

THE CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN



A thousand million dollars in property destroyed by earthquakes.

The majority of the 38,000,000 deaths which occur annually are from preventable diseases.

Is a man a man or a machine?

The Red Cross in all the world.

Five hundred thousand lives lost in earthquakes!

A week's imprisonment 500 feet below the surface of the earth in a coal mine.

Funeral train 5000 miles long.

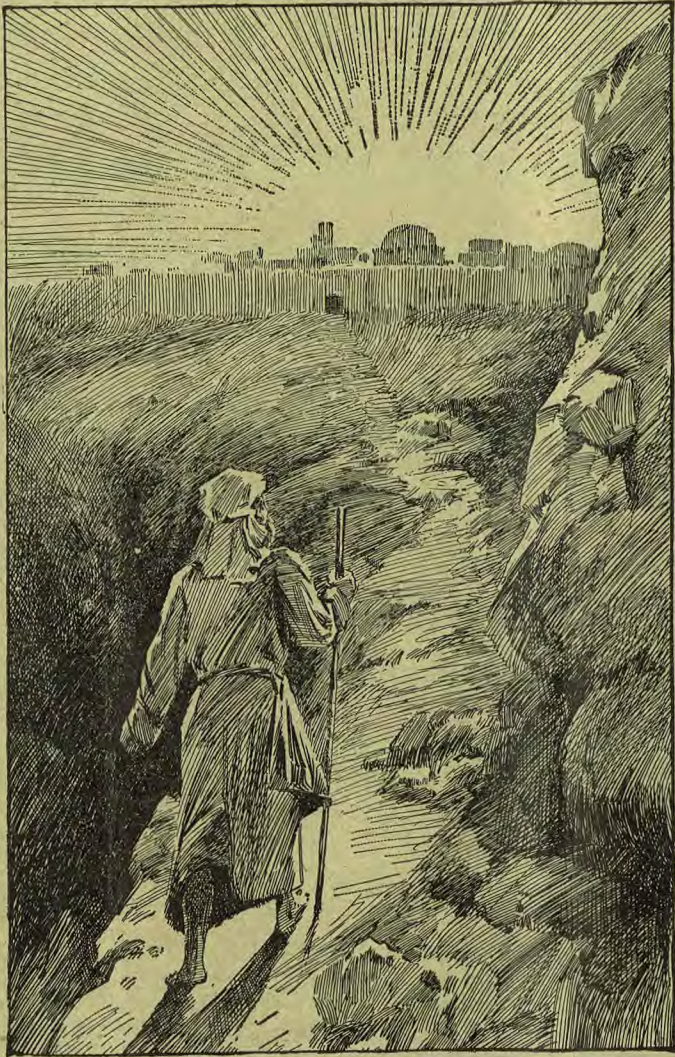
What does Babylon signify?

Climax of sin almost reached.

Shall we keep still?



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Enter ye in at the straight gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. Matt. 7: 13, 14.

But the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. Prov. 4: 18.

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THE OUTLOOK

A Skeleton at the Feast

In ancient times during a great feast or gathering for diversion, it was customary to have in some conspicuous place, a skeleton, that in the gaieties of the hour they might not forget that "In the midst of life we are in death."

The idea is somewhat gruesome to us, for none of us care to remember that we are dying creatures; life is sweet and we want to live, but it is not altogether bad for us to sometimes take a glance toward the skeleton, and consider that our world's daily funeral train is 5,000 miles long. There are to-day 100,000 of our fellow mortals, who will to-morrow depart to the silent land, and some day we will make one item of this vast number. It behooves us all to prepare ourselves now and be ready for the pale reaper whose visit to us cannot be refused or postponed.

\$500,000,000 in Milk

The milk industry of the United States represents an investment of \$500,000,000 and furnishes employment for four million people. There are two hundred and sixty-two milch cows to each thousand of the country's population, and the annual consumption of milk amounts to two billion gallons, enough to float all the navies of the world. The manufacture of one hundred million bottles, each containing twenty-seven ounces of glass, is a matter of tremendous importance to the American glass trade, keeping more than one hundred factories busy throughout the year. Another score

of factories are occupied in producing the hundreds of millions of tin and paper caps which are used every time a bottle is filled. There are vast quantities of timber used for the wooden cases, and thousands of freight cars for transporting to the great cities.

Thus the production of milk for the market is one of the greatest wealth producing industries of America.

A Noble Benevolence

The Red Cross Societies that are now organized in all the nations of the world may well be called a noble benevolence, for wherever there is war, there follows the Red Cross representatives to care for the sick and dying. Good men and peace loving nations have always abhorred the blood and carnage of war, but being unable to prevent its ravages, their spirit of humanitarian chivalry, fifty years ago, began to expand and gave birth to the organization of a corps of volunteer nurses supported by volunteer offerings to aid the medical service in caring for the wounded.

Of the beginning of this work *the American Red Cross Bulletin* says:

"M. Henri Dunant, a distinguished citizen of Geneva, Switzerland, was in Italy as a tourist during the Franco-Austrian campaign of 1859 and saw the dreadful condition of the wounded of both armies after the battles of Magenta and Solferino. He personally directed the efforts of the charitable inhabitants of Castiglione, where were accumulated many thousands of wounded, and to whose needs they ministered.

Amid these scenes of desolation the efforts of the people and gratitude of the

wounded gave birth in Dunant's mind to the idea that the service of a devoted, trained, and systematized permanent voluntary organization with its hospitable equipment, under complete neutrality would prove of incalculable value in the wars of the future. He believed that this result could be easily accomplished if the nations by a special treaty would adopt the same emblem for recognition—the same sacred standard to protect all sick and wounded.

In 1859 each nation possessed for the military hospitals a particular flag, but its colors were nearly always unknown to the enemy, so that ambulances with the wounded were captured and the surgeons who were caring for the sick were made prisoners. In this conception of Dunant lies the origin of the white flag bearing the red cross emblem, now adopted by nearly every country in the world, and which has become the universal symbol of the most sublime of charities. Out the horrors of war grew this humanitarian institution. Neither antiquity nor the middle ages conceived this idea. It was the battle of Solferina, the field of blood, the charnal house of Castiglione, which gave birth to the thought that resulted in the treaty of Geneva."

The American National Red Cross has organized societies in most of the states, territories, and the island possessions and the Canal Zone. It engages not only to relieve the sufferings of those wounded in war, but in all great disasters such as earthquakes, floods, fires, storms and mine explosions, where local resources are not sufficient for relief. The American Red Cross in the past five years has received contributions to the amount of \$5,000,000 and has given relief in twelve foreign and fourteen domestic disasters.

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A Man or a Machine?

More and more the machine encroaches upon the craftsman in every phase of industrial life, until it is evident that the product of the inventive genius of the age is not proving to be the panacea for the ills of the toilers, but rather, is likely to result in that worst of all conditions, idleness and degeneracy.

In the wake of the onward march of the machine we not only find idle hands, but the skill and dexterity developed by our hand-working ancestors is practically lost in the artisans of to-day who only aspire to become expert in driving the machine which does the work. Nor are the results as satisfactory, for the factory-made food is not to be compared in wholesomeness to that prepared by our housewives; machine-made clothing is in every way inferior to that worn by our forefathers; modern steam-rolled furniture is, in point of durability infinitely inferior to that made a century ago. The sewing machine is fast destroying the art of fine seamstressy, the typewriter, the use of beautiful calligraphy, and even the development of the musical art is discouraged when fifty dollars will bring into the home a machine which requires no skill to operate, and which will entertain the family with music both vocal and instrumental, that would take the daughter years of patient effort to produce.

The stress and strain of physical labor produced, among the industrial pioneers, men with better physiques; keener of sight and hearing, fleet of foot, and with greater power of endurance, than we of to-day, with our more sedentary habits develop. From the great army of doctors, dentists, and opticians who serve the people in this voluptuous generation, it might be inferred that we are fast becoming a nerveless, toothless, sightless race.

We could not now well dispense with the mighty machinery which carries, feeds and shelters our great world of humanity and return to primitive methods; but, we ask, has the modern machine, as a product of crafty man to improve upon the system originally given us by the Creator, and which has taken the place of human muscle and has revolutionized the industrial world, really improved the condition of the race?

The development of great industries made possible by modern machinery have not been conducive to peace, in that the

division of the spoil has caused an enmity between machine owners and machine operators, which no diplomacy can adjust. The great wealth created by industrial expansion has made it possible for men to indulge in pleasures, and revel in luxuries and idleness, which are as perilous to society to-day as they were when they caused the downfall of Greece and Rome.

Nor is this all,—the machine idea has entered politics and even religion. The church propaganda of the day is developed in a wholesale fashion, and methods are used which take the place of personal contact and prayer with the sinner, which marked the work of the great Head of the Church and the apostles and reformers.

“Lo this only have I found, that God created man upright, but they have sought out many inventions.”

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A Terrible Disaster

A few months ago we read accounts of a dreadful mine disaster which occurred in Cherry, Ill. caused by the burning of the shafts of a mine five hundred feet below the surface of the ground. About 300 of the 600 employed miners escaped, but 295 were imprisoned and burned to death, save twenty-one who were rescued after one week of almost indescribable suffering, being entirely cut off from fresh air, light, food and water. They had, at the first, fled into one of the remotest chambers, stopped the entrance with coal and earth to keep out the heat and smoke, and there, with little sense of the time that passed, save that it seemed a hundred lifetimes, they waited, hoping to be rescued.

Among the twenty-one who were saved, was one who knew how to pray and trust God, and his faith did not fail him then, but he continually admonished his fellow prisoners to be of good courage and even sang hymns down there in the darkness. God heard his prayer and like Paul of old not only his own life was spared but those who were with him.

This man was in an attitude of prayer when found and his first words were, “Praise God.” It is as hard for him to describe as for us to understand the horrors of such an experience, but as we read of the young man’s testimony we wondered how many of us are well enough acquainted with God to be able to trust Him with faith unflinching under such a test.

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Ten Years of Bubble Chasing

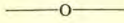
The latest supposed communications from the dead, which the papers bring to us, come from Prof. Hyslop, a member of the American Society for Psychical Research. The report covers ten years of experience, the result of which he sums up as follows: “To me a spirit is simply some form of energy or reality, substance possibly, that is conscious.” Commenting on this the *Jamaica Gleaner* says: “Now we want to know just what he means. His definition seems to us to be comprehensive enough to include many things besides ghosts and to be vague enough to puzzle a whole worldful of philosophers. What he probably means is that a spirit is something; and that is as near to an understanding of a spirit as he or any of us can get.”

In way of communications, the best the professor seems to have been able to obtain, was conversations with what purports to be the spirit of his late wife, in which she teased him about his “grizzle grey eyes”; a vain effort on the part of his deceased father to bring to his remembrance the possession of a yellow dog, and the part he had in driving a run-away horse. Neither of the incidents the spirit of the father mentioned were clear to the professor’s memory, but he concludes that, “The mistakes of spirits in communicating, and their lapses of memory are due to the fact that in their new relations they find it difficult to express themselves in language.”

The testimony of the scripture, as we have often assured our readers, is “The dead know not anything.” Surely if a

spirit knew anything it could find better means of identifying itself than talking about yellow dogs and grizzle grey eyes.

If we would believe what the Bible says on the subject of Spiritualism, we should be set forever at ease, and ten years of research could develop more profitable information than results from chasing bubbles through the air.



The Cancer Problem

This is a marvelous age,—this twentieth century, when daily we read of the greatest discoveries and the most wonderful scientific achievements. We not only send messages under the ocean and through space, but men speed through the air, control the forces of nature and manipulate the power of the elements until we wonder what will come next.

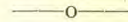
But in all this advance along scientific lines, no branch has made more rapid progress or more successfully perfected former discoveries, than the medical profession during the last decade. Suddenly, an educated public have awakened to the fact that few persons die from old age, and that more than fifty per cent. of the 38,000,000 deaths which occur annually, are the result of preventable diseases. Illustrative of this awakening is the world-wide movement to stamp out tuberculosis, typhoid fever malaria and smallpox. The efforts with these once dreaded diseases have been so successful that they are practically conquered.

But one of the most formidable enemies of the race, the one that has baffled medical skill always, and whose origin is as little known to-day as it was at the beginning of the Christian era, is that fearful disease cancer.

Recently it was announced that an eminent New York physician had discovered a method whereby this disease might be cured. As soon as this news was given to the world, physicians everywhere began anew the study of this unconquered enemy

and in a thousand laboratories a thousand microscopists were peering through powerful glasses in search of a solution to the mystery of the dread malady. Unfortunately the physician whose discovery gave the renewed impetus to these investigations, died before having developed his discovery, and we are still in darkness.

As our attention has been called to this awful malady so wide-spread, so malignant and so uncontrollable, we are reminded of the disease of sin which has taken hold of humanity and is so malignant in its effects that eternal death is the result. But, thank God, we have the remedy; "For as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have eternal life."



Witchcraft

The revival of witchcraft seems to be one of the prominent features of these days, if the magazine headings can be considered as safe indications. We remember, when small, of reading with horror the pranks played by witches in the times of our ancestors, and were thankful that ours was a happier lot to live when witches were unknown, but recent reports from various towns of Pennsylvania, indicate that witches with all their old time malice have appeared in various communities casting their "spells" over children, women and domestic animals. Cases are also reported in Cornwall, England, Cuba and Mexico.

These cases are, we suppose, among the more ignorant classes, but the recent revelations of Christian Science where certain "readers" are accused of exercising "malicious animal magnetism" seem very closely akin to the accusations brought against the witches.

Witchcraft is pronounced in the Bible, a sin, and happy is the person who refuses to have anything whatever to do with it. God has not given to us the spirit of fear, but "of power and of love and of a strong mind."

News and Notes

Montreal is to have a \$2,500,000 ship-yard.

Sir Charles Harding has succeeded the Earl of Minto as Viceroy of India.

A recent census gives the population of the Russian Empire at 160,095,200.

A plot to assassinate the Japanese cabinet was recently discovered in Tokio.

If Brazil was as densely populated as India it would support 500,000,000 people. Its population is only 20,000,000.

Cuba is to have a casino or gambling house modelled after the great Monte Carlo which has long been notorious.

The cause of "armed peace" lost another million dollars in the sinking of the great dry dock "Dewey" in Manila harbor.

It is reported that there are in process of construction, for anti-clerical schools, one thousand buildings in Italy and Spain.

It is said that the Pacific Ocean between Cape Horn and the Straits of Magellan is never free from the clutches of the storm king.

The budget provided by the United States government for the fiscal year 1910-11 is \$1,080,000,000 as against \$1,040,000,000 for the past year.

The Russian Douma has abolished the autonomous constitution of Finland and incorporated the little Finnish kingdom into the Muscovite empire.

The United States government has appropriated \$37,859,890 for the Panama Canal construction during the fiscal year 1910-11 as against \$33,638,000 last year.

The United States Minister at the Court of Lisbon has made the Portuguese government an offer of \$500,000 for a group of the Azores Islands. The islands are desired for a supply depot for the American navy.

To give impetus to aerial navigation the *New York World* has offered \$30,000 to the first aviator who shall fly from St. Louis to New York; and the *Evening Post* of Chicago offers \$25,000 for the one who flies from New York to Chicago.

In the streets of the city of Rome there recently occurred an anti-clerical demonstration made by 4,000 socialists both Republicans and Radicals.

The territories of New Mexico and Arizona have been admitted to the sisterhood of States, thus adding two more stars to the American flag.

The revolutionary demonstrations in the district of Nankin, China, are not only anti-foreign, but have proven to be a movement to dethrone the Manchu dynasty.

It has been discovered that there is an organized force engaged in the white slave traffic, with headquarters in Paris and Panama City, to supply the demand for girls in the scores of brothels in Colon and Panama City.

Once California's chief product was gold, then it was wheat, now it is oil, in which she leads the world, with plenty more in prospect. In 1870 the product was 3,600 barrels; in 1909, 56,982,000 while the estimated product for 1910 is 75,000,000 barrels, the value of which is \$45,000,000.

Germany is the first to establish an aeronautic passenger service. The "Deutschland" a new giant dirigible made her maiden trip last month carrying twenty passengers and baggage. She has a luxurious cabin and is furnished with a dining service. Her length is 485 feet, width 46 feet, with a lifting capacity of 44,000 lbs. The gas capacity is 24,852 cubic yards. Her motor develops 330 horse power and a speed of 35 miles an hour.

The little yellow orientals were badly frightened at sight of the volumes of black smoke that belched from the funnels of Commander Perry's squadron of war ships which appeared off the coast of the "hermetically sealed" Sunrise Kingdom in 1859. Had they but known it, they had more reason to be frightened at the many barrels of whisky which Uncle Sam presented as a peace offering, when he sued for a treaty of trade relations between the two countries.

The sixteenth century was an epoch of exploration, the seventeenth of colonization, the eighteenth of revolution, and the nineteenth of nationalism. The nineteenth century was an epoch of war. First came the great Napoleon campaigns of conquest; then the wars for Greek independence, Italian unity, Prussian expansion, the Franco-Prussian War, the American Civil War; the Crimean, China-Japanese, the English-Boer, Russo-Japanese, and many others of less importance stretching all the way from 1809-1900.

General Articles

STUDIES ON GOD'S CLOSING MESSAGE

The Fall of Babylon—Its Significance

GEORGE I. BUTLER

AND there followed another angel, saying, Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication. Rev. 14:6-12. The three angel's messages of Rev. 14:6-12 (read the whole six verses) are successive, a space of time intervening between the beginning of the first and second, and between the second and third, each covering an important field of its own. These form a series of three departments of the great warning message, beginning at different times, but ending together with Christ's second coming. These constitute the final warning message from God to this world before our Lord's appearing. We have already seen that the first brings us to and announces the commencement of the great judgment period which immediately precedes the coming of Christ. This begins at the close of the 2300 symbolic days, beginning in the autumn of 457 B. C., and necessarily closing in the fall of A. D. 1844. This message stirred the world because it was a true, God given message founded upon inspired prophecy.

The second message strikingly reveals the consequences of rejecting the great light of the first message, which was to go "to every nation and kindred and tongue and people." The rejection of light given always brings spiritual darkness. It was so at Christ's first advent. The high officials of the Jewish nation rejected Christ's forerunner, John the Baptist, and thus were prepared to reject Christ Himself, and crucified Him. At that awful event not only

spiritual darkness prevailed; but physical darkness dense as midnight settled over the place and the veil of the temple was rent from top to bottom signifying that God had departed from that place. From that time to this the Jews, as a people, have remained in darkness.

Note the similarity. The message from the prophets that Christ was soon to come was given with power, God witnessing to His word. A world loving church briefly listened but would not accept and a great moral fall was the result. But let us notice more closely the message. What is Babylon? and what is its fall? The literal city of Babylon, founded by Nimrod, "the mighty hunter before the Lord," was built where the people erected the wonderful tower, which they hoped would be so high that no flood could ever reach them. They tried to rebel against God and He confounded their language, and they could not go forward with their work. The names "Babel," "confusion," "mixture," were given to this structure because the people's speech was here confused. Gen. 11:9.

The city of Babylon was in ruins long before John wrote the Revelation, hence it could not mean this literal city. The name Babylon is used here as a symbol of the condition of the religious world in the very last days; a "confusion" and "mixture" of truth and error among the churches of Christendom.

In considering this subject of Babylon, let us read in Revelation 17.

And there came one of the seven angels that had the seven bowls, and spake with me, saying, Come

hither, I will show thee the judgment of the great harlot that sitteth upon many waters; with whom the kings of the earth committed fornication, and they that dwell in the earth were made drunken with the wine of her fornication. And he carried me away in the Spirit into a wilderness: and I saw a woman sitting upon a scarlet-colored beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns. And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet, and decked with gold and precious stone and pearls, having in her hand a golden cup full of abominations, even the unclean things of her fornication, and upon her forehead a name written, MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND OF THE ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH. And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus. And when I saw her, I wondered with a great wonder.

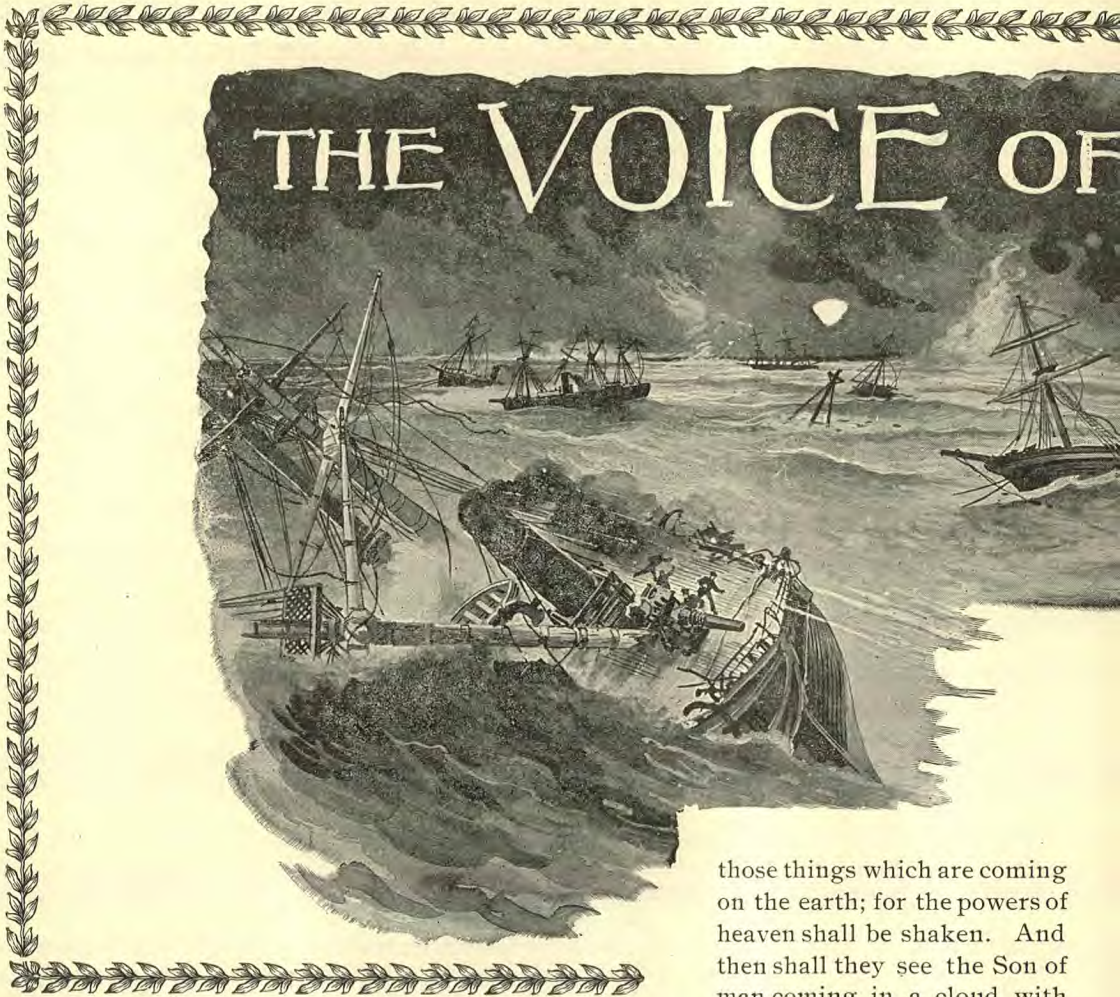
This is a wonderful description of the Roman Catholic church. The beast with seven heads and ten horns was always used as a special symbol of the Catholic church. A woman is used often in the Bible as a symbol of a church. We read of the "daughter of Zion," and Christ united to a pure virgin, His spouse. A pure woman is symbolic of a pure church; a lewd woman represents a corrupt church. What our Catholic friends fondly call the holy mother church is here described in inspiration as a harlot wedded to the world, following worldly ways, adorned with the trappings of the world, dealing from her golden cup her many false doctrines, and drunken with the blood of God's saints and martyrs. From fifty to one hundred million of so-called "heretics," though true and faithful disciples of Christ, were sacrificed by this power.

What name does inspiration give this power? *Babylon the great*, mother of harlots and abominations of the earth. "The waters which thou sawest where the harlot sitteth, are peoples and multitudes and tongues" (verse 15). "And the woman whom thou sawest is the great city which reigneth over the kings of the earth" (verse 18).

What a vivid picture of that great apostate church with its mixture of error and truth!

Let the reader here note that this mother church has daughters, with characteristics, in some respects, like her own. What is meant by the daughters? Churches which, like the Catholic, hold doctrines mixed with truth and error. The Protestant churches were mostly bodies which came directly out of the Catholic Church during the great Reformation. We do not wish here to be misunderstood. We believe profoundly that the great Reformation was a movement in God's order. He greatly blessed it, and it has been a means in God's hands of doing a vast amount of good. God protected and blessed it so long as it continued in the work of genuine reform. For hundreds of years various Protestant churches, some with greater light and truth than others, upheld the true doctrines of Protestantism, circulated the Bible, taught justification by faith alone. God honored them by giving them His spirit, and great good was accomplished. Multitudes of souls were rescued from darkness and became true followers of Christ. But no person who examines the matter with reasonable care and consistency can claim that the Protestant sects were reformed from all papal error. They were a great family of "daughters" of the "mother" church, having more or less of her spirit and doctrines.

Then came the "last days" when the time to give the message "The Lord is coming" had fully arrived. This is the greatest truth it is possible to proclaim. At first the Protestant churches gave it a hearing. In the United States alone a hundred thousand believers accepted this great truth. Great light and blessing shown upon these believers. Then the crisis came, and ever since, the churches, as bodies, have opposed the doctrine of Christ's coming. Because of their rejection of the message of truth, came a great fall. In our next article we will consider this fall.



those things which are coming on the earth; for the powers of heaven shall be shaken. And then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud with

WHEN God created the sun and moon and the stars He said, "Let them be for signs," and in harmony with that word, from the time of their creation, the heavens not only "declare the glory of God," but they have been used as signs to earth's inhabitants, in various epochs, to reveal God's plan to man. The first advent of Christ was announced by a star, and Jesus said plainly to His disciples that His second coming should be preceded by signs in the heavenly bodies. In Luke 21: 25-27 He said: "And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after

power and great glory."

The records of history have already responded to the voice of this prophecy and the signs in the sun and the moon and in the stars have been fulfilled. The "roaring" of the sea and waves are recognized in the awful tidal waves which in unprecedented fury and frequency *make* their voice to be heard.

During all the history of the past, up to the middle of the nineteenth century, comparatively little is written of great storms. But in the last two decades there has been a most marvelous increase in the number and destructiveness of hurricanes and cyclones, and their deadly footprints may be traced from pole to pole. Extensive areas



have been devastated, populous business centers laid in ruins and thousands of gallant ships have been sunk under old ocean's mighty waves. Volcanic eruptions, famines, forest fires and conflagrations in our great cities have made mighty inroads upon human life, and thus multitudes of the race have been lost to society, and billions of dollars in merchandise lost to trade.

In Luke 21: 11 the prophecy says: "And great earthquakes shall be in divers places, and famines and pestilences; and fearful sights and great signs shall there be from heaven." A recent number of the *Signs of the Times* gives some significant data on the increase of earthquakes, from which we quote: "The prophecy says there shall be earthquakes in divers places. From 1,700 years before Christ to A. D. 96—1,796 years

—there is recorded an average of one earthquake in every 112 years. From A. D. 96 to 1850 there were 204 earthquakes, or an average of one earthquake in eight years during the period of 1,754 years. From 1850 to 1865, a period of fifteen years, there are recorded fifteen earthquakes, or an average of one earthquake each year. From 1865 to 1868—three years—there are recorded fifteen earthquakes, or an average of five in one year; while in 1907 there are recorded throughout the world, by the seismograph, over 500 distinct earthquake shocks.

Think of the destructive upheavals of St. Pierre, Formosa, San Francisco, Southern Mexico, Kingston, Calabria, then Dec. 28,

1908, that awful catastrophe at Messina, destroying, according to conservative statistics 250,000 lives, besides countless millions of dollars worth of property. If these frequent earthquakes, with their awful destruction of life and property, are not a direct fulfilment of the prophecy uttered by Christ, we wonder what the earth will come to when that prophecy *is* fulfilled."

When we see how the events transpiring about us in earth and sea and sky, correspond to the predictions of the faithful prophecies, our hearts are filled with gratitude to our loving heavenly Father, who has not left us in darkness that "that day"—the day of earth's great destruction—"should take us unawares." He has sent us signs that we might know when it is near. "The soul is stirred to its deepest and most sublime emotions as the awe-inspiring voice of the elements, in tones of the deepest thunder's roar, entreats the whole world to 'prepare to meet thy God.'"

Those whose trust is stayed in God can say with the Psalmist: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed."

Shall We Keep Still?

IT is not pleasant to be called alarmists or religious enthusiasts because a knowledge of the times in which we live impels us to constantly repeat the warning that destruction is coming upon this earth. But we dare not hold our peace, for as we examine again and again the evidences and authorities which lead us to such a conclusion, we are convinced that we have made no mistake. It cannot be wrong because it is based upon prophecies, given in God's word, which are to-day meeting with rapid and marked fulfilment in all parts of the world.

Whether you are a student of the prophecy or not, an honest survey of the political horizon, or at the evil forces now working in society, will convince you that a climax

is to be reached, and that it cannot be long delayed. The church whose mission it is to convince the world is without zeal and power, and, saddest of all, is unaware of her woeful condition. The daily records of storms, floods, earthquakes, and tidal waves warn us that mother earth is "waxing old like a garment," as the scripture says. Who can read of these unprecedented preparations for war and not ask, "What does it mean"? Is there not startling evidence of confusion and inconsistency in the new doctrine that to "maintain the peace" the people must sacrifice the comforts of life to support gigantic preparations for war? If all the paraphernalia of war now ready for use in the various nations should be put in operation, could the result be less than Armageddon?

When an event prophesied comes to pass it takes no exercise of faith to acknowledge that the prophecy was true; and when a prophecy is all fulfilled before our eyes but the great climax, is it a sign of religious fanaticism to believe that the climax will follow? Do not the existing conditions, which the prophecies so clearly foretell, in the physical, social and moral world indicate that we are fast hastening to the grand climax when the inhabitants of this world will be called to appear in the great assize of Jehovah?

At such a time as this do we not need just such a Saviour as the gospel reveals to us? and just such a guide as the unfailing Word of God? And is our loving Father not impressing His faithful ones to supply that need by sending missionaries and Bibles wherever man is found? To-day the Bible is published in 500 languages, and being carried by 100,000 missionaries to the people of every non-christian land; and these loyal workers will not cease their efforts till the Lord comes.

Shall we hold our peace in such a time as this? God forbid. We see the omens of the dawning morning which brings eternal salvation to the people of God and closes forever the dark night of sin. Our message to the world is, and will be until He comes: "Prepare for that time, for it is near and hasteth greatly."

A Mark of the True Church

ONE argument often presented by those who seek to justify the change of the Sabbath from the day divinely appointed to the first day of the week, is this: that the church would not have been permitted by Christ to make such a change if it had not been in accordance with His own will. They quote the promise, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world;" and say triumphantly: "Either the Lord has been with the church in its change of the Sabbath, or His promise has failed."

But did Christ make an unconditional promise that He would be with the church always, even unto the end? Can the Church of Rome, for instance, justify all the changes it has made in the gospel message, and all the additions it has made to Bible teaching, by quoting the promise that Christ would be with it always, even unto the end?

The promise of the Saviour's presence was a conditional one. Let us note what the conditions were. He says to His disciples:—

Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you alway: even unto the end of the world. Matt. 28: 19, 20. R. V.

What church, then, can claim the promise that Christ would be with it always?—The church which obeys His great commission, which goes into all the world to make disciples, and which teaches those disciples to observe all things whatsoever He commanded. That church, and that church alone, is entitled to claim the promise that the Lord Jesus Christ will be with it unto the end.

Any church which does not teach converts to observe all things whatsoever Christ commanded, or which teaches them to observe things which Christ has not commanded, is an unfaithful church, and is not entitled to claim the promise that Christ will be with it.

What did Christ teach with regard to the

Sabbath? Both by precept and example He honored the Sabbath of God's appointment, and impressed its observance upon His disciples. Matt. 28: 20. Did He ever teach His disciples to observe the first day of the week? There is not a word in the Bible which represents Him as giving any such instruction.

Then any church which intelligently and deliberately teaches its converts to observe a day which the Lord never commanded, and teaches them not to observe the day which the Lord Himself observed and taught His disciples to observe, thereby forfeits its right to the Saviour's promise, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." And for such a church to produce the promise of Christ's perpetual presence in order to justify its disobedience is to do double violence to the Saviour's words, and to doubly prove itself distinct from the true church to which the Saviour addressed His great commission.—*Present Truth.*

True Character the Test

S. N. HASKELL

MOSES, Daniel, Paul and Nebuchadnezzar were educated men. But God does not confine Himself to men of worldly education to build up His cause. It is not because of superior human wisdom that the work of God prospers in the earth, for He also uses humble and unlearned people to advance His work. There are a sufficient number of men of worldly education to show that God does not despise education and culture.

Amos was "among the herdmen of Tekoa." The sweet Psalmist of Israel was a shepherd, and we have no evidence to show that either of these men ever attended the schools for the royal family. Joseph, the son of Jacob, was tenderly cared for by his father and mother, until at the age of seventeen he went to Egypt; and David speaks of him as one who taught Pharaoh's "senators wisdom." See Psal. 105: 21-23.

Peter, James and John were fishermen. They were unlearned in scientific knowledge after the learning of this world, but they had come in close touch with the Saviour for three years and received instruction from Him. Not in books, nor in obtaining scientific knowledge, but they were taught the science of salvation. They learned how to win souls for the Saviour. Matthew was a tax collector, despised by his Jewish brethren, and yet Matthew, Mark, Luke and John wrote most of the history of the life of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is the most wonderful history ever written by mortal man, and was written in a simple attractive manner.

Christ chose these humble fishermen to give to the world a knowledge of Himself, "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." Col. 2:3. He "was the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. . . . The world was made by Him and the world knew Him not." John 1:9, 10.

Of Him the Jews marveled, saying, "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned." John 7:15. The Saviour replies in words that should burn into every heart. "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of Myself." 17th verse.

It is evident, therefore, that God can use successfully any man or woman who will give themselves to Him, whether they are educated or uneducated in the things of the world. God can speak through His people at any time, and under any circumstances, when worldly learning has not bewildered their judgment.

The 1,260 Prophetic Years

According to the prophecies of Daniel and the Revelation, what was to occur at the end of the 1260 years?
An Inquirer.

There is no direct answer to the question in the Bible, but a short study of the subject will, we think, answer the question. It is evident that the 1260 years is an important line of prophecy and that it should be studied, for it is mentioned seven

times in the books of Daniel and the Revelation, and referred to twice by our Saviour in Matt. 24. It is called in Dan. 7: 25, time, times and the dividing of time; Dan. 12: 7, time, times and a half; Rev. 11: 2, forty and two months; Rev. 11: 3, a thousand two hundred and three score days; Rev. 12: 6, a thousand two hundred and threescore days; Rev. 12: 14, time times and half a time; Rev. 13: 5, forty and two months.

Whenever this prophecy is referred to it is given in prophetic time and really covers 1260 years of literal time. Though the time is long, it is not difficult to locate, and most students of prophecy place it as covering the years during the papal supremacy which began in 538 A. D., after Justinian's memorable decree which constituted the pope head of the church and corrector of heretics. Three of the texts referred to, Dan. 7: 25, Rev. 11: 2, and Rev. 13: 5 teach that during this long time some blasphemous ecclesiastical power would persecute the people of God. This was, of course, the Papacy. Two of the seven texts, Rev. 12: 5, 14 teach that during this period the true church would be driven into seclusion. It is well known to all students of history that during the relentless persecution of the people of God by the Papacy, that the church was really driven into the deserts and caverns of the earth; and during this time the use of the Bible was prohibited according to the prophecy of Rev. 11: 3.

What, then, was to occur at the end of this prophecy? Persecution was to cease; civil and religious liberty would be enjoyed by all; the Bible would be circulated; knowledge increase; and the church emerge from her seclusion and take her proper place as the light of the world.

The Perfect Day

Dark is the sky that overhangs my soul,
The mists are thick that through the valley roll,
But as I tread I cheer my heart and say,
When the day breaks the shadows flee away.

Unholy phantoms from the deep arise,
And gather through the gloom before mine eyes;
But all shall vanish at the dawning ray;
When the day breaks the shadows flee away.

I bear the lamp My master gave to me,
Burning and shining must it ever be,
And I must tend it till the night decay,
Till the day break and shadows flee away.

He maketh all things good unto His own,
For them in every darkness light is sown:
He will make good the gloom of this my day,
Till that day break and shadows flee away.

—Selected.



Home and Health



Laziness and Dawdle

MRS. W. M. CROTHERS

LAZINESS is a word not so easily defined; it cannot mean doing nothing, for lazy people do a great deal. Some of them will yawn a great many times in one day, and not only that, they groan, and grumble, and lecture others with activity of both mind and muscle.

A lady may be heard calling her servants "idle" for not rising at five o'clock in the morning, for sitting half an hour at meals, or for resting for five minutes between them.

This person will read for hours in the day, and during all that time will keep incessantly shifting her position, and then think of something, and call out, "What is Mary doing now? It must be an hour since she went on that errand. Does she think I have nothing to do but wonder where she is and what keeps her so long?" At last Mary comes, and, O, the lecture she gets. This is doing something. Why a person may be tired, nay quite worn out, by such doing. Why, then, are they called lazy people? It is difficult to say, for this kind of employment is both hard and regular. Whatever hour of the day you call, you will find the lazy woman yawning.

There is no doubt that laziness and dawdling arise from instability and indecision of character. When men or women merely dawdle their ways through life, without any definite object in view, they might just as well never have been born, for any good they may do. The maid of all work who rises at six o'clock in the

morning, lights the fire, boils the kettle, cooks the breakfast, etc., does a day's work before the lazy person is up—a work too, that is valuable and indispensable in the sum total of domestic comfort—a work without which all the wealth that society possesses would be only dross and rubbish.

It is the poor domestic who makes wealth valuable and prosperity a blessing. She enables her lady to dress, and her lord to luxuriate and idle; but then she makes lazy people, and the more she works the lazier they become. She also has a natural tendency to dawdle, for if she did not stand with a

broom in her hand looking through the window, and taking a rest now and then on the sly while her mistress is out of the way, nature would rebel against the constant strain.

How often do we hear a woman say, "I could have done in two hours what has taken the maid several to perform;" and in

Good-night My Baby

Little boy sweetheart, with eyes that shine
Blue as the skies on a summer morn,
Lips that are wreathed in a smile divine,
Velvety cheek that is pressed to mine,
Life has seemed fairer since you were born;
Fold up your petals, my rosebud white,
Good-night, my baby, good-night.

Little boy sweetheart, I love you so!
How deep that love you will never know.
Night after night, when my work is through,
Worn out and weary I come to you,
Bend o'er your couch till upon my ear
Falls a faint music I yearn to hear,
Made by your breathing so soft and light,
Good-night, my baby, good-night.

Then by your side as I nightly kneel—
To the All-Father I make appeal,
That He will guide you and guard and bless,
Touch you with love and unselfishness,
Mould you and lead you life's pathway along,
That you grow manly and true and strong,
That he may grant you a future bright—
Good-night, my baby, good-night.

Sometimes in days that are yet to be,
In the last hours you shall come to me,
You who shall stand at your life's proud
prime,

I whose head shall be touched with rime,
There shall we part for the last sad time:
As I close my eyes in death's long sleep
I'll commend you to Him who is able to keep,
'Till angels shall call in the morning bright—
"Good-night, my baby, good-night."

—Selected.

some cases, if the mistress is a practical woman, this may be quite true. But could she keep this up day after day, month after month, and indeed I might say year after year, with only a servant's hopes and motives? A person one day may walk twenty miles, but he could hardly do it regularly every day during the year. Therefore dawdling propensities must be taken into consideration for the mistress as well as the maid, but the former is above censure and criticism.

The question arises, is there any harm in dawdling? Nature requires a rest. It renders labor attractive, and helps to destroy monotony. To cure dawdling is impossible; it belongs to humanity; it is muscular rest, and as indispensable as sleep. Have you not heard people say, "I have been dawdling; I will set to work now?" And they do it with a will, because of the rest they have obtained. A good industrious wife will work all day at one thing or another, but at seven or eight in the evening will say, "There, I have done enough, I am tired." She rests for a time; but let anything important want doing, she forgets she was tired, and sets to work again, refreshed.

I wonder what is the maximum time of work for human beings! How long should a wife work, or how long should a maid be required to be on her feet daily at household work? These are important questions.

"A man works from sun to sun,
But a woman's work is never done."

The fact is, we are driven nowadays; we are living in a rapid age. We travel much faster in these times; everything seems to demand increase of speed and rapidity, which is only produced by an increase of power; and who can increase the power of human beings? Not one; but it can be accomplished by moral high pressure, by making labor attractive by hope, companionship, relaxation, cheerfulness, and everything to which these tend.

Such dawdling is not laziness, but the spirit which seeks rest from labor, or such excitement as will help to make labor less laborious.

So it is only prudent of a mistress to adopt some plan or system by which she may show some sort of kindness to those who labor under her. Willing work is conducive to health, both for mistress and maid; but be assured that when people work from morning until night, there must be a certain amount of dawdling. Then let a little mercy be shown instead of so much scolding and rebuking, and it will be found that the "necessary evil" will not only prove a comfort to the household, but a trusted companion in all adversity.

Then, and not till then, will dawdling be done away with or forgotten.

The Sparrow's Text

"A Sparrow lighted chirping on a spray
Close to my window, as I knelt in prayer,
Bowed by a heavy load of anxious care.
The morn was bitter, but the bird was gay,
And seemed by cheery look and chirp to say,
"What though the snow conceals my wonted fare,
Nor I have barn or store-house anywhere,
Yet I trust Heaven even on a winter's day?"
That little bird came like a winged text
Flutt'ring from out God's Word to soothe my
breast:

What though my life with wintry cares be vexed,
On a kind Father's watchful love I rest;
He meets *this moment's need*; I leave the *next*;
And, always trusting, shall be always blest?"

Water Treatments for the Home

MRS. A. F. HAINES

THE science of treating disease by the use of water is called Hydrotherapy. This is not a modern discovery, as many have supposed, for numerous references to its uses have been recorded in the oldest medical works. Bathing was practised to a considerable extent by the ancient Egyptians; while the Hebrews, after their departure from Egypt, emphasized the importance of bathing in their sanitary laws. The Persians had such a high estimate of the bath that they erected magnificent public baths. The cold bath was used by the Greeks; later the warm, while the Romans excelled all other nations in the sumptuousness of

their bathing places. In the early part of the eighteenth century books and tracts were published on the use of water in diseases. French surgeons discovered the use of water in surgery, through instructions from an ignorant miller. Hydrotherapy is little used by physicians because it is not taught in the medical colleges. A physician desiring to acquire this art, would have to take a trip abroad. The public is not educated to give these treatments, hence, they require the services of a trained nurse. What is needed is education in giving the treatments, that the sick may be treated in the home. Filling the system with patent nostrums is only adding a double burden to an already overtaxed body. Water is healing and life-giving.

BATHS

Temperature of Baths.—To determine the temperature of the bath without the use of a thermometer, never use the hand, as it is unreliable; the hand being so obtuse to heat that water which would seem only warm to it, would be painfully hot to the body of the patient or child. Use the *elbow*. When the water feels comfortable (neither hot nor cold) the temperature is warm. Slightly cooler, tepid. When it causes the appearance of "goose flesh" it is called cool; a still lower degree cold. Water which causes redness of the skin is hot. Never burn a patient.

The **Sponge or Hand Bath** is perhaps the simplest and most useful way of applying water to the surface of the body. It requires a wash basin of water, two or three towels or a sheet. Apply water with a linen or cotton cloth, or the hand (I prefer the hand, as I get better results that way). Never use a sponge. Begin with the face and neck, then place towels under the arm for protecting the bed. Starting with the hand, rub toward the shoulder. When arm is bathed, cover well with a towel, and rub dry. Then place patient's hand between your hands, and rub briskly with short quick strokes, continuing clear to the shoulder, going over it three times in this way. Finish with six long soothing strokes from the shoulder down to tips of fingers. Always finish with the hand. Now cover and proceed with the other arm in the same manner. Next the chest, then the abdomen; now the legs. Finish with the back, keeping the patient well covered all the while except the part being treated. Each part should be rubbed vigorously except when the sponge is given to reduce fever. When reducing fever a few long soothing strokes may be given; but it is best just to moisten the surface. The rapid evaporation of water from the surface will lower the temperature. A high fever, 104 degrees, may be reduced one or two degrees, or more, in a few hours by using

sponge baths. When given with the hand use very little water, and never wet the bed clothes. Do not use cold water for babies, old people or weakly patients. When the sponge bath is given often, do not have the patient turn every time.

Soap Sponge should be given two or three times a week, for cleanliness. Use the best toilet soaps. Have two basins of water one with clear water for rinsing the soap off. Dry and finish with rubbing, and long soothing strokes down the spine.

Warm Sponge.—Temperature 92 to 100 degrees is given for cleanliness every day; for nervousness and sleeplessness, five to fifteen minutes is sufficient time to give it.

Cool Sponge.—Temperature of water 89 to 90 degrees, given in the morning for a tonic effect. Give a vigorous rub, until skin glows with a warm reaction. Temperature from 75 or 80 degrees could be given without injury. Should not be given until two hours after eating.

Hot Sponge.—Temperature of water from 105 to 110 or hotter if patient can stand it, this is used for fever, where the cool or tepid sponge cannot be used. It is better not to dry the surface and never give a rub after it.

Tepid Sponge.—Temperature from 90 to 95 degrees. This sponge is used for reducing fevers and can be given every 15 to 20 minutes. Should not take longer than one minute to give it. Go over the body lightly and quickly, just moisten the surface, and do not dry, unless the patient feels chilly. It can be given for a restful effect. Dry the surface finish with long soothing strokes; given to produce sleep.

Saline Sponge.—Add a handful of salt to two quarts of water. Given for tonic effect. Is *very refreshing to a patient*.

Alcohol Sponge.—Use alcohol one part and water three parts. A cupful is sufficient. Use the hand in applying. If used for tonic, rub the body dry with hand. This is used for fevers. The body should be left moist; it will soon dry. This is very cooling.

Witchhazel Sponge.—Use equal parts of witchhazel and water, given in the evening for a soothing effect. This puts patient to sleep.

Vinegar Sponge.—Use half vinegar and water, either hot or cold. Hot is best. It is used for night sweats. Give it just before patient retires.

Soda Sponge.—Place one tablespoonful of baking soda in a quart of water, either hot or cold; given for skin irritation. Will stop the burning and have a cooling effect.

Editorial Notes

"Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not."

The unlimited promise of Jesus regarding the answer to the prayer of faith makes man a partaker with Himself of the sovereignty of the world.

"A thought—good or evil—an act, in time, a habit—so runs life's law: what you live in your thought world, that, sooner or later, you will find objectified in your life."

Prayer is a soul test. It takes earnest self searching to know what we really want the Lord to do for us, and to know whether our desires are real and honest and such as we are willing to persevere in.

The words of Mr. Roosevelt in his speech at Oxford, England, June 7, sounds forth a true principle which every true man and woman should make their own. This is what he said: "True liberty shows itself to best advantage in protecting the rights of others, and especially of minorities."

The people of God once claimed that the way to the kingdom was all law and no grace, and in this belief they were mistaken; so now there are many who claim that the way is all grace and no law and they are equally mistaken. It takes both the law and the grace working together and in harmony to get us into the kingdom of God.

The apostle Peter speaks of a class of people who are "looking for and hasting unto the coming of the day of God." Only a few people are looking for that day, but all people are hasting unto it. It is a terrible thing for those who are unaware of it. The Lord says it will come upon the world "as a thief in the night."

The resurrection is the hope of every Christian, and without this hope Paul says "we are of all men most miserable"; and yet we hear very little about the resurrection hope in the popular preaching and teaching of to-day. We are glad to tell our readers that our next number will contain a good article on this subject from H. C. Goodrich, which was crowded out of this number.

"We get our mete as we measure.

We cannot do wrong and feel right.
Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure,
For justice avenges each slight.

The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow
And straight for the children of men."

Jacob could toil seven long years for Rachel, and endure all sorts of hardships without grumbling or feeling drudgery in his work, because he had a motive.

If any of our subscribers would like to read more fully upon any of the subjects dealt with in the WATCHMAN, we would be glad to send tracts or books dealing with these subjects. Send for catalogue of our publications.

"The stronger we grow to be, the stronger will be our temptations; the nearer we grow to Christ, the fiercer will be the onslaughts of the enemy. We cannot escape life's battles by moving into a different, or even a higher sphere."

Since closing up our News and Notes department, word comes that the great Zeppelin airship was wrecked, having been caught in a gale and swung about at the mercy of the wind until pierced by pine tree tops, finally settling down on the top of the Teutoburgian Forest. The crew of ten, and the twenty passengers, all escaped without injury.

Glen Curtis recently made a trip in an aeroplane from Albany to New York, a distance of 137 miles in 152 minutes, and the *Christian Advocate* in commenting upon this wonderful record says: "Curtis broke the record for the longest American flight, and the international record for sustained speed. He broke the Sabbath also." This indicates that his flight took place on Sunday. With reference to his breaking the Sabbath also, the *Signs of the Times* says: "The divine averment is, 'The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. Ex. 20: 10. We do not know what Mr. Curtis did on the Sabbath day; but where are we told in holy homily or precept that Sunday is the Sabbath? Certainly Mr. Curtis did not break the Sabbath on the day he broke the record; for that day was not the Sabbath."

The cut on the inside of our front cover this month represents the pilgrim on his journey to the heavenly kingdom. How careful he must be to keep on the right track! The wrong ways are innumerable and stretch away in every direction, crossing and re-crossing each other in a bewildering labyrinth. But there is only one right way, and it is straight and narrow and leads to the throne of God. It is hedged in by the law of God and guarded strictly by His "thou shalt not," and paved with His promises and grace. Jesus said: "Enter ye in at the straight gate; for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: Because straight is the gate and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

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