplified in every age since the beginning. Jehovah has never abandoned this world to chance. His hand has always been at the helm. "He doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay his hand or

say unto him what doest thou?" Dan 4: 35.

The work of rescuing those who will surrender to God, has gone forward through the centuries according to the plan of God. Every detail was worked out and has been written down from the foundation of the world, and in so far as his divine wisdom has seen necessary it has been written down for us in the Bible. It will all be fulfilled as written. "The Scripture cannot be broken." John 10: 35.

In the history of the past we find that God has always sounded the voice of warning. His messenger has been sent before his face, whether he was coming in the judgements to be poured out on the guilty, or the great blessings that have been sent us from God at the great crises in the history of the plan of salvation. He warned all the world before the flood. He sent messengers to Sodom and Gommorah. He would not blot out even heathen Nineveh unwarned. He sent His messengers before his face when at the first advent Jesus began his work. These messengers have always prepared the way before his face and made his paths straight.

Our last Bible Study on this subject proved conclusively from many scriptures, that the signs that were to precede the second have either been fulfilled or are now rapidly fulfilling. Since we have now reached the last generation and it is conclusively proven that the Lord will definitely warn the whole of its impending doom, it is now due time that the warning message were being proclaimed.

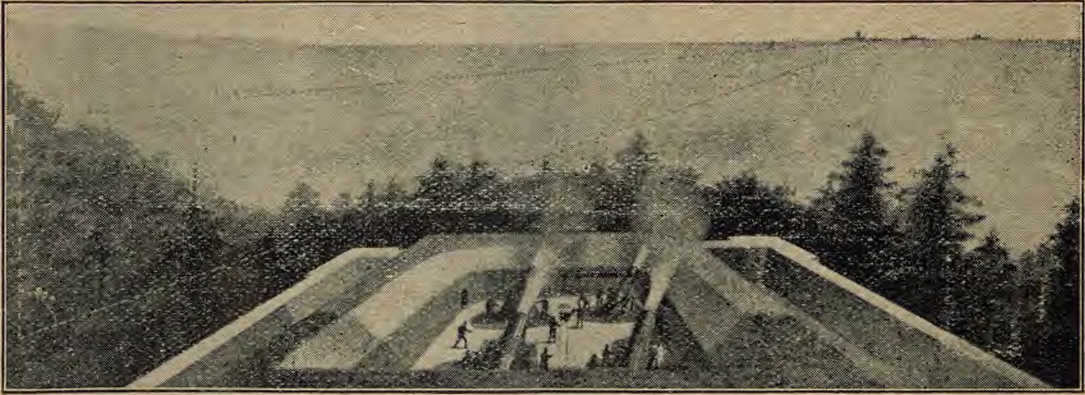
Not only does the "more sure word of prophecy" in several places tell of such a message, but there is one prophecy that is devoted solely to this subject, giving us a summary of the message that the messengers should bear. We can here only give a brief outline of an exposition of this prophecy. It is found in Rev 14: 6-19.

The time of the proclamation of this message is definitely located in verse 14. Here we learn that the preaching of the message is followed by the coming of the Son of man on the white cloud, with a crown on his head and a sharp sickle in his hand. Verse 15 tells us that he comes to reap the harvest of the earth. Our Saviour locates the time of the harvest. He says "The harvest is the end of the world." Matt. 13: 39.

That such a Message should be sounded is predicted by Isaiah in the Old Testament. See Isaiah 62: 10-12. The chronology of the fulfillment of this prophecy is the same as Rev 14. "Behold they Salvation cometh; his reward is with him and his work before him? Our Saviour also fixes definitely the time of this reward. "For the Son of man will come in the glory of his Father with the holy angels, and then shall he reward every man according to his works. Matt. 16: 27. See also Rev. 18: 22: 12. Both messages are to be world-wide and reformatory. Isaiah speaks of four points. (1) prepare ye the way of the people; (2) cast up (build up) the highway; (3) gather out the stones: (4) lift up a standard for the people.

been successful! Behold his success when he filled the earth with corruption before the flood, or in the flood of false worship that he tried to pour over the world through Babylon, or the traditions of men which he so strongly entrenched in the place God had set apart as the fountain of Gospel knowledge—the Jewish church, as shown at the first Advent.

The apostasy in the Christian Dispensation was predicted by the Apostles Paul, John and others. This man of sin was again to come into the temple of God and substitute man-made doctrines and tradition for the pure gospel. The majority of Protestants agree that this was fulfilled by the Papacy. For more than 1,000 years she had her way rebaptizing heathen sta-



View of a typical Mortar Battery, with position finder on an adjoining elevation. The ocean within range of these batteries is all platted and carefully drawn maps are before the gunners and position finders. The position finder obtains the range, and the gunner, without being able to see the vessel, trains his mortar to the proper elevation and direction, has the proper charge of powder in his piece, fires it, and the shell will fall with a large percent of certainty on the ship.

Some Prominent Features of the Message

1. *It is the Everlasting Gospel.*

The same eternal gospel that was preached in the garden of Eden after the first sin, shall sound with power to the last generation of sinners. There has been no change in it in all the ages. It is still that which it has always been "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." It is true that it has been a point of controversy ever since that first great deception. Satan has bent every energy to keep it from the hearing of those whom it should save. Failing in that he has ever striven to so heap over it the rubbish of tradition or bury it in corruption, that its power to save should be neutralized. In so far as man's practices are concerned how often has he

tutes, heathen festivals, and heathen doctrines and introducing them into the Christian church until the eternal gospel was so covered with the rubbish, that its voice could scarcely be heard.

So the message of Rev. 14, the everlasting gospel, freed from all the shackles imposed upon it during the Dark Ages differs not from the gospel as preached by Christ and his Apostles. It is "the faith once delivered to the saints. "Jude 3. It is the concentration of all the rays of light that have been shining since the beginning of the world.

2. *The Message is to be Carried by Preaching.*

"When by wisdom the world knew not God it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe."

3. *The Word Angel means Messenger or Agent.*

The exalted work of those called upon to preach this message God has seen fit to symbolize by an angel from heaven. This point is significant. These truths he communicates through his own chosen agency, mankind. He who rejects the preaching, rejects not the humble messenger but the Saviour who sends him. He will hold every accountable person responsible as to his acceptance or rejection.

4. *It is a World-wide Message.*

It is to be preached to "every kindred nation, tongue, and people." On every continent and in every island shall the voice of the preacher be heard.

5. *It is to Go with a Loud Voice.*

By it the whole world will be brought to a decision. It is a voice. It is loud voice. As at the first advent, amid all the sear and discord existing in the Jewish nation, the voice in the wilderness, startling and stern, penetrated to the remotest places where the Jews were found, so shall this voice penetrate to earth's remotest bounds, calling men away to the straight paths of God's word. All the crooked places are to be made straight. The way of the people is to be prepared. The highway of righteousness is to be built up. The stones of condition and error are to be gathered out. The standard is to be lifted up on which is ribed "the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus." Rev 14: 12. All this is the work of the voice.

(To be Concluded.)

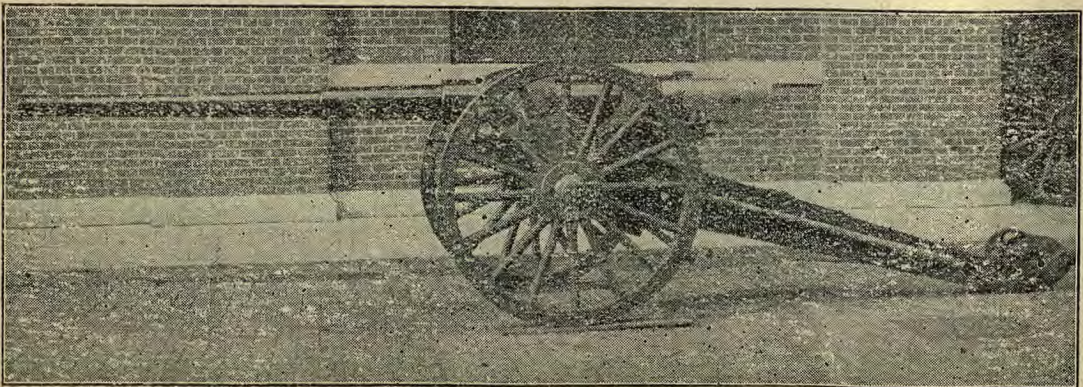
The Law Is Holy and Just and Good

BY MRS. E. J. HILDOM

Who can doubt this? Who would wish his family to disregard every precept of the law of God in their lives? Who would wish his neighbors to transgress these precepts continually? How could there be any order or safety in society except they were observed?

Well, if no one would wish all of them transgressed around him, why ignore any one of them? Each one is a part of the whole. If one can be set aside, so may all of them. One is just as sacred as another! Why not? "By the law is the knowledge of sin." The commandment was given "that sin by the commandment might become exceeding sinful." Some assume the right to mutilate the law of God because it crosses their practice. Has not some other one as much authority to take out another precept which crosses his practice? and some one else, another? until nothing would remain of this standard of right that is even recognized by civil authority. This would let the whole social structure fall in ruin around us, and what would be the result?—Chaos which no person could endure! Let man beware how he destroys the protection which the Creator has erected over his head.

Precept freezes, while example warms. Precept addresses us, example lays hold on us. Precept is a marble statue, example glows with life—a thing of flesh and blood.—*W. E. Gladstone.*



The Modern High Power Long-Range Field Gannon

HOME AND HEALTH

To Shine.

The smallest, faintest, dimmest star that constant
shines on high,
Is better than the falling orb that shoots athwart
the sky.

And vanishes as suddenly before the startled eye.

The mariner upon the deep lifts heavenward his
prayer,
And searches in the cloudy dome for one clear
pilot there:

A falling star bursts through the gloom, and
mocks at his despair.

But if he sees one steady star—one tiny point of
light--

He sets his wheel without a fear, and steers his
ship aright:

And o'er the waves his gallant bark rides safely
through the night.

So let me be a constant light, though feeble I
may be,

That some poor sailor, tempest-tossed, may see his
Lord through me,

And guide his vessel safely home across a stormy
sea.

Elizabeth Rosser.

Home Religion

BY MRS. E. G. WHITE



THE great need of the world to-day is home religion. Parents stand in the place of God to their children during the tender years of childhood. They are to mould and fashion their characters after the divine pattern. In the highest sense of the term, Christian parents are to be educators. The home can be made a place where God's Spirit loves to dwell; and every Christian who labors to this end is striving to place the religion of Christ on the highest basis.

The parents who are channels of light in the home are acknowledged by all heaven as faithful stewards of the manifold grace of God. They are teachers, educating their children in lines that make them considerate and compassionate. They know that as Christ's representatives they are dealing with human minds to teach the beauty of holiness, and to communicate the knowledge and wisdom of God. Such parents

take their children with them in the heavenward way. Jesus loves little children. He gave his life for their salvation. While He was ministering on earth, one mother desired to bring her child to Him for His blessing. But the Saviour was not near her, and it seemed too great an undertaking to go to Him. But Jesus came nearer and still nearer, until he was near enough for her to reach him. Then she started on her journey, and on the way another mother joined her with her children, and afterwards still others, until several mothers with their little ones were in the company that came to the disciples and made known their request.

Thinking to do Christ a favor, His disciples sent the mothers away. But when Jesus saw them going away disappointed, He rebuked his disciples saying, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Christ saw those children leaving their homes. He saw the little company coming along the dusty road, increasing in number as they journeyed. And when the children came to him, He took them in His arms and blessed them. Some of the weary little ones fell asleep in His arms, resting their heads upon His bosom.

The burdened mothers were comforted. They returned with light hearts, strengthened and blessed, carrying with them the Saviour's blessing, which ever afterwards they cherished in their humble homes.

Let us pray for the blessing of Christ's abiding presence in our homes. Let us take time to teach our children lessons of faith and trust in Him. We may think that by so doing we are neglecting our business, but are we? We never lose by taking time to seek God for His blessing. Those who receive His blessing receive the vivifying power of His Spirit, which revives their health and strengthens them for their work.

Christ has committed to parents the sacred work of teaching His commandments to their children. In order to be fitted for this work, they themselves must live in obedience to all His precepts. They must watch their actions and guard care-

fully their words. Every wrong habit must be overcome, and a complete surrender to God be made. For wisdom for this work, let parents go to Christ. He will willingly supply them with His divine sympathy, His free grace. He who for thirty years was a faithful son, working at the carpenter's bench in order to do his part in bearing the burdens of the family firm, will give his followers strength to do their part in sharing the burdens of the home life.

Parents, you know the way; your children young and inexperienced, do not. They are helpless and ignorant. They need wise, careful, loving guidance, that their feet may not stray into forbidden paths. Remember that you are molding their characters for eternity. Patiently train them to habits of neatness, usefulness and purity. By your example show them the charm of becoming behavior. Do not become weary in your labor of love. The angel of mercy pauses not in his efforts till the last sinner has heard the message of mercy. Patiently untiring, work for your little ones. Think of how young they are, how much they have to learn! Deal with them gently and lovingly. By the cords of unselfish love bind them to yourself and to Christ.

Too often parents give to the world the time and attention that belong to their children. If they would realize the responsibilities resting upon them, if they would do all in their power for their children, God would work with them. The Lord will not do the work that He has given parents to do; but He will be their helper, co-operating with every sincere, unselfish effort they make.

God is high and lifted up, but the voice of prayer will reach His throne. The prayers of Christian mothers are regarded by the Father of all. He will not turn away your petitions, and leave you and yours to the buffetings of Satan in the day of conflict. It is for you to work with simplicity and faithfulness, and God will establish the work of your hands.

May the Lord impress fathers and mothers with the sacredness of your responsibilities. As you unite with the Lord in bringing up your children in His fear, you are preparing for—I was about to say higher responsibilities, but I can not. There is no higher responsibility than the training of children. Study how to train your children so that they will develop

into well-balanced, symmetrical men and women, useful to their fellow men, and prepared to shine in the courts of the Lord.

Logical Punishment.

A rude child must not join the company in the parlor until he is willing to behave, the parlor is sacred to courtesy, which means only minute consideration for others.

A tardy child should find his pleasures delayed; if he dawdles in dressing he must lose some part of his breakfast. If he lingers unduly over getting to bed at night, his bed-time should come earlier the next night to make up for lost sleep.

The child who will not help others should not be helped. If he quarrels, he should be left companionless; if he lies, his words should not count—other persons' speech may be golden, but his is counterfeit; his simple statement must be proved, it can not stand unsupported. If he steals, he must restore what he took, with open acknowledgement of his deed, if he persists, he must steal his own freedom and be shut up. If he fights, he must be cut off from association with those whom he thus maltreats.

In all these instances, a misbehaving child merely gets a home foretaste of what the world decrees for a misbehaving man. In most cases, the child himself will recognize the justice of such a return of the deed upon the doer.

The busy mother, with other children, a husband, a house to manage, and a few faults and frailties of her own, can not always make sure of dealing prompt and perfect retribution; but she must try to teach the child to regulate his conduct because he really wants to be good; to teach him to fear the sin, and not the consequence of it to himself. She should seek to make the punishment she feels she must administer so convincing and enlightening as to set the child to work mastering his own shortcomings. Above all things, one must have patience and forbearance, and the charity that "covereth a multitude of sins," when dealing with the child, striving to keep the idea of the sin separate from the suffering the consequences must surely bring, not only to the child himself, but to others.—*Success.*

Missions

India

"INDIA," says one writer, "is amazing and stupefying at the first glance; and amazing and stupefying it remains to the last. It strikes you as very, very old—burned out, sapless, tired." The first thing that impresses one on arriving in India is the density of population. Into a territory about half the size of Australia are crowded nearly one hundred times as many people—about three hundred million. It is not a united nation, but simply a motley mass of humanity, speaking more than a hundred different tongues.

The people of India have a special claim upon our interest; for they are relatives of ours, having descended from the same splendid Aryan stock. They have been called an oft-conquered people. Centuries ago, when the Hebrew race was being led by Moses out of Egyptian bondage, a highly intelligent Aryan tribe was pushing its way from the north across the great Himalayas into India. The natives, an inferior race, were gradually subdued by invaders. Among the descendants of the native tribes are the Burmese, the Santali, the Tamil, and the Telugu peoples. The Hindus, who make up about two-thirds of the population, are mixed descendants of the conquerors and conquered.

Before the Christian era, India suffered from the invasions of the Persian Darius and the mighty conqueror, Alexander the Great. A more important invasion was that of the Mohammedans in the seventh century A.D. India is to-day the greatest Mohammedan country in the world, more than one-fourth of the followers of Mohammed being found there. The European explorers of the fifteenth century visited India, and returned with marvelous tales of the riches of the land. It was their glowing account which started Columbus on his adventurous journey which led to the discovery of America in 1492.

The Dutch carried on an extensive trade, and were powerful in India until 1800, when England assumed the authority of governing, which she has held ever since. In 1599 the Dutch raised the price on black pepper from three to eight shilling a pound. This act led to the formation of the famous

East India Company in England. It was the opposition of this commercial company that Carey and the early missionaries were forced to meet. After the mutiny of 1857 the East India Company was dissolved, and soon afterward Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. During this terrible mutiny thirty-seven missionary families and a multitude of native Christians were cruelly slain. These beautiful words of trust and resignation were written just before the death of one of these martyrs: "We are in God's hands, and we know that He reigns. We have no place to flee for shelter, but under the covert of His wings. Should I be called to lay down my life, most joyfully would I die for Him who laid down His life for me."

Among the People

The majority of India's great population are agriculturalists, and live in small, mud-walled villiages. In these villages life is simplicity itself; poverty and want exist everywhere. The average Indian income is three half-pence a day; and it is estimated that forty million people subsist on one scant meal a day. Famines are of frequent occurrence. In the last twenty-five years no less than twenty million deaths have occurred from starvation. The people are lifeless and unprogressive. They use the same ploughs to-day that were used two thousand years ago. One traveller says of them, "It tries one to see the fixedness, the apathy, the lifelessness, of a great population which should by right be up and striving." Not more than six in one hundred men, and ten in one thousand women, can read. In hundreds of villages not one can be found who is able to read or write.

The Religions of India

If we are to judge a tree by its fruits, the religions of India are a colossal failure. "Two-thirds of the population are Brahmins, which," says a careful observer, "is the only system of belief worse than having no religion at all." The characteristics of their belief are the pantheistic idea that God is all, and all is God, and transmigration of the soul after death. Of them it can in all truth be said, that they "are without hope and without God in the world." The

extreme hopelessness of their lives is pathetically expressed in these lines, copied from an Indian folk-song:—

“How many births are past I cannot tell,
How many yet to come no man can say,
But this alone I know, and know full well,
That pain and grief embitter all way.”

The Hindu is naturally religious. He will bring upon himself the greatest physical torture to rid himself of the burden of sin which weighs heavily upon his heart. A touching story is told of a Hindu mother who was one day seen walking toward the Ganges. She led by one hand a little boy, a beautiful, healthy child, and by the other a little girl whose form was thin and wasted. She explained to an English soldier, who stopped to converse, that the gods were angry with her, and this was why her little girl was sick. Later the soldier met the poor woman again, but now the little boy was missing. She had drowned her child in the waters of the Ganges, with the hope of thus appeasing the anger of the gods. When asked why she had not sacrificed the sick child instead of her much-loved boy, she replied, “Do you think I would offer to my god anything but my best?”

The Women of India

It has been said that the civilisation of a people is measured by the regard they hold for their women. Judging India by this standard, her civilisation is of the lowest type; for scarcely can be found a people who heap greater wrongs upon womankind than do the Hindus. The girl's birth is unwelcomed, and according to an Arabic proverb, “The threshold weeps for forty days when a girl is born.” Her parents consider it a religious duty to arrange for the marriage of their daughter before she reaches maturity, and often a child of seven or eight is given in marriage to a man of fifty or sixty. A native Hindu lady pleads, “If you English and American ladies accomplish nothing else in India, be sure and do all you can to break up the custom of early marriage.”

The custom of child marriage naturally results in a large number of widows. It is estimated that there are twenty-seven million widows in India to-day, and of these, fourteen thousand are less than four years of age. The misery of the despised widow's life is indescribable. Before the days of Carey she was burned upon the
(continued on page 4, cover.)

Here and There

Cocoa.

The common cocoa-tree is low, seldom exceeding sixteen or eighteen feet in height, but it is taller in its native forests than in cultivated plantations. It is a native of the tropical and sub-tropical regions of America. Spain and Portugal, it is said by some authorities, received their knowledge of it after the Spanish conquest of Mexico, in 1520, though others say Columbus carried to Europe the first news of the American beverage more than a hundred years before it was introduced into England. In 1674 the Spaniards carried the plants into the Philippine Islands, where its cultivation became very successful.

The scientific name of the plant is *Theobroma cacao*. The first, or generic, name is derived from two Greek words, *theos*, god and *broma*, food; and was bestowed by Linaeus as an indication of the high esteem in which he held the beverage. Cocoa is supposed to be a contraction of the Portuguese word *macoco*, monkey, applied to the tree on account of the resemblance of the end of the fruit to a monkey.

Its Chemistry

Various results have been obtained by chemists in the analysis of the cocoa bean, arising doubtless, from the different conditions or varieties of the beans. One result gives for every one thousand parts the following table of constituents, as compared with those of milk:—

CONSTITUENTS	COCOA	MILK
Fat (cocoa-butter)	510	35
Albumenoids	210	50
Starch and sugar	220	40
Mineral substances	40	15
Theobromin	20	0
Water	0	860
	1000	1000

The theobromin is the same as the stimulating part of tea and coffee. Tea also contains seventeen per cent or more of tannin, a substance injurious to digestion, while cocoa contains none.

The seeds which are produced in pods seven or eight inches long, are roasted, crushed, winnowed, and ground. The cocoa of commerce consists of these ground roasted seeds minus some of the fat, which has been extracted by pressure. Chocolate consists of the ground beans made up into cakes, its own oil being sufficient to form the paste. Sugar and flavoring are sometimes added.

The island of Trinidad some years ago exported nearly fifty million pounds of cocoa. Jamaica, Ceylon, and the Philippines also supply the market with large quantities of cocoa and chocolate.

Getting Used to Poisons.

For a long time the wise men have known that certain poisons harden the body against themselves. The first time a boy smokes a cigar, for instance, the poison in the tobacco makes him

deathly sick; but after a while he can puff away proudly, with no unpleasant effect--to himself, whatever we may say of the poor people who must be in the same room with him. Of course the poison continues to do its deadly work just the same, but the boy or the man does not realize it.

Alcohol is similar. A confirmed drunkard requires more and stronger liquor to make him drunk than a beginner on the downward way, though all the time the alcohol is killing him. Arsenic, morphine, cocaine, and many other poisons act in a similar manner.

But recently it has been definitely proved that there are poisons that act in just the opposite way. Instead of their apparent effects becoming less with each successive dose, they become greater. Such a poison has been obtained from the sea-anemone. Give a dog a very small dose of it, and he will be sick for a few days, and will then recover. Then give him a dose only one twentieth of what you gave him before, and he will be dangerously sick at once. The poison has made the dog more sensitive to itself.

As I read of this, I asked myself, "To what class of poisons does sin belong?" The answer is, of course, "To the first class." A sin that would terrify a young boy, and would be impossible for his pure soul, becomes, to the man hardened in crime, nothing but a matter of course.

And then I asked myself, "To which class of poisons does the temptation belong?" The answer is, of course, "To the second class." Yield to a temptation, and it becomes easier to yield to it the next time. Only a whiff of the odor of brandy is enough to set a toper's brain on fire.

And with both, of course, the only safe way is to avoid the first dose of the poison. The nicotine kind or the sea-anemone kind,--both are deadly in their time, and the fact that one is slow about it, and the other rapid, that one works under cover and the other in the open, makes little difference to me. If I am offered my choice of a stiletto, or a bludgeon, I will take--neither.

CALEB COBWEB.

From the Cape to Cairo

A railroad cutting through the great body of Africa from head to toe would have been considered a Broddingnagian dream forty years ago, when it was thought a herculean task to connect Omaha with Sacramento, because of the stretches of arid lands and huge mountains ranges which lay between them. To-day the Cape-to-Cairo railroad is all but a reality. The traveler may enter a palace car within sight of the dappling blue waters of the Mediterranean and be whirled along the skirts of the Libyan Desert, past Wady Halfa and the lily padded banks of the Nile, by the low sandhills of Dongolaland, and, on the fourth day, slip through the starless dusk of the African night into the station at Khartoum. Khartoum! It took the British army sixteen months to make that same journey once; and when it arrived Gordon's head had already been the sport of the mahdi's bloody fellaheen.

From Cape Town the railroad has now been finished northward, past Moamba, in Rhodesia. Between this point and Khartoum there lies a stretch of 2,500 miles yet to be completed--and Africa, the Dark Continent, gripped hard in

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superstition, fetichism, and savagery, will be a civilized land! The very thought of it is enough to make one contemplate with awe the magnificent powers of the railroad--as though in a day it bridges the centuries between savagery and civilization!

The world does not seem yet to have awakened to an appreciation of the immense part this railroad is destined to play in its future. It will bring the heart of Africa as near to Paris, the heart of the world's commerce and culture, as is Chicago. It will open up a vast land teeming with riches, mysteries, possibilities. The conception of the Cape-to-Cairo road was grand; its construction an achievement staggering to the imagination. No more gigantic task has been undertaken by man since the children of men attempted to raise themselves to heaven by the tower of Babel. As a monument to Cecil Rhodes, it is worthy of the man who was called the Napoleon of South Africa.

When completed, the line from Cape Town to the mouths of the Nile will be 6,400 miles in length. It will cost more than \$1,000,000,000, but the wealth it will add to the world within comparatively a few years will double that sum many times. Gold, silver, copper, diamonds; undreamed-of scientific knowledge, flora, fauna, natural wonders that have been sealed against man's acquisition since primeval ages--all will now be poured into man's lap.--*Washington Post*.

The CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN

MAY, 1909.

In our July number we hope to include a picture of our new premises in Cristobal. Our building is just receiving the finishing touches and will be complete in a few weeks time.

In the *Review and Herald* of April 15 we note the departure of several new workers for the world field. Mexico is reinforced by two labourers in evangelistic lines; the Bay Islands by a school teacher and India by a nurse to connect with the Mussoorie Sanitarium.

Elder W. A. Sweany and family formerly workers of the South Caribbean Conference arrived at Washington, D.C., early in April on their way to the Bahamas, their future field of labour. They will remain in Washington till after General Conference afterward proceeding to Nassau, Bahama Is.

In the terrible fire which recently visited the flourishing city of Fort Worth, Texas, U.S.A. we note from an exchange, the destruction of the S.D.A. Church and branch office of the Southern Publishing Assn. We extend our heart felt sympathy to those who have suffered and pray that speedy recovery may be made and the good work move onward.

The leading article in our June issue will be entitled, "Nature's Warning of the Coming Consumation." In all parts of the world to-day are to be seen the evidences of a change of front in all nature. Seasons, recurring, have somehow lost their old habits; quiet portions of the globe are tempest-tost; firm and unshaken lands are earthquake rocked. Why is it and what does it mean? Such will be the line of thought covered. Illustrated and interestingly portrayed. Other articles together with the usual full departments

The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists begins its sessions at Washington, D.C on the 13th of May. Most of our readers will have their papers e're this date. Already we have bidden adieu to Elders Bender and Connerly, who after visiting Central America and Porto Rico respective-

ly proceed to the Conference. Bro. H. H. Cobban, Union Secretary and Treasurer, left Cristobal April 5 and at this writing we have just said farewell to Eld. F. L. Perry, wife and child and the wife and child of the writer, all northward bound. Others will sail in time for the meetings.

Something to Read and Ponder

As an interesting sequel which shows the relation of the alcohol question and criminality, the members of the general assembly of Kentucky, recently in session at Frankfort, received copies of the following letter:—

"The association of the jailers of the State have caused to be drafted certain acts for their relief, now before the general assembly for their consideration. These acts are intended to relieve the acute pecuniary conditions in which the jailers have been placed by the general adoption of local option laws."

"The office of jailer in counties having a population less than seventy-five thousand is now worthless, the fees being totally insufficient to compensate the jailer or feed the prisoners, the compensation of jailers averaging less than one hundred dollars per annum."

"The jail doors in nearly every county in which local option prevails are wide open, and the jailers have been compelled to engage in other pursuits for the purpose of eking out a scanty support for their families."—*Ohio Messenger*.

(concluded from page 48.)

funeral pile of her husband, and this act was often performed by her own children. Though this custom is now prohibited by the English Government, the sufferings of the widows are so great that many would prefer burning to the lives which they are compelled to live. What wonder that one of the sufferers cried out, "O Lord! save us, for we cannot bear our hard lot; many of us have killed ourselves, and we are still killing ourselves. O God of mercy! our prayer to Thee is this, that the curse may be removed from the women of India." He who has declared Himself the God of the fatherless and the widow will surely listen to their cry. India's only hope is found in the gospel. Shall we carry to them the glad tidings of a soon-coming Saviour?

EMILY JOHNSON.