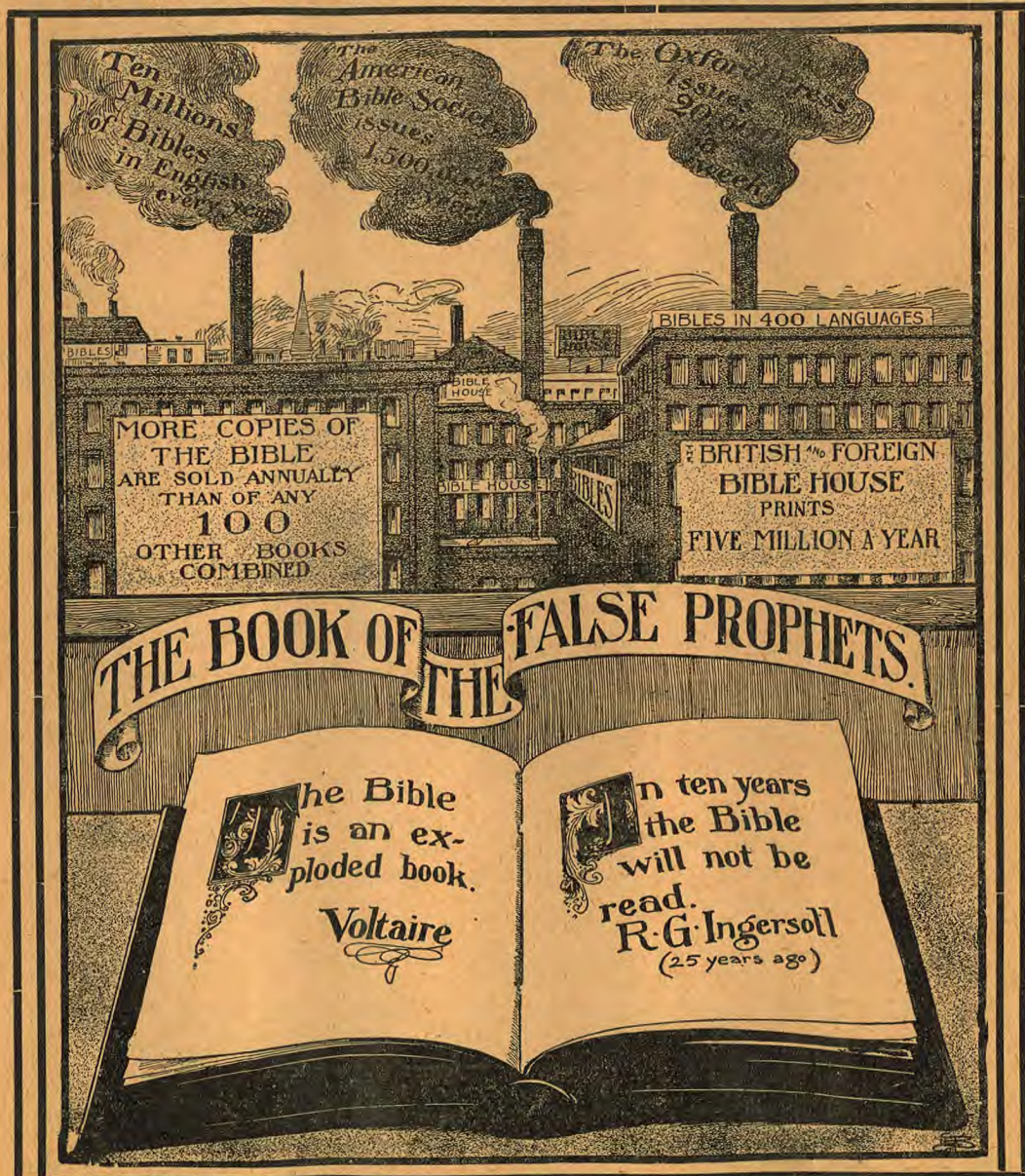
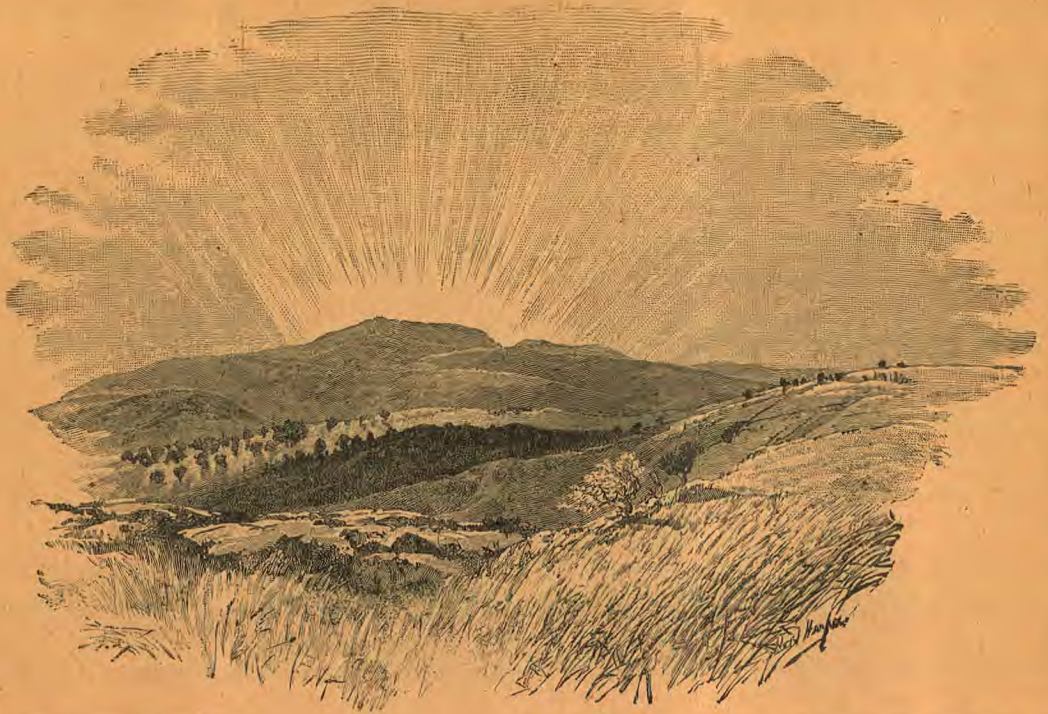


THE CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN





The Power of Prayer

There is an eye that never sleeps
Beneath the wing of night;
There is an ear that never shuts
When sink the beams of light;

There is an arm that never tires
When human strength gives way;
There is a love that never fails
When earthly loves decay.

But there's a power which man can wield
When mortal aid is vain,
That eye, that arm, that love to reach,
That listening ear to gain.

That power is prayer, which soars on high,
Through Jesus, to the throne,
And moves the hand that moves the world,
To bring Salvation down.

—James C. Wallace.

Caribbean Watchman

THE OUTLOOK

World Peace

That world peace and arbitration are subjects of all-absorbing interest to the public at this time is demonstrated by the number of international peace gatherings which have been celebrated the past summer. At Buenos Aires, delegates gathered from all the countries of the two American continents, and for a month discussed subjects of common interest; for two months at the Hague, English and American jurists submitted to an international tribunal the arguments, pro and con, which had reference to the Canadian fisheries dispute. In August 600 delegates to the International Peace Congress assembled at Stockholm in the interest of the limitation of armaments; and another international peace congress convened late in August at Brussels.

However desirable and reasonable peace may appear to be, it is hardly to be expected that nations, which for hundreds of years have devoted all their energies to the art of war, will begin now to measure true greatness by the Golden Rule, which would oblige them to treat each other exactly as they would themselves like to be treated—with perfect fairness, justice and equity.

There are still among these nations men who envy the seeming glory which war brought to Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon; there is still an insatiable thirst for conquest, for more territory; still the dreams of world-wide power which each nation indulges in: these will not give way in a day to the quieter blessings which peace would bring. The immense preparations for war rather indicate that soon there will be such a battle

fought among the nations as even Napoleon never dreamed of. We are of the opinion that peace for this earth will only be known when the prophecy, "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ," is fulfilled.

—★ ★—

A Sunday Law for Panama

The whole world seems to be following the lead of the United States so far at least as regards making Sunday Laws. In fact the nations have begun to think that they are "behind the times" if they do not have at least one Sunday Law of more or less severity on their statute books. The WATCHMAN is opposed to Sunday Laws. A few of its reasons for taking such a stand are: "We are not in favor of any legislation which would *compel* anyone to observe any day of the week; we give our hearty support



WESTMINSTER ABBEY

In this noted building the most learned men of England met in 1870 to revise the King James' Version of the Bible.

to such legislation as requires all citizens to be civil on every day of the week, but this does not require a law which makes it a crime to do on one day of the week what is freely permitted on other days.

“The observance of any day as a sabbath is a religious act, a matter wholly between man and God, with which civil government can of right have nothing whatever to do. Every Sunday law is an infringement of the rights of conscience. Even those who choose to observe Sunday as a sabbath ought not to be placed under the compulsion of law. ‘Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind.’ We stand for the majority rule in civil affairs, and for the inalienable right of the individual in religious matters. If one man out of a thousand has a clear conviction as to his own religious duty, the other nine hundred and ninety-nine have not the least right to compel him to adopt their views and to follow their practise. Improper conduct on any day of the week ought to be punished, but conduct that is proper on other days of the week is proper on Sunday, so far as civil government has jurisdiction. Civil government has no right to make an act a crime because committed on Sunday. Every Christian citizen will loyally obey the laws of the state so long as they deal with subjects within the sphere of civil government, even though they may seem unjust and oppressive; but human law which requires one to disobey God’s law is an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, a flagrant usurpation of power and may be properly disregarded. The martyrs of all ages declare with united voices that ‘we ought to obey God rather than man.’

“Why do we make laws? To restrain wickedness and crime. Theft or murder is not punished because committed on a particular day, but because each is a crime independent of the day or time of day. Ordinary labor, excursion trains, football, cutting wood, digging potatoes, ploughing

and sowing, serving in a shop, etc.—All these are legitimate on Monday or Wednesday, but a Sunday law says these things which mark a man as honest if done on Monday or Wednesday, brand him as a criminal if done on Sunday. Where then is the crime? It is not in the act, but in doing an act on Sunday which is not in harmony with the Church’s ideas; and which Parliament has prohibited to please the Church. . . . If it is right to compel one to observe Sunday as a sabbath day, why is it not just as right to require him to be baptized, or take the Lord’s Supper, to say his prayers, and to perform all these acts of religion? These religious duties men owe to God and not to Government, therefore government exceeds its God-given rights when it presumes to legislate upon any religious question. Christ says, “Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar’s and unto God the things which are God’s.” Did Christ or His apostles appeal to the government to enforce the ordinances of the early Church? Never! voluntary service only is acceptable to God. Enforced religion is mockery. No institution which is founded on a ‘thus saith the Lord’ is in need of government support.”

— ★ ★ —

Diaz of Mexico

To President Porfirio Diaz, more than to any other man, Mexico owes her present prominent position among the nations of the world. This personage was born in the State of Oaxaca in 1830. During his entire life he has been an incessant worker. While still a boy he learned the carpenter’s trade, but later on he gave it up to study for the priesthood. After a time abandoning this also, he set to work to prepare himself to become a lawyer. But it was as a military man that Diaz distinguished himself most of all. He waged a successful campaign against Santa Ana the Dictator, and later was instrumental in defeating the forces of Maximilian, the Austrian Archduke, whom

the French had placed on the throne of Mexico in 1863, but who was taken prisoner and shot in 1867, after which the Constitutional Government of Juarez was set up.

In 1876, Diaz was elected President for the first time, since which date he has held office almost continuously until now. Recently the people of his country elected him for another term.

President Dias has, with reason, been called the builder of Modern Mexico. From an undeveloped country, divided amongst different factions almost constantly warring amongst themselves, that Republic has become a most progressive nation. The present population of Mexico is estimated at 14,000,000. In 1908, the total value of the articles imported into the country was \$110,325,000, meanwhile that of the exports was 120,884,000. Mexico has 14,500 miles of railroad. She is rich not only in agricultural products, but also in such minerals as silver, copper and iron. It is said that the Americans have at least \$1,500,000,000 invested in mines alone.

Our best wishes go out to Mexico upon this her one hundredth anniversary of independence. A century ago she broke away from Spanish rule and declared herself a free and independent nation. But although her people have experienced political freedom for so many years, the privilege of obeying the dictates of their conscience has not been granted them for such a long length of time. However there is in Mexico at the present time religious freedom for one and all alike. As a consequence of this many of her people are breaking loose from the bonds of superstition and vice, and have begun to experience that fuller, truer, grander liberty which is found in Christ Jesus and the power of His Word.

Procrastination has sealed the doom of many mighty men.

Another Grave by the Ganges

We have just received the sad news of the death of one of our workers in India, Elder J. C. Little, who was for several years editor of the *Oriental Watchman*, our church paper for that country. Recently he went on a tour among the villages of East Bengal, where he was stricken with cholera, dying a few days later. The fortitude and resignation of his brave wife is expressed in the following words extracted from a letter to a friend in the home country:—

There is a new grave now on the banks of Mother Ganges. We are left to mourn, and in our sadness we feel that no other has ever borne so heavy a sorrow. Yet how many sighs and sobs have those calm, quiet waters heard! We have hope; yet they have gone down without hope or God in the world. Their loved ones have been left with a philosophy which teaches no meeting beyond the grave.



President Diaz of Mexico



General Articles



The Bible—Its Origin

By M. C. WILCOX

MORE and more, as the enemies in the church are casting the dust of higher criticism upon the Sacred Record, men are asking where our Bible came from. There is not space in this brief paper to discuss the merits or demerits of their human judgment. Its object is to tell the reader in brief and simple story some of the great, important facts about the Book we call the Bible.

The Meaning of "Bible"

The word "Bible" is an Anglicised Greek word *Biblos*, meaning book. Although the Bible is composed of many books, yet the term *Biblos* came to be applied to the collection of books, as one book, *the Book of books*, pre-eminently above all other books.

The Bible is divided into two parts: the larger part, called the Old Testament, or Covenant; the smaller and latter part, the New Testament, or Covenant. This division of the Book is not of inspiration; it is a division made by men, because of changes in times and people. The Biblical term frequently used is "The Scriptures." Almost invariably this term in the New Testament, refers to the Old Testament writings, as the New Testament was then in process of being written.

The Old Testament contains thirty-nine books, some of them combined by the Jews so as to make twenty-two, the number of the letters in the Hebrew alphabet. A three-fold division was made of the Old Testament, called in Luke 24: 44, "the law of Moses, the prophets, and the Psalms." These parts were called by the Jews, the Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa (Writings).

The Scripture Canon

The word *canon* originally meant a straight staff, rule or rod. Then it came to mean a guide or model. Naturally the word was soon used to signify as well a normal principle, a rule of action; and as the Scriptures were considered the divine standard of action, the word *canon* was applied to them.

Originally, before sin entered, man talked with God face to face, as in Eden. When sin entered, man could not endure God's glory, so the Lord sent His angels to talk with him. As man's heart became hardened more and more, God spoke His law from heaven, inscribed it upon two tables of stone, and gave it to His people. This He gave that man might know what sin was, and how far he had departed from the right standard. To further develop and explain the principles of this fundamental code, and to direct man in worship and sacrifice, God gave other laws by Moses. These laws, together with the records of God's dealing with His children from the beginning, largely written by Moses, constitute the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses.

This became the standard by which all spiritual truth and conduct were judged. As prophet after prophet spoke and wrote, as new doctrines were promulgated, they were tested by the law. "To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to the word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. 8: 20. See also Deut. 13: 1-5. God's law was to be the great test. And so it is recorded in the New Testament in the words of Jesus in that wonder-

ful Sermon on the Mount, that it is the will or law (Ps. 40: 7, 8) of God which is the test of character, and he who is not in harmony with that will is the doer of iniquity or lawlessness. Matt. 7: 21-23. The Master is careful to let us know that His teaching does not contravene the law. Matt. 5: 17-20. And among the last writings of the New Testament we read: "He that saith, I know Him [God], and keepeth not His commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him." 1 John 2: 4.

The Compilation of the Old Testament Books

The collection and arrangement of the Old Testament Scriptures was doubtless begun by Ezra, and continued by men of the Great Synagog who succeeded Ezra. The Old Testament Scriptures were indorsed and referred to by Jesus and His apostles as of unquestionable authority. The Apocrypha, held by the Catholic Church, was never in the Hebrew canon. Although the Jews exalted tradition and the teachings of men till the word of God was made void in their hearts, they superstitiously preserved these same Scriptures which condemned them.

The New Testament Canon

The New Testament books were written at the very time when the apostles of Jesus Christ Himself were still living. The possession of the gift of discernment of spirits in the church and the loyalty of the early Christians to the Scriptures and the law of God preserved the church from spurious writings.

The history of the collections of these writings is not as clear as their internal evidence. Peter speaks of Paul's epistles as though a collection of them had already been made. Each church doubtless made collections for itself. Caius, a Roman presbyter who lived in the last half of the second century, recognizes all the books except Hebrews, James, the two epistles of Peter, and perhaps 3 John. The Peshito-Syriac version of about this time includes

Hebrews and James. There is a continued chain of evidence down to Tertullian, who uses the term New Testament for the first time, and calls the whole Bible "the instrument of both testaments."

The Church of Rome boasts that she has preserved the Scriptures. She did so precisely as the backslidden Jews did, through superstition. The priceless manuscripts were hidden in monasteries and libraries, when they ought to have been seen in the life of the church. And, too, these manuscripts were largely from the Greek, Syrian, and African churches. Rome once rejected the epistle to the Hebrews. Was she then infallible? She afterwards accepted it. Was she then infallible also? The claim which she asserts of having the authority to declare which Scriptures are inspired and which are not is utterly baseless. The commercial companies which send ships from England to the dark lands of earth, bearing brandy and Bibles, could with as good logic affirm that by their authority and wisdom and infallibility the heathen had received the word of God.

The Scriptures of truth though given through men are above men. All may prove false, as God's people proved false before Christ, and as the Church has apostatized since Christ, but God's wonderful providence has been over His word, preserving it from pagan destruction without and atheistical philosophy and tradition within.

Revolution in Portugal

October 4 serious fighting occurred in Lisbon between monarchists and republicans. The squadron and most of the regiments joined the revolutionary forces. Two gunboats shelled the center of the city doing considerable damage. The republicans compelled the royalists to surrender, immediately after which a republican form of government was set up. Hundreds were killed during the fighting. King Manuel and Queen Amalie were forced to flee from the country. Other cities in Portugal have allied themselves with the republicans. Draga has been proclaimed provisional president.



THE INSPIRED BOOK



BY ASA OSCAR TAIT

THE sacred Scriptures constitute the one Book that is inspired by the same Being who created all the worlds that inhabit the infinity of space.

The worlds about us tell unmistakably of an infinite and all-wise Creator. These vast starry planets could not exist and move in such precise order, crossing and recrossing each other's tracks on such accurate schedules that never a collision can occur, without the guiding hand of the Infinite. There have been men of great intellects who have claimed to doubt the Bible, but there have been very few who have claimed to disbelieve that there is an infinite God who created, upheld, and guided the worlds.

Now just as truly as the worlds about us tell us of the Creator, just so surely does the Bible contain the evidence within itself that its Author is none other than Him whose throne directs the universe. "Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction which is in righteousness: that the man of God may be complete, furnished completely unto every good work." 2 Tim. 3: 16, 17.

The Scripture is "inspired" of God. The word here translated "inspired" is derived from two Greek words which signify God-breathed. And one of these two words is the root from which spirit is obtained. Then the word of God has the breathing of His own Spirit, with all of its great significance, right in the very words themselves.

Is it any surprise, then, when we find that word saying of itself, "The word of God is living, and active, and sharper than any two-edged sword, and piercing even to the dividing of soul and spirit, of both joints and marrow, and quick to discern

the thoughts and intents of the heart. And there is no creature that is not manifest in His sight; but all things are naked and laid open before the eyes of Him with whom we have to do." Heb. 4: 12, 13.

A Living Word

This text says that God's word is "living." It has actual life in it. And why should it not have, since it is the very life-breathing of Him who is the fountain of life? The text also says that the word of God is "active." And certainly any one can see that it must act since it is clothed with life.

Then it must be clear that any one who actually knows from his own experience that the Bible is inspired has felt the force of the life and activity in that word. It is possible for men to have many theories in regard to the inspiration of the Bible, but only the one who has actually felt the activity and power of the life that is in the word of God has a real definite knowledge of the origin of the divine Book.

It is the desire to get the reader to go much deeper than to make assent in only a general way that the Bible is inspired. Perhaps your father and mother are Christians, and they have taught you that the Bible is the Book of God. You have believed this because they told you so, but have not experienced the sensation of actual spiritual power imparted to you through that word. You have not touched the Life-spring, and felt the active force of the words of the Infinite.

You may say that you do not see how that mere words can have life and power in them. Actual power is an invisible, unseen force. For instance, no one has ever seen electricity; but for one in this time to say that there is no such thing would be very

absurd. Because we have never seen the powerful current as it glides along or through the wire with the speed of lighting, it does not prove that there is no such thing as electricity. Because we have not seen it, the fact can not be swept away that its currents are pulling street-cars and railway trains, and lighting our homes, our shops, and our streets.

But the individual who has had no experience with electricity can not realize its power and possibilities as the one can who is making the subject a life study and a life work. Men who do not know the subject will advance theories about it, and may even make light of some of the things that the electrician may actually be doing. But this does not change the course of the one who has had actual experience. The skilful and educated workman with the electric fluid has a foundation of actual knowledge and experience that causes him to go right forward with confidence.

And so it is with him who has experienced the workings of the living, active, God-breathed words of the divine Book. His actual experiences have led him beyond mere theories *about* the inspiration of the Bible, and he is resting on a solid foundation of definite knowledge. He knows the inspiration that comes alone from the one Source of life and power. The currents of active life that are in the word have taken hold of his mind and directed his steps and sustained him in ways of righteousness.

Having had these experiences with the word of God, the person speaks and acts with the confidence that is based on definite knowledge. The God-breathed, the inspired word has taken a definite place in his mind. The fog of doubt and mysticism has been left behind. He is standing in the clear light of personal contact and personal acquaintance with God. Like his Master of old, he speaks as "one having authority, and not as the scribes."

The Bible Searchers

The godly Bereans, so noble in mind,
Searched daily the Scriptures, and what did they find?

All help for the trials that always abound,
All supplies for all needs in the Bible they found.

Big burdens, hard labors, to some are assigned;
They went to the Bible and what did they find?
Great wings that swept under themselves and their load,
And carried them over the stoniest road.

And some in the darkness were stumbling, half blind;

They went to the Bible and what did they find?
They found there a lantern that shone as the day,
And guided them safe through the gloomiest way.

And some were in dungeons with jailers unkind;
They searched through the Bible, and what did they find?

Glad freedom they found in the midst of their woe,
The freedom that all of Christ's prisoners know.

Some, going to Jesus, left fortunes behind;
They looked in their Bibles, and what did they find?

Rare riches excelling fine jewels and gold,
And beautiful raiment that never grows old.

When lonely, forsaken, they wept and repined,
They turned to their Bibles, and what did they find?

The comfort of comradeship, heroes of yore,
And all the hard way they had travelled before.

And, lastly, when perils most deadly combined,
They went to their Bibles, and what did they find?
They found there the heart of the merciful Christ,
And, ah, for their safety the Saviour sufficed!
—Amos R. Wells, in *Young People's Weekly*.

At the close of the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal, Canada, a procession was held in which about 100,000 persons participated, including 7,200 belonging to the clergy and religious orders. Previous to the starting of the procession Cardinal Gibbons addressed them.

Our Father exhorts us to "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things (our living) shall be added" unto us. It is sad indeed that man should live so far short of this blessed privilege. Of such a one a certain writer has said: "His face is a map of vain journeyings after small treasures which he might have picked up in sufficient quantity while engaged in nobler efforts."

Why We Believe the Bible—Its Proof from Archeology

What is the value of the proof of the Bible from archeology?

The discovery of records on stone, clay, or paper, that have lain buried for ages, carries us back to the very times of which the Bible speaks. So far as these records go, their testimony cannot be doubted. It is as if Rameses, or Nebuchadnezzar, or Cyrus should rise from the dead, and confirm the accuracy of the Scriptures. Let us study a few specimens of archeological discoveries, that we may see in what way they prove the Bible:—

What is the Code of Hammurabi?

It is the most remarkable discovery ever made bearing on the Bible. It was found in December, 1901, and January, 1902, by the French archeologist, M. de Morgan, who was making excavations in Susa, in Persia (the Shushan of Esther). He discovered a mass of black diorite eight feet high, six feet in circumference at the base, and five feet at the top. It is now in the Louvre, in Paris. Upon this monument are more than 3,600 lines of inscriptions, setting forth 248 laws formulated by Hammurabi, king of Babylon, about 2250 B. C. He was the Amraphel of Gen. 14: 1, who joined with five other kings in the capture of Sodom, and from whom Abraham afterwards wrested the booty, including Lot and the other captives. These laws are arranged in a very systematic way, and cover a large number of subjects relating to both person and property. Though written in the time of Abraham, they show that courts and a high state of civilization existed in Babylonia for centuries before his day.

How does this discovery tend to prove the Bible?

It had been held that the laws of the Pentateuch could not have been written by Moses, because they belonged to a state of civilization centuries after his time. Indeed, for a long time it was believed by skeptics

that Moses and the men of his day did not even know how to write, and had no books. The Code of Hammurabi shows us that a civilization as far developed as that of the Pentateuch existed a thousand years before Moses. The resemblance between the two sets of laws are in many parts so close as to show common customs of the two nations, or else some indirect or direct knowledge of Hammurabi's code on the part of Moses. The immense superiority of the Bible, however, is shown by the fact that, as Professor Price says, "The Hammurabi laws look rather at the external act, while the Pentateuch regards the inner thoughts, feelings and desires." This is the element of inspiration.

What is the Black Obelisk?

It is a famous monument of black marble, now in the British Museum. It was cut in the reign of Shalmaneser II, king of Assyria, B. C. 860-825. A series of sculptured pictures shows men of different nations bringing tribute to Shalmaneser, and among them are a file of Jews. The inscription says that these came from Jehu, whose career as king of Israel is fully set forth in the Bible.

How does this discovery help to prove the Bible?

The monument with other Assyrian records of the time that have been deciphered, describes the wars that were waged by Assyria with Syria, and shows how Syria was a buffer state for Israel, and how the Assyrian defeat of Syria left Israel free to expand and become strong. This furnishes a perfect explanation of much in the history of the northern kingdom that the Bible does not stop to unfold, and it all fits in perfectly with the records in Kings and Chronicles.

What is the Moabite Stone?

It is a large slab of black basalt, now in the Louvre. It was found in ancient Moab, east of the Dead Sea, and was cut in the

reign of Mesha, king of Moab, about 850 B. C. The stone is a tribute to Chemosh, the Moabite deity, and the inscription relates how he became angry with his people, and allowed Omri, king of Israel, to conquer them, and exact from them a large annual tribute. After the death of Ahab, the Moabites revolted, and won back their independence.

How does the Moabite Stone help to prove the Bible?

In language and literary style it comes very close to the Bible, and reads like a chapter from Kings or Chronicles. It refers to Jehovah, illustrates a number of details of the Bible, and perfectly harmonizes with what the Bible tells us about the relations between Moab and her Hebrew neighbors.

What are the Egyptian discoveries of the times of the Hebrew bondage?

The mummy of Rameses II, the Pharaoh of the bondage, has been found. The city of Pithom has been discovered, and the actual storehouses built by the Hebrew slaves, the lower portion built of bricks containing straw, but most of them being made of bricks without straw. We have the mummy of Menephtah II, the Pharaoh of Exodus. We possess a hymn of victory addressed to him and mentioning Israel. It is probable also that the inscriptions show the death of his son, while yet young, in the last of the plagues.

How do these Egyptian discoveries confirm the Bible record?

They all fit in perfectly with the Bible account. Other researches show the location of Goshen, where the Hebrews lived, and the line of boundary forts that turned the escaping host of slaves down to the Red Sea. The Bible harmonizes with all that is known of Egyptian civilization.

How do the discoveries regarding the Hittites confirm the Bible?

There are in the Bible many references to the Hittites, and they are pictured as a considerable nation. Until recently nothing was known of this nation except what the Bible tells us, and therefore some scholars denied that there ever was such a people. But now the records of Egypt and Assyria show us that the Hittites as a people were for nearly seven centuries one of the greatest in the world, occupying northern

Syria and Southern Asia Minor. In that region there have been discovered many of the ruins of Hittite buildings, and many of their crude rock carvings, together with inscriptions in strange hieroglyphics that have not yet been deciphered.

What are the Oxyrhynchus papyri?

They are very ancient manuscripts, on the brittle papyrus, found recently in a low mound near the Nile in the Libyan desert of Egypt. Among these is a fragment of a book of sayings of Jesus. The scholars say that it was written at some time between A. D. 100 and A. D. 150, very close to the time when the Gospels were written. Some of these sayings are also in the Gospels, and some, like the saying quoted by Paul in Acts 20: 35, are not recorded by the evangelist.

What other archeological discoveries are important as confirming the Bible?

They are so many that they can only be indicated roughly. The ruins of Abraham's birthplace, Ur of the Chaldees, have been found. We have portraits of some of the Canaanites whom Joshua fought. We have Sisbak's sculptured account of his campaign against Rehoboam, the images of captives bearing the names of Gaza, Adullam, Ajalon, Gibeon, Shunem, and perhaps Jerusalem. We have Tiglathpileser's records mentioning Uzziah, Ahaz, Menehem, Pekah, and Hoshea, five kings of Judah and Israel. We have Sargon's account of his capture of Samaria, and Sennacherib's history of his invasion of Palestine, mentioning King Hezekiah. Manasseh is mentioned in an Assyrian list of tributaries. Belshazzar, whose existence was so long denied by the skeptics, because he was not named outside the Bible, is recorded in the Babylonian inscriptions as being the son of King Nabonidus and co-regent with him. The unearthing of Nineveh has proved its vast extent, and the extrication of the palace of Susa from the dust of ages has confirmed the book of Esther. These and many other discoveries have not only proved the Bible correct at definite points, but they have authenticated the whole trend of Bible narrative, and every year they are explaining what had not been understood in the Bible, and removing difficulties which have been the infidel's stock in trade.—*Amos R. Wells, in Christian Endeavor World.*

"Able to Make Us Wise Unto Salvation"

BY MRS. E. G. WHITE

GIVEN by inspiration of God," "able to make us wise unto salvation," rendering "the man of God perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works"—the Book of books has the highest claims to our reverent attention. Superficial study of the word of God can not meet the claims it has upon us, nor furnish us with the benefit that is promised. We should seek to learn the full meaning of the words of truth, and to drink deep of the spirit of the holy oracles.

To read daily a certain number of chapters, or to commit to memory a stipulated amount of Scripture, without careful thought as to the meaning of the text, will profit but little. To study one passage until its significance is clear to the mind, and its relation to the plan of salvation, is of more value than the perusal of many chapters with no definite purpose in view and no positive instruction gained.

We can not obtain wisdom from the word of God without giving earnest and prayerful attention to its study. It is true that some portions of Scripture are, indeed, too plain to be misunderstood; but there are many portions whose meaning can not be seen at a glance; for the truth does not lie upon the surface. In order to understand the meaning of such passages, scripture must be compared with scripture; there must be careful research and prayerful reflection. Such study will be richly repaid. As the miner discovers precious veins of metal concealed beneath the surface of the earth, so will he who perseveringly searches the word of God as for hid treasure find truths of the greatest value which are concealed from the careless seeker.

You must dig in the mine of truth till you find its greatest treasure, and by comparing scripture with scripture you may find the true meaning of the text. But if you do not make the sacred teachings of

God's word the rule and guide of your life, the truth will be nothing to you. Truth is efficient only as it is carried out in practical life. If the word of God condemns some habit you have indulged, a feeling you have cherished, a spirit you have manifested, turn not from the word of God, but turn away from the evil of your doings, and let Jesus cleanse and sanctify your heart. Confess your faults, and forsake them wholly and determinedly, believing the promises of God, and showing your faith by your works. If the truths of the Bible are woven into practical life, they will bring the mind up from earthliness and debasement. Those who are conversant with the Scriptures will be men and women who exert an elevating influence.

In searching for Heaven-revealed truths, the Spirit of God is brought into close connection with the sincere searcher of the Scriptures. An understanding of the revealed will of God enlarges the mind, expands, elevates, and endows it with new vigor, by bringing its faculties into contact with stupendous truth. No study is better to give energy to the mind, to strengthen the intellect, than the study of the word of God. No other book is so potent in elevating the thoughts, in giving vigor to the faculties, as is the Bible, which contains the most ennobling truths. If God's word were studied as it should be, we would see breadth of mind, stability of purpose, nobility of character, such as are rarely seen in these times.

"He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him: the words that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day."

Take any map of the world. If you examine it carefully you will find that the most civilized and advanced countries of the present time are those which have had the privileges of an open Bible.

What the Bible Has Done for Man

BY B. E. CONNERLY

BY carefully reviewing the past history of this world of ours, it is possible for us to grasp in a general way some of the influence which God's Word has had upon the human race.

The Bible is concerned primarily with the spiritual nature of man. It contains Jehovah's Law, so pure and just and holy, the standard of righteousness for man, his rule of faith and guide as well to those heavenly mansions, which our Saviour is preparing as an abode for the righteous to dwell in throughout endless future ages. As a code of morals, the Bible is immensely superior to any other which has ever been framed.

The Word of God needs no outside recommendation to enhance its value; its inherent worth is the highest evidence of its divine character. It chronicles the Lord's dealings for more than two thousand years with a sinful, rebellious people, who were continually spurning His love and disobeying His commands. Yet what mercy, what forbearance and loving kindness the Lord always revealed towards His weak, erring children whenever they confessed their sins and asked Him to pardon them.

As a history the Bible is pre-eminently superior to all other books on that subject since it not only antedates them, but, unlike them, is strictly accurate, combining strength and purity with truth. Its prophecies, some of them exceedingly comprehensive, have never failed to be fulfilled at the appointed time.

Wherever it has been received the Word of God has civilized, moralized and Christianized man. Had the Babylonian astrologers known and taught it, as did faithful Abraham, they would have been saved from the degrading worship of Bel and Nebo. If Egypt, our first great civilized nation, had obeyed the message which Moses brought from God, she would have forsaken Osiris and Isis, in whom during

centuries she had placed her trust, and and would as a consequence of this action have been spared the utter ruin and destruction that fell upon her fields and cities as well as her humiliating defeat later in the Red Sea.

Elijah the prophet, by the word of the Lord saved Israel from the debasing worship of Baal. In Persia, during the period when the Jews were in captivity there, even some of the Magi received a knowledge of the true God through the Sacred Writings which were taught at that time by Ezra and Nehemiah, the priests.

When Christ came to earth as the living exponent of the Word of God, a belief in the Greek and Roman myths had fastened itself upon the minds of people in almost all parts of the then civilized world. Never before had the idolatrous forms of pagan worship obtained such a strong hold on the human race. The need of a Saviour who could save from superstition and vice was certainly most pressing at this time.

The conception which a person holds of God determines in more or less degree the character of that individual. For instance, if a man believes the Supreme Being to be perfectly pure and holy, before whom sin cannot dwell, that person will aim the very best he can to regulate his life according to his ideas, moulding it always after the Divine Model. But if an individual believes that God "winks at evil" such a one will probably follow his own inclinations of the flesh, letting his appetite have loose rein.

The Roman gods which were represented in the Pantheon, Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Apollo, Diana, Bacchus and countless others, were conceived of as being dissolute and licentious, sanctioning and even encouraging the same evil traits of character in their followers which they possessed. Their rites were degrading in the extreme.

"Virtue in our modern sense of the word was unknown, and piety consisted in justice towards the gods."

The followers of Christ went everywhere preaching against idolatry, for the world at that time "had changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man." They had "changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator." "Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lust of their own hearts." The Christians went to all parts preaching a living Word, which convicts of sin, of righteousness and of judgment to come. This worked with more power than could the dead, lifeless pagan traditions. It presented before the world a way by which eternal life might be obtained. It brought to disheartened souls hope, courage and comfort. God's all-powerful Word worked everywhere so effectually that after only three centuries had passed away the pagan gods had all been banished from the Roman temples, and Christ was made the supreme object of worship in the Empire.

But although the Divine Word had overthrown paganism as the national religion of Rome, in its stead there arose even a greater foe to that Word than paganism had ever been. I refer to the Papacy. As long as Christ's followers were persecuted, the church was not in danger of becoming filled with members who would not be willing to shape their lives after that of the Divine Model. However, when Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire, then it was that Christian doctrines began to be popular with all classes of society with the result that, while the members were professedly Christians, they were still unconverted, "having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof."

The Papacy each day grew in power. During its supremacy, God's Word, despised, rejected, proscribed and even condemned to the flames, had to prophesy to

oppressed Europe "clothed in sackcloth," as it were. History states that during this time millions of honest-hearted, God-fearing men, women and children sealed with their life blood the unshaken faith they had in its sacred precepts.

Though written in a foreign tongue and chained to convent walls, the Bible, at the beginning of the 16th century, exercised greater authority than the Papal anathemas or the Spanish Inquisition. After a thousand years of exile, the Word of God had again come forth triumphantly bringing life and liberty to Europe.

The Reformation put the Bible on vantage ground. Luther could fearlessly preach to the Germans the theme of justification by faith. Wycliffe taught the English plowboy more of the Word of God than the priesthood had ever done. To Calvin, the Bible was "the Word of God that liveth and abideth forever;" to Knox, the Scottish reformer, it was "the hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces." From that period onward until the time of the second coming of Christ, the Bible was to enlighten the whole world with its light.

Though history in a general way reveals what effect the Sacred Writings have had upon nations, their great influence upon individual lives can never be measured. For millions of earth's children through all ages and under all conditions, the Bible has been their guide in youth, their support in manhood, as well as a solace and comfort for them in old age. In time of sorrow it speaks words of comfort to the heart; in trial and affliction it gives strength and courage; in death it cheers with its promise of a life beyond the grave. It giveth "life more abundantly" to those who have faith to believe and receive its promises. It possesses such power that it can change the sinful human heart and make it pure. The mind, though it be degraded by reason of a lifelong association with evil, if it but contemplate God's Holy Word, becomes changed through so doing and man is lifted body, soul and spirit from his sinful condition and made fit for dwelling in the presence of Jesus and the angels.

Oh, the power of the Word of God! Reader let it do its work on your heart, and it will surely prepare you for a place in God's pure kingdom.



Home and Health



The Bravest Battle

The bravest battle that ever was fought—
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
It was fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought
From mouths of wonderful men,

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
A woman that would not yield,
But patiently, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is that battle-field.

No marshaling troop; no bivouac song;
No banner to gleam and wave.
And oh, these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen, goes down.

—*Joaquin Miller.*

In Quietness and Confidence

Just as beneath the troubled surface of the sea there are still depths which the storm never reaches, there are many lives, peaceful under the divine assurance that God is with them, and that therefore no man shall set on them to hurt them. Their spiritual convictions are so strong in their very simplicity, that they remain quiet and peaceful, though tempests of controversy rage about them. They keep themselves, and are kept, aloof from all the vexed questions of science, the "higher criticism," of the laws of prayers, and of degeneration or of expansion. They do not cry to be led by dogmatic authority, and so they escape the disturbing elements which trouble those who have built upon shifting foundations. The secret of their peace is that they are of those of whom Jesus said, "Blessed are they who have not seen, and yet have believed" whose faith rests upon the word of God, and upon love. It is not that they possess a religion; their religion possesses them.

MRS. W. M. CROTHERS.

Reading and Reading

A mother was very much delighted to know that her young son was so fond of reading, and spoke of his thoughtful and studious habits. It developed, however, that he was reading the most trashy books in the line of exciting and sensational yellow-back literature. He had no taste for what was substantial and instructive, and his taste for reading was, in its way and directed as it was, a very injurious tendency.

Physiologists tell us that we do not drink enough, ordinarily, and urge that two or three pints of water daily should be taken into the system. The one who should drink a great deal of beer and wine and other intoxicating liquor, and delude himself that he is living in accordance with this physiological requirement, would make no more surely a great mistake than the one who, reading flashy and evil books, flatters himself that he is cultivating his literary taste and satisfying his intellectual needs.—
Hera'd and Presbyter.

The Fijian's Answer

An English earl who was an infidel, went to visit the Fiji Islands. "You are a great chief," he said to one, "and it is a pity for you to listen to those missionaries. Nobody believes any more in that old book called the Bible that they try to teach you, nor in that story of Jesus Christ; we have all learned better." The eyes of the chief flashed as he replied: "Do you see that great stone over there? On that stone the heads of our victims were crushed. Do you see that native oven over yonder? In that oven we roasted the human bodies for our great feasts. Now if it had not been for the missionaries and that old Book, and the great love of Jesus Christ, which has changed us from savages into God's children, you would never leave this spot. You have reason to thank God for the gospel, for without it you would have been killed and roasted in yonder oven, and we would soon be feasting on you."—*Selected.*

Home Treatments

Colds, Their Cause and Cure

BY MRS. A. F. HAINES

MORTAL man is indeed subject to many ailments of the flesh. Indigestion is probably the most common of all, but colds follow it as a close second. Because these are so very frequently met with, people too often dismiss them as of little real consequence. But this is wrong. We begin to sneeze violently, breathe with more or less difficulty, our eyes water, and we feel quite miserable generally, yet during it all we too often are heard to exclaim, when asked what is the matter with us, "Oh this is only a cold I caught the other evening. Don't worry yourself about it. I'll be over it in a day or two. Did you ever hear of a person's dying from a cold?" And so in a pleasant way—that is, if we feel at all like being pleasant—we dismiss the subject, and go about our work trying to forget there is anything seriously the matter with us.

A sore throat usually accompanies a cold, and in some ways this is really a blessing to one, since it will be necessary—for a time at least—for him to curtail his eating, and dieting is one of the quickest ways by which a cold may be broken up.

When he had a cold, Dr. Page always cured himself by fasting from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. He tried the experiment of living on twelve meals a week. As long as he did this, he never caught a cold, but just as soon as he went back to his hearty three-meal-a-day plan, he usually succeeded in getting one right away, although he cured it promptly by going without food again for a day or so.

"Starve a fever; stuff a cold" is a familiar saying yet one which is only half true. Too many seem to forget that a fever accompanies a cold, and so, if it is wrong to stuff a fever, it is equally wrong to stuff a cold.

Dr. Heald in his very useful little book

on "Colds," says: "The bill of fare will probably require pruning. It may seem like taking an arm off to drop one meal a day, and to forego the use of meats, fish, sweets, pastries, etc., but to raise the vital resistance one must adopt a frugal, natural diet. The habit once established, the pleasure will be keener on the plain foods than it is now on the more elaborate diet; besides there will be the additional pleasure of the consciousness that an attack of cold is not constantly impending."

Some one may wonder why it is that he has a sore throat. Well, it is for this reason. A cold, if it begin in the head, is due to an acute inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose, this inflammation being caused by the effort which the mucous membrane makes to eliminate poisons which are found in the blood, centered in that part. Now this irritated, or inflamed, condition of the nose membrane extends later downward into the throat, occasioning a certain amount of soreness there. The soreness however, which one experiences in the throat, though often due to a cold, may also be one of the first symptoms of some other more virulent form of disease.

Sometimes a person thinks he has "only a cold," whereas, in reality, he is coming down with measles, smallpox, typhoid fever, scarlatina, whooping cough or diphtheria.

Since colds are epidemic—one person after another in towns, neighborhoods, and families coming down with them in quick succession—it is well to isolate, more or less stringently, all who have contracted them.

A cold should always be promptly attended to. If left to "take care of itself," the chances are that it will develop into consumption or pneumonia. Many a sufferer from tuberculosis has languished for months on a bed of pain, simply because he had carelessly neglected what had seemed to him to be "only a slight cold." If he had gone to bed for a few hours when he first began to feel ill, he might have saved

himself from months of future suffering. Many a promising person has sacrificed his life because of a criminal neglect to take care of his health. Colds yield quite readily to treatment, if it be given at the right time. *The care of a cold is of vital importance.* Nevertheless most of us are too negligent concerning this matter. May the few words we have written however help us to be a little less careless.

The predisposing causes of colds are wrong habits of life, such as, for instance, overeating, strictly sedentary habits with little or no exercise, the weakening of the resistance of the skin by a superfluous amount of clothing, and the too free use of meat, as well as other nitrogenous foods. "The exciting cause is general exposure of some kind—wet feet, drafts, sitting or standing in a cold place, when the skin is covered with perspiration." As "summer" colds are common also, it is probable that one can catch cold by exposure to heat as well as to cold and damp.

In order to escape colds one must see that his general health is not below par. To keep in as healthy a condition as possible he should always be careful about having his rooms well ventilated. There should always be a constant supply of pure fresh air in them. It is necessary to exercise enough every day to get up a perspiration. When one has a cold, physical exercise is most essential since the body, when laboring under one, is burdened by a great quantity of waste material much of which can be thrown off through the pores of the skin if we perspire freely enough. Exercise tends also to equalize the circulation within the body, drawing away blood from congested centers to other parts which have not a sufficient supply. Bed clothing and wearing apparel should be reduced to the smallest possible amount compatible with one's personal comfort. And it must be insisted upon that the bowels always be kept regular.

The morning cold bath is an important agent in keeping the body fortified against colds. This is not hard to provide for, since the only things required are a basin of cold water and a towel. After the bath has been taken, the body should be well dried off and rubbed until it is aglow from the effects of the friction. After one becomes accustomed to cold water in the morning, he can leave off the hand bath, and begin to take the spray bath or plunge.

The bath seems God's own way of keeping the body in a healthy condition. Nor is man the only being that can enjoy it. Bird and beast seem to take as much pleasure in one, or more even, than do we. All of us have probably seen the little sparrows taking their morning bath in a shallow pool of rain water which the shower of the night before had left. Shrubs and trees and trailing vines seem, too, to be greener, and flowers appear to have brighter colors after the rain-drops have washed the dust from off them.

When one first becomes aware of the fact that he has caught a cold, he can usually break it up by taking it in hand at once.

If he notices it first in the evening the best thing he can do is to take a hot foot-bath, at the same time drinking freely of hot water or lemonade, which should be taken on an empty stomach. The hot lemonade should contain no more sugar than is absolutely essential. All of this time the patient should be well wrapped up so as to avoid any exposure whatever, and ought to continue thus protected from drafts until safely tucked away in bed. While covered up here, some doctors recommend their patients to drink moderately of cold water since this starts a perspiration. In the morning a cold hand bath should be taken.

If the cold has not yet been broken up, the same treatment—the hot foot-bath or full bath, hot-water drinking, etc.—should be continued the next evening, followed by the cold hand-bath again in the morning. When a person has a cold, it is most essential to his speedy recovery that the bowels be kept open. For this purpose, castor oil is perhaps the best cathartic that can be taken.

If a cold already has the start on one, though it may not be possible to break it up at once, its severity can be greatly mitigated by taking a laxative to put the bowels in good order, by exercising vigorously in the open air, by fasting, and by drinking freely of hot-water. The hot foot-bath or full bath is also quite essential to a quick recovery.

And now, as we close our suggestions as to how to take care of a cold, we wish especially to impress upon those who may read this article that they should try to break one up just as quickly as it lies within their power to do so. *Colds must never be trifled with.*

Here and There

England spends £14,000,000 yearly in old age pensions.

It is seriously proposed to build an electric street-car system in Jerusalem.

Twelve fresh cases of cholera and eight deaths were reported at Naples recently.

Within the brief space of three weeks two Presidents of Chile have died—Montt and Albano.

Due to a head-on trolley collision recently in Fort Wayne, U. S. A., 42 persons lost their lives.

The population of the United States, including her island possessions, is estimated at 100,000,000.

In Mexico there are 2,946 post-offices. These handle over 195,000,000 pieces of mail matter each year.

Japan was recently visited by a disastrous flood. A fourth of Tokyo was inundated; 1,112 persons were drowned.

The losses that the crops in France have suffered, due to the rains and cold weather, are estimated at \$400,000,000.

In 1900, 973,615 copies of the Bible entire or only portions of it were sold or given away in the different parts of the world.

M. Moussant, at one time an adventurer in South American revolutions, recently flew from Paris to within thirty miles of London.

Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimean War and founder of the Red Cross Society, died in England, August 14, at the advanced age of 91.

Mexico celebrated her centenary of Independence, Sept. 16. On the 17th of the same month, President Diaz celebrated his 80th birthday.

In 1909, 7,500,000,000 lbs. of sugar were consumed in the United States, an average yearly consumption of 82 lbs. for each person of that country.

In 1870 the German Empire had 40,000,000 inhabitants, while France had 38,500,000. In 1907 Germany had 61,500,000 people, France, 39,250,000. Germany is increasing in population twelve times as fast as is France.

The Panama Canal is expected to earn at least 5 per cent on an estimated investment of \$500,000,000. The Suez Canal earned \$25,000,000 last year.

While Japan's national wealth is the smallest of all the great powers, she is the most heavily burdened with debt, and, next to Italy, is the most heavily taxed.

Recently the United States and Canada were visited by destructive forest fires. The property loss is estimated at \$20,000,000; 203 persons were burned to death.

Within the last few weeks 100,000 persons have died of Asiatic cholera in Russia. So far there have been 190,000 cases. The plague has spread to Italy, Austria and Germany.

In 1909, the American railroads were responsible for the death or injury of 66,711 persons; in Great Britain in the same year, the number of accidents, fatal or otherwise, due to the same cause, was 8,488.

"Montenegro is the world's newest kingdom. Prince Nicholas was elevated to the kingship on the day that he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. The Queen of Montenegro is the mother of Queen Helena of Italy. The creation of the kingdom took place in August, on the same day that Korea was made a Japanese province."

"An exchange says that alcohol will remove grass stains from summer clothes. The exchange is right. It will also remove summer clothes and also spring and winter clothes, not only from the man who drinks it but also from his wife and children. It will remove household furniture from the house and eatables from the pantry; the smiles from the face of his wife, and the happiness from his home. As a remover of things alcohol has few equals."

On August 29 the government of Japan formally took possession of Korea. Amnesty was granted to certain prisoners, and the taxes of the poorer people were forgiven. "Japan gave \$8,500,000 to encourage industry, and to support education, hospitals, and work for the poor. Religious freedom was explicitly recognized. Tariff regulations were continued for ten years, and the Japanese laws regulating copyrights and patents were extended to Korea. Korea's treaties with foreign nations were continued, and Japan's treaties were extended to Korea as far as they apply. The name under which Korea is henceforth to be known is Cho-sen, an ancient name for the empire, of Chinese origin, meaning, probably, 'the Land of Morning Calm.'" Though this annexation had been talked of for some time, it was not expected that it would take place so soon.

THE
Caribbean Watchman
 NOVEMBER, 1910

Published monthly by The Watchman Publishing Association, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.

Entered February 25, 1909, as second-class matter at Cristobal, C. Z., Panama, Post-office, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

EDITOR - - - - B. E. CONNERLY.
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Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor. Address all business and make all money-orders, etc., payable to the CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.

Date of Expiration.—The WATCHMAN wrapper bears date of last issue due on your subscription. Unless renewed in advance, paper will stop with expiration date. If herewith is an order blank, you will know you have overlooked sending in a renewal. You will not wish to miss a single issue. Back numbers often cannot be furnished.

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How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York or P. O. Money Order, payable to THE CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN. Cash should always be sent by registered letter. If otherwise sent the remitter is responsible for its safe delivery.

Subscription Rates.

One Year, Post-paid, - - - - - 50 cents.
 Six Months, " - - - - - 30 cents.
 Five or more copies to the same address, 45 cents.
 per year, each, post-paid.
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"One's personal enjoyment is a very small thing. One's personal usefulness is very important."

"The Bible springs from the eternal depths of divine wisdom, love and grace. It is the transcript of the Divine Mind, the unfolding of the Divine Purpose, the revelation of the Divine Will."

We are sorry that the article we promised our readers on the "Power of the Word" has not reached us in time for publication. We hope that all will appreciate the different articles which we offer them in this issue of our paper.

We know that everyone will be interested in knowing how the Special Temperance Number of the WATCHMAN was distributed: Jamaica ordered 5,500; Panama and Costa Rica, 5,500; Trinidad and nearby islands, 2,050; British and Spanish Honduras, 155; St Thomas, 600; Dominica, 160; St. Croix, 150; Antigua, 150; St Kitts, 60; British Guiana, 600; Santo Domingo, 100; Nassau, Bahama Islands, 50; Miscellaneous, 606; making a total of 15,681. We thank all our friends who have assisted in the good work of circulating this special number, and are sure that they will be abundantly blessed of God for the efforts they have put forth to spread the noble cause of Temperance.

Peace or War?

A much discussed question of the day is whether the world may expect universal peace or war. In the December WATCHMAN the subject will be considered in a way which will, we trust, settle the question to the satisfaction of our readers.

The cover design will be a very beautiful illustration of the Hague Peace Palace. Our leading articles will be:—

- RUMORS OF WAR.—L. A. Reed
- WHY WAR?—M. C. Wilcox
- ADVANCEMENT IN NAVAL POWER.—A. O. Tait
- COST OF EUROPE'S NEXT WAR.—M. C. Humbert
- GREED, DISTRUST, WAR.—Editorial
- THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.—Editorial
- FORTIFYING THE PANAMA CANAL.—Editorial

Our Holiday Number

Everywhere people are making active preparations for the holiday season. The WATCHMAN office is no exception, as this year we are busy getting out a special for Christmas time which will treat on the Second Coming of Christ. We have put forth our best efforts toward making this number a most attractive and interesting one. Everybody should by all means try to procure it.

Our leading articles will be:

- The Nativity of Christ.—M. C. Wilcox
- The New Year.—Lillian S. Connerly
- The Origin of Christmas.—Editorial
- How Will You Spend Christmas?—Editorial
- True Greatness—A Lesson for Christmas.
 —L. A. Reed
- The Second Coming of Christ.—W. S. Hyatt

Besides these there will be appropriate poems and the ever-interesting outlook and home departments.



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