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Rumors of War, p. 145

# THE CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN



THE HAGUE PEACE PALACE

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# The Expensiveness of War

**W**AR which selects the strongest and most vigorous for slaughter, while leaving the weak and decrepit to survive, has cost the world approximately \$40,000,000,000 in gold, as well as the lives of 15,000,000,000 of Earth's favored sons. The valuable lessons it might have taught seem to have gone unlearned, for even at the present time—one of almost profound peace—we behold the different nations of the world still blindly sacrificing to the god of war at the rate of \$2,250,000,000 each year, meanwhile 20,000,000 men, who might be busily employed in useful industries which would be a continual source of wealth for the different countries, are kept from engaging in these solely in order that they may devote their time to mastering the art of war.

## Comparative Sizes of the Armies of the Great Nations



## The Annual Cost of Armed Peace

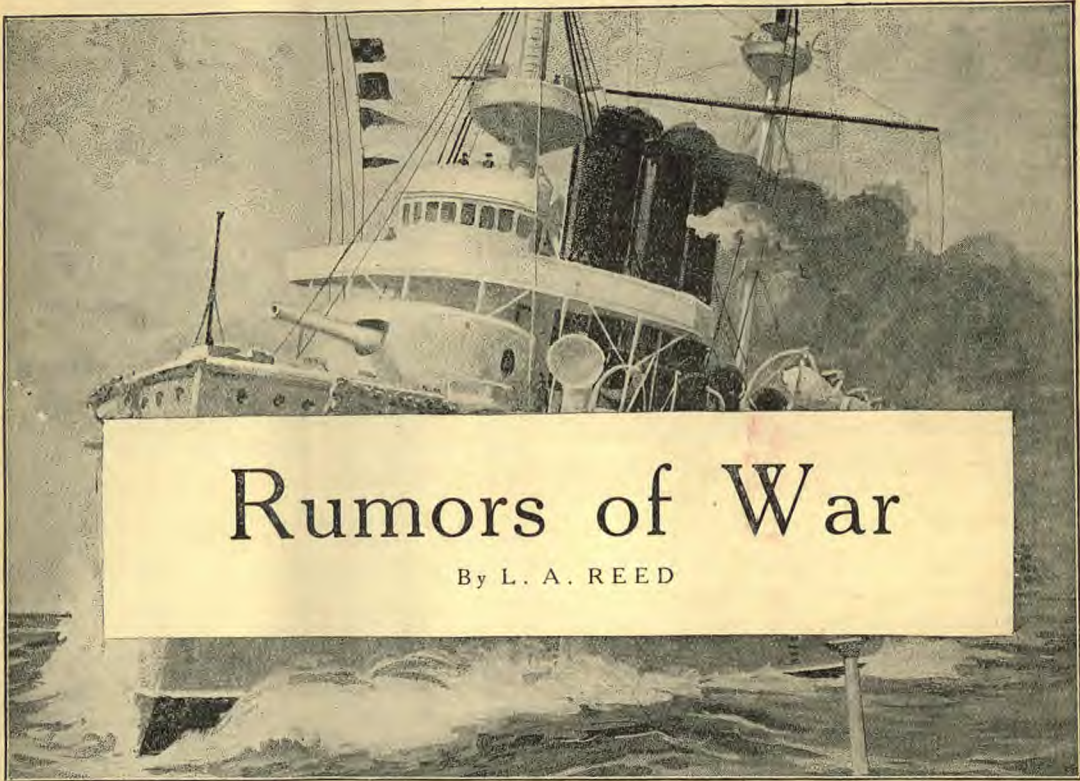
NATION	ARMY	MAINTENANCE	SHIPS	PERSONNEL	TONNAGE	MAINTENANCE
Great Britain	764,000	\$137,295,000	510	125,000	2,005,873	\$100,117,517
Germany	4,000,000	224,500,000	248	60,000	820,692	88,000,000
United States	78,782	95,935,862	129	48,000	785,945	124,794,798
France	2,075,000	48,410,000	536	32,500	766,906	66,580,000
Japan	1,500,000	40,000,000	236	40,000	493,704	37,450,000
Russia	4,500,000	253,750,000	160	50,000	412,250	49,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1,800,000	67,000,000	51	12,899		13,295,650
Italy	1,046,000	55,000,000	224	30,000	259,278	31,927,200

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## Rumors of War

By L. A. REED

**M**ORE than one writer within recent months has prophesied of that terrible battle described in the Word of God under the title of Armageddon. Some think this will come in one way, some in another, but any one who is at all familiar with the facts knows that conditions now existing must logically work out in some such result. While the world is enjoying practically universal peace, everywhere the nations are groaning under the burden of military preparation and activity which contrasts vividly with these peaceful times.

England has increased the amount to be

spent on her navy for 1910 \$27,000,000 over that of 1909. A total expenditure of \$203,000,000 is to be made. Five large armored ships, five protected cruisers, twenty destroyers, and a number of submarines are to be constructed. At the present time there are under construction in England seven battle-ships, three armored, nine protected, and two unarmored cruisers, thirty-nine destroyers, and nine submarines. This is the largest naval program the government has ever had. It is supposed that five armored ships will be of the Dreadnought type, and that there will be in addition four other Dreadnoughts,

besides the vessels to be contributed by the colonies.

Canada is to assist England by doing building on her own account. Canada proposes to expend in naval construction \$4,750,000 for cruisers and \$1,500,000 for destroyers. Three cruisers of the improved Bristol class and four destroyers of the improved river class are to be built. The annual cost of maintenance is \$2,000,000. Two of the cruisers will be assigned to the Pacific Coast and one cruiser and four destroyers to the Atlantic Coast. 1,408 officers and men will be required to man the ships. Their pay-roll will be \$400,000 and their food supply \$100,000 a year.

The United States also has her plans. Rapidly this country is taking a front place as a naval power. A few years ago she stood in the background; but by the building of monster battle-ships, by great expenditure on equipment, by careful work and training and marshaling of men, she is now recognized as standing in the forefront as a military power.

In order for us to appreciate the enormous amount of money which is spent annually by the nations, it may be well for us to consider a comparison made by the National Peace Association. The cost of a single battle-ship would build a first-class macadam road from New York to Chicago; it would build fifty manual training schools, and equip them with essential tools and appliances; it would construct two such buildings as that of the Congressional Library in Washington—and that is the finest library in the world.

This shows how costly is one ship; and when we consider how many are built by the world to-day, we get some idea of the great stream of wealth that is being turned aside from the uses of peace to those of preparation for war.

Recently in a number of publications we have seen a clear statement of Germany's preparation for war. In an article published in the April *Century* entitled, "If

Germany Were Called to War, How a Million Soldiers Would Be Placed in the Field within a Week," we have a marvellous presentation of the situation in that country. Says the writer of that article:

"It is a fact that almost by pressing a button the standing army of the German Empire, comprising in round numbers 616,000 men and 110,000 horses may be transformed, with the addition of the first reserves, into an immense fighting machine of over one million men, and placed in position at any of the frontiers, ready for battle. All possible contingencies are provided for; and men, horses, guns, ammunition, and supplies of every description are either ready or can be procured at a moment's notice."

This writer goes on to show how the General Staff is working incessantly to the limits of human strength in training, planning, getting ready for the day that they believe will soon find the dawn when Germany must make war upon some enemy.

Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary and one of the most respected men in English public life, a few months ago gave expression to the following:

"The great countries of Europe are raising enormous revenues, and something like one half of them is being spent on naval and military preparations. You may call it national insurance, which is perfectly true; but it is equally true that one half of the revenue of the great countries of Europe is being spent on what are, after all, preparations to kill each other. Surely, the extent to which this expenditure has grown really becomes a satire and a reflection upon civilization. Not in our generation, perhaps, but if it goes on at the rate at which it has recently increased, sooner or later I believe it will submerge that civilization."

These words are no thoughtless utterance of an irresponsible speaker, but the calm, deliberate utterance of a high-principled statesman, who speaks with a full sense of responsibility. At the same time, while Sir Edward Grey recognizes the inevitable end of such a competition, he sees nothing for it but for England to make whatever sacrifice may be demanded to keep her present place of naval pre-eminence. "It we allow ourselves to fall behind in the race," he says, "we should be fortunate if our liberty were left and we did not become the conscript appendage of

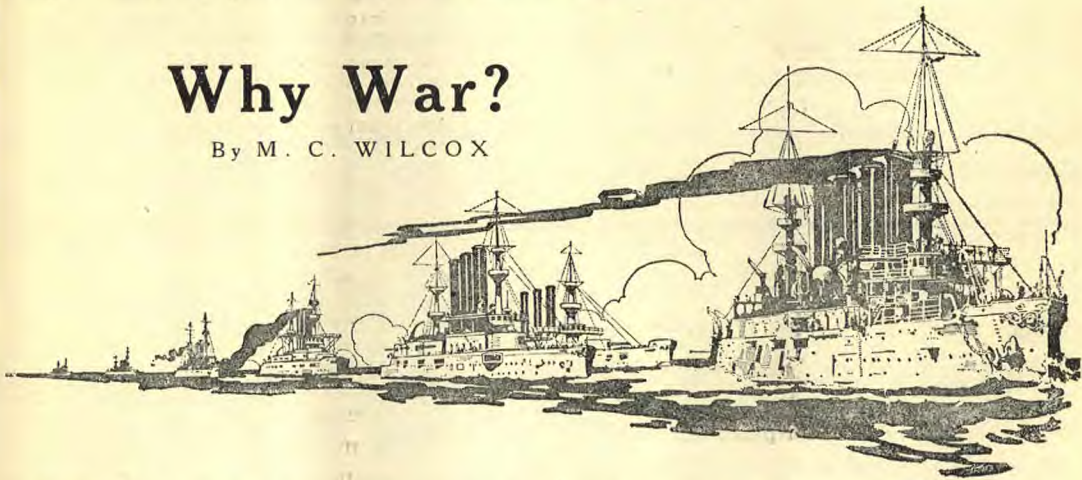
some stronger power. This is a brutal way of stating the case, but it is the truth."

And there is much more of the same import. And yet the *way out* of the darkness and perplexity is clearly revealed in the Word of God. "Thy Word," says the royal psalmist, "is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." "We have also a

more sure word of prophecy," says the apostle Peter, "whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn." We may heed God's light, and know the outcome; or we may walk on in blindness and darkness, to death and destruction. Which is the wiser way?

## Why War?

By M. C. WILCOX



**W**AR is not wanted. Peace is desired, at least, always at home.

However belligerent one may be, he does not want his own country or city or village or farm devastated and wasted. The peace congresses and peace commissions of nations, and emphatically the great international peace conferences, all show the desire for peace, armed peace though it be, while the peoples of the great empires of earth profess to be followers of the Prince of Peace. Then there is the awful loss consequent upon modern warfare,—in men, the flower of the nation; in incubi of debts; in broken and wasted homes; in the general demoralization and degeneration of society which always follow prolonged war. Notwithstanding all this, however, the world expects war.

There are in the natures of all unregenerate men desires so overmastering that they form character. Among the leaders of society these dominant desires may be classed as for gain, for glory, for power. These desires are inborn; and, conserved

and exercised in normal, legitimate channels and fields, they are laudable. It is their perversion which unbalances the world and brings misery, strife and confusion.

God gives men the "power to get wealth," which he intends they should use in blessing mankind. But men have abused the gift and perverted the power, so that in the acquiring and expending of great wealth the rights of man have been ignored, law has been ruthlessly trampled on, crimes committed as colossal as the garnered wealth. The methods and morals and injustice of the lords of wealth are continually stirring the strife of madness in human hearts which sometime no power of wealth can stay, no governments hold in check.

The military training which the world is giving, from our military schools to the Sunday-schools, is bound to have its effect in stirring the ambitions of the strong young men and virile boys. And this ambition is augmented by the glorification of

the men of war and blood, in the literature of the day. Give a young man from his boyhood a military training, fire his heart with stories of the military prowess of his race, imbue him with the national spirit of his country and war must feed his greed for glory.

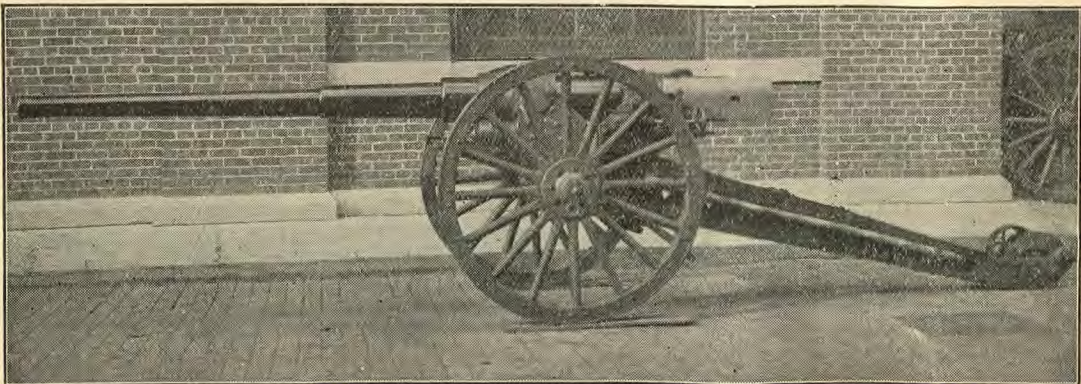
If the desire for power be normal, it will ever be exercised for God and right. But if self be the monitor, it will be toward obtaining power and supremacy "peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary." We see and feel this greed in the industrial and commercial worlds, where the innocent are crushed to earth or ground to powder before its imperious mandates. The same spirit must come to possess the nations, and it does. Greed for power is ever fed by greed for gain, greed for glory. All are of one, and all make for universal strife.

Not all nations are needing room for expansion. The British Empire has in her vast colonial domains of America and Africa room for expansion. America has sufficient within her own boundaries of the United States for centuries of expansion. She has no excuse in yielding herself to the spirit of earth-hunger which is forced upon the peoples of the old world. Russia is a third nation with developed resources, which might be at peace with all the world were it not for her greed for supremacy. The South American people generally are land poor.

But this is not true of other great states. They must have room to expand. Italy is one with a population of 32,000,000; another is Austria-Hungary, with an area of 261,000 square miles and a population of 47,000,000. The great German Empire numbers 67,000,000 in its population, with a tremendous yearly increase: yet her area is but 208,000 square miles. She must have territory, peaceably if she may, forcibly if she must. And the latter is more in harmony with her splendid army and growing navy.

To say nothing of India's hordes of nations, there are two great nations, demanding expansion: namely, China and Japan. The former has a population of 432,000,000 with an area of 4,200,000 square miles, or an average population of 100 to the mile. If the United States were as thickly inhabited, it would have a population of 360,000,000, four times its present one. Japan has a population of 50,000,000, more than one half that of this country, but with less area than that of California. Her population averages 340 to the square mile; Germany, 300; Austria-Hungary, 180; Italy, 300. The United Kingdom has an average population to the mile of 347; but the entire empire, of 36. The United States has an average of 24 to the square mile; Brazil and Argentina, each 6.

In the nature of the case these conditions can not continue. The German peoples, the yellow races, notably the Japanese, must have room to expand. Not a nation will yield her territory willingly save at a prohibitive price, and the price may be war. Inequality in the distribution of wealth in



The Modern High-Power, Long-Range, Field Cannon

any nation breeds discontent, lawlessness, anarchy. The same causes will produce the same effects among the nations.

It is said that the way to keep peace is to prepare for war. Yet to argue that these tremendous preparations make for peace, would be to argue that training in athletics and boxing makes against prize-fighting.

The great moral code of the world is the Decalogue. But the abolition of this is taught in pulpit and press by leading religionists; in the words of the prophets, "the law is slacked," and men regard it with indifference or contempt. With no fear of God before their eyes, no reverence for the divine government, no concern for others' rights, save as dictated by selfish interest or society cult, what wonder sin and crime have increased! This departure from God, this trend of brutality, makes for war.

The departure from God's law and from the fundamentals of Christianity, means two things: (1) God will withdraw His much-abused Spirit, and permit man's lawlessness to develop itself as man shall elect; and (2) man, having lost all direction of God, is left a prey to that long-skilled, energetic, influential power of evil, the devil. He and his apostate army of demons are as alive and active to-day as they have been throughout the ages. When man leaves his God and the law of his being, he is left a prey to the devil and his angels. When, then, the last generation of men come to ignore the great basic principles of peace,—truth and righteousness—

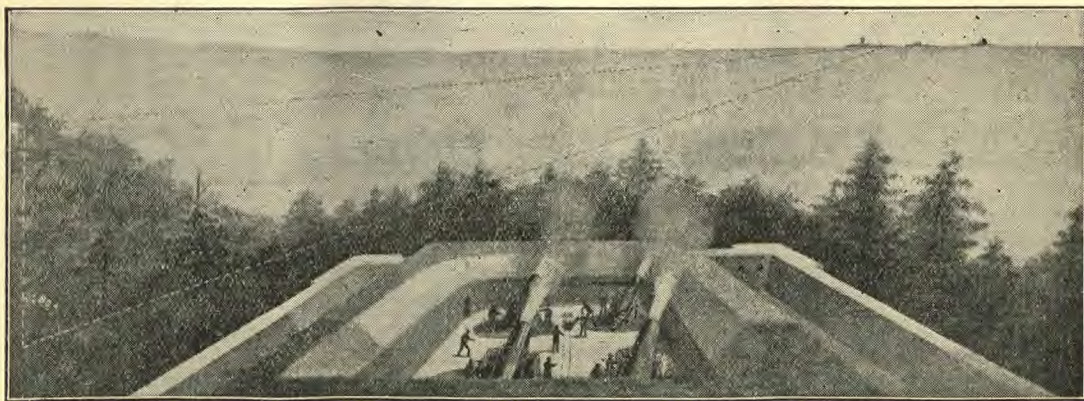
they are where Satan can deceive them, and where Satan will deceive. Hence the prophecy of the Word, pertaining to the time when men do not want war, yet are preparing for it. Thus saith the seer of Patmos:

"And I saw coming out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet, *three unclean spirils*, as it were frogs; for they are *spirits of demons*, working signs; which *go forth unto the kings of the whole world*, to gather them together unto the *war of the great day of God*, the Almighty. (Behold, I come as a thief. Blessed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments, lest he walk naked, and they see his shame.) And they gathered them together into the place which is called in Hebrew *Har-Magedon*." Rev. 16: 13-16. (A. R. V.)

The ubiquitous demons are at work to excite fear, dread, suspicion, hate, and animosity. The result is Armageddon.

These and a hundred and one other divine predictions give a faithful picture of the last days. They demonstrate what both Isaiah and Micah declare will take place, a great futile peace cry of "many people and many nations," and of which Paul declares, "When they shall say, Peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them, . . . and they shall not escape." 1 Thess. 5: 3.

War will come. Men think they can bring peace; but they can not. God is holding the four winds of strife till His work be done. Rev. 7: 1-3. Then, when He can do no more for men, He will withdraw His Spirit from the nations, the demons of war will take possession, and Armageddon will be upon the world.



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

# The Cost of Europe's Next Great War

By M. CHARLES HUMBERT

[Member of the French Senate, and a Recognized Military Authority]

GERMANY has understood better than any other power that millions of men under arms do not constitute the only factor necessary nowadays to warrant undertaking a war with some chance of success. A nation must also have at its immediate disposal millions of francs, to enable it to prepare, undertake, and conduct a modern conflict.

With the truly remarkable methodical spirit which characterizes the government of William II, Germany has classed its efforts in three groups—the financial preparation of war, the financial mobilization, and the financial conduct of war. Following this line of thought, it has begun by consulting the most recent lessons in modern warfare, and this is what it has seen:

When Great Britain opened hostilities against the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, in 1899 the War Office estimated the cost of the war at \$5,000,000 and its duration at five months and a half. It lasted over two years and seven months and cost \$1,056,000,000.

In the Orient, Russia's defeat cost the Czar's people \$718,000,000, which is over one hundred million dollars more than the victory in this war cost the Japanese.

These figures have been, however, more or less modified by conditions of remoteness, bad administration, fraud even. France and Germany's balance sheet for the war of 1870-71 offers more reliability for the estimation of the cost of a European conflict, and so it is finally on these figures that Germany bases her calculations.

The defeat to which Napoleon III led France cost her nearly two billion dollars, inclusive of the war indemnity of \$1,250,000,000 paid to Germany, but exclusive of all subsequent expenses, such as pensions.

Germany on the other hand, spent \$437,000,000, and as it had under arms, from Aug. 1, 1871, to March 1, 1871, an average of 1,254,376 men, it is fair to conclude that each soldier cost \$1.50 a day.

These facts being clearly established, statistics show that Germany will have at the end of 1912, 10,240,000 men in readiness. As it would be both impracticable and commercially and industrially unwise to enlist such a mass of soldiers, Germans admit they would only call, inclusive of army and navy contingents, 3,000,000 men in all.

At the rate of \$1.50 a day, as in 1870, this would make a total expenditure of \$1,881,519 a day, or about \$690,000,000 a year, exclusive, of course, of all subsequent indemnities and pensions.

But this enormous sum is not immediately necessary. What Germany would need during the first six weeks following the declaration of war is:

(1) Three hundred million dollars to meet immediate expenses of troops on sea and land, as well as for purchasing supplies of all kinds, which are considerable and costly, especially for the navy.

(2) Three hundred million dollars required by the industrial, commercial, and agricultural undertakings which would be called upon to furnish war supplies. As this sum would represent the price of the raw material and initial expenses indispensable to begin work, it should be held in readiness in local German banks.

(3) A "war-scare" budget of \$62,500,000. This sum must be immediately available and must be necessary to face the needs created by the inevitable panic resulting from the declaration of war, which would take the shape of a run on the banks and the collecting of outstanding notes.

This makes a total of \$662,500,000 that the German empire would require before beginning hostilities, and it is the most practical means of obtaining this sum that J. Riesser endeavors to discover.

Germany hopes by these various means to raise the \$70,000,000 necessary during the first six months of the war. Afterwards, that is to say for the \$935,000,000, supposing that hostilities should last a year, one third would be covered by the increase of already existing taxes and the creating of new taxes, while the other two thirds, about \$620,000,000, would be defrayed by a government loan.—*Selected.*



# Naval Expansion The British Navy

By HENRY PERCY

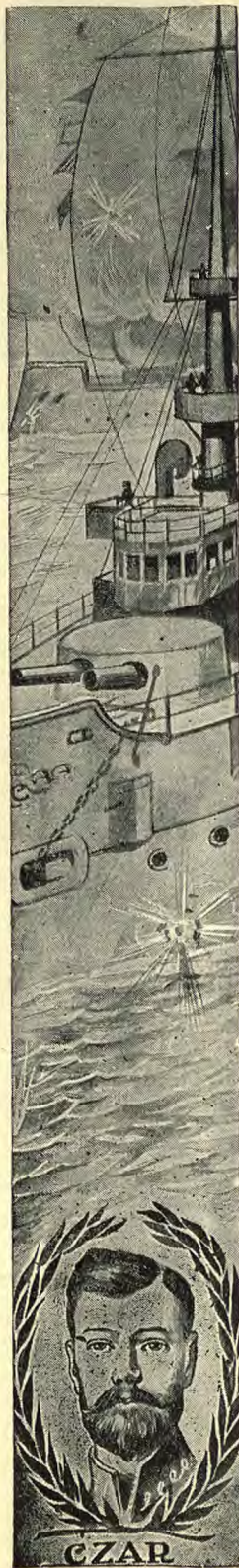
[The article by Mr. Percy which we publish below deals with naval expansion only so far as Great Britain is concerned yet what that nation is actively engaged in doing toward strengthening her position on the seas other nations are also doing, though on a smaller scale.—Ed.]

THERE has been a great deal of talk in the American newspapers about the great possibility of a war between Great Britain and Germany for commercial supremacy, which at the present stage of the game is held tightly in the firm, strong hand of England, who will not give up without a struggle. It was by conquest England won her proud position as the wealthiest and most powerful nation of modern times, and by fighting she will retain it.

Great Britain is stronger now, relatively, than she has ever been before. Her commerce whitens every sea, and carries an annual valuation of nearly \$7,650,000,000; and her merchant marine consists of about 35,650 ships, which are protected by a large navy of about 500 war-ships. Thus her mercantile marine forms more than one half of the entire world's shipping.

Among all modern navies, by far the largest and most powerful is that of Great Britain, whose government shows a fixed determination to keep its navy beyond the hope of rivalry. Ever since the great defense act of 1889, it has been England's policy to have a navy equal to the combined strength of any other two navies sent against her, plus a margin of 10 per cent. No other powers could afford the enormous programs that she annually lays down, and at the same time keep the force that she maintains, unless they enjoyed an enormous amount of resources.

The British navy affords the most striking example of naval destructiveness the world has ever seen, composing in all 510 war-ships of a total displacement of 2,005,-



873 tons. In the number of first-class battle-ships she still maintains her lead over the other powers, having to her credit 62 battle-ships, with an aggregate displacement of 920,480 tons. In the number of armored cruisers we also find that she ranks first, with 94 cruisers of an aggregate displacement of 876,850 tons. Besides battle-ships and cruisers, she has a great number of submarines and torpedo-boat destroyers and scout ships.

In the year 1906, Great Britain surprised the world by launching her first Dreadnought; and since then the other great naval powers have been building Dreadnoughts for themselves. At the present time England has eight Dreadnoughts in commission, and by the close of this year she will have twelve. England's new Dreadnoughts are: the Collingwood, 19,250 tons; Neptune, 20,250 tons; St. Vincent, 19,250 tons; Vanguard, 19,250 tons; Fondroyant, 20,000 tons; Bellerophon, 18,600 tons; Temeraire, 18,600 tons; Superb, 18,600 tons; Lion, 26,000 tons; Colossus, 23,000 tons; Orion, 22,500 tons; and the Medusa, 24,500 tons. All these fighting monsters are in commission at the present time, with the sole exception of the Lion, the Medusa, the Colossus, and the Fondroyant, which will be ready for commission by the close of the present year.

The British navy is composed of eight squadrons, namely: The Home squadron of 240 ships, divided into three divisions, the Nore, the Portsmouth, and the Davenport divisions, under the command of Sir William May, K.C.B., the successor of Lord Charles Beresford; the Mediterranean squadron of 40 ships, located at Malta and Gibraltar; the India squadron of 10 ships, located at Calcutta; the China squadron of 16 ships, located at Hongkong (the India-China squadrons unite in time of war); the Australian squadron of 12 ships, located at Sydney; the South Atlantic squadron of 10 ships, at Cape of Good Hope; the Caribbean Sea squadron of five ships, located at Ja-

maica; the military stations at Halifax, N. S., and at Esquimalt, B. C., will soon be re-enforced by four ships. From the very latest report from the admiralty office in London we hear that each of these squadrons will have one Dreadnought to strengthen its fleet.

Thus one can readily see that in every part of the world the naval fleet of Great Britain overshadows the ocean, ever ready at the drop of the hat to begin hostilities. To man this powerful navy, over 125,000 men are required. Each sailor enlists for a term of twelve years; hence by the time he is ready to leave the navy, he has become a fine seaman, which goes toward making the British sailor the best in the world. And as long as England's naval supremacy remains unbroken, any attempt at a war with her is mere lunacy.

At the present time England is building four large battle-ships a year, not counting the cruisers and submarines that she builds every year; and it is also rumored that Rear-Admiral Bacon, ex-director of naval ordnance, one of the cleverest officers in the British navy, has recently designed a Dreadnought of 30,000 tons which the British Government will build next year.

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When Queen Victoria was crowned, in 1837, this was the Archbishop's text:

"And the king stood in his place, and made a covenant to walk after the Lord and to keep His commandments and His testimonies and His statutes with all his heart and with all his soul, to perform the words of the covenant which are written in this book "

The Queen then said:

"The things which I have before promised I will perform and keep, so help me God."

The Bible was then given to her with these words:

"Our gracious Queen, we present you with this book the most valuable thing that the world affords. Here is wisdom. This is the Royal Law: these are the lively oracles of God. Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this Book, that keep and do the things contained in it. For these are the words of Eternal Life able to make you wise and happy in this world, nay wise unto salvation and so happy forevermore through faith which is in Christ Jesus, to whom be glory forever."—Amen.

# The Impending Conflict

NATIONS and societies have convoked conferences in the interests of peace. Yet they do not appear to have accomplished very much in that line. The various countries of the world are still too jealous and suspicious of one another to live in concord and harmony for very long. They are still too ambitious to enlarge their borders to submit willingly to any agreement which would forbid all future expansion. The signs of the times do not point to a time of world-wide public tranquility, but rather to one of turmoil and strife, a death struggle, as it were, among the various nations, republics as well as kingdoms. The rumbling of the approaching conflict can already be heard. Soon will the storm of strife break, flooding the whole earth with bloodshed and carnage.

Nobody denies that during the last few years diplomacy has been able to ward off several threatening wars. Yet because the various countries of the globe continue to eye each other with more or less suspicion, it is probable that a clash occur at any moment. The condition of affairs in the time in which we live is aptly termed an "armed peace." No other expression could more accurately describe it. The nations are only vast military encampments. At any time a spark may kindle a flame among them which might desolate the whole earth before being put out.

Our fears have recently been awakened by the sudden turn of events in Portugal, and the menacing attitude assumed by the republican element among the Spanish people. We shudder to think that even now we may be standing upon the brink of a political commotion as ruinous as that which devastated France in the last decade of the 18th century.

Europe is restless and uneasy; the other continents are not less so. England, for centuries the enemy of France, has now

formed an alliance with her in order to protect herself more effectually against Germany the common foe of each of these countries. Only a few days ago as a reminder to France of her humiliation at the time of the Franco-Prussian War, the emperor with great display reviewed the gray-haired veterans of that army which forty years before had defeated the third Napoleon and forced France to cede Alsace and Lorraine and pay furthermore an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000. Russia is rapidly absorbing Persia in order to be nearer India, which she would not scruple to wrest from the British if she felt herself strong enough to do so. Even in Austria a desire to possess territory has been awakened. Francis Joseph, by seizing Bosnia and Herzegovina, has made his power felt in the Balkans. His nephew, the Crown Prince Ferdinand, is reported as saying that when he becomes emperor he will consider his reign a failure if he does not at an early date plant the Austrian standard on the Golden Horn. Japan forcibly added Korea to her domain and now is restlessly awaiting an opportunity to annex more territory.

For a few years now the world has enjoyed a period of comparative peace. Because of this many persons are buoyed up with the hope that the "balmy reign" of the much talked of "righteous peace" has already begun. Military men, however, who have had the privilege of investigating intimately the condition of affairs at the present time, openly express the opinion that these years of peace are only an armistice in which the nations are having an opportunity to equip themselves effectually for the awful struggle which is bound to occur when it finally terminates.

Astute statesmen and observing diplomats view the future with misgivings. We might suppose however that their feelings of distrust and alarm were not well founded had we not the more sure word of God to

substantiate their evidence. The Bible does not state anywhere that the world is entering at present upon an era of universal peace, but it does most plainly tell us that the active military preparations taking place in the world today are going to end in that dreadful battle mentioned in the Apocalypse under the name of Armageddon. See 1 Thess. 5: 3 and Rev. 11: 15-16; 13: 16.

Everywhere in the world to-day extensive preparations for war are going on. A storm of trouble and woe is just about to break upon the earth which will flood it with ruin. How unfortunate that so few can read the signs of the times and so escape the impending doom. War cannot be stayed for very much time longer. It will soon be upon us.

Finite men beat their breasts now like the self-satisfied Pharisees of old, exclaiming with vanity and pride: "We are mighty men and valiant men for the war" (Jer. 48: 14), yet their mouths will frame a very different sentence when they behold that King coming in the clouds of heaven, whose Law, so holy, just and good, they have trampled under foot for such a long length of time. He will come to rid the earth of those who have rebelled against His authority and right to rule. Had they have kept His commandments then would their peace have been like a calm, peaceful river, but they have broken the everlasting covenant and must receive the punishment that rebellion and rank insubordination merit. When they behold the Lord of lords and King of kings they will then forget their self-importance, their valor and might. Then will "the kings of the earth, and the princes, and the chief captains, and the rich and the strong and every bondman and freeman hide themselves in the caves and in the rocks of the mountains; and say to the mountains, and to the rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb; for the great day of His wrath

is come, and who is able to stand?" Rev. 6: 15-7. The Lord, in speaking of these persons, says: "I will slay the last of them with the sword; there shall not one of them flee away, and there shall not one of them escape. Though they dig into sheol, thence shall my hand take them; and though they climb up to heaven, thence will I bring them down." Amos 9: 12. A. R. V.

The day when all this will happen is not so far distant as vain philosophers would like to have us believe. Soon, very soon, nation will war against nation, but Jehovah will battle with all. Then will the slaughtered in that day be from one end of the earth to the other. And the time, too, when all this will occur "is near and hasteth greatly, even the voice of the day of Jehovah: the mighty man crieth there bitterly." Zeph. 1: 14.

#### Ho, Watchman, Ho!

Ho, watchman, ho! the night seems long;  
The night of violence and wrong;  
The night of sin and unbelief;  
The night of pain, and woe, and grief;  
Pray look you from the lofty tower  
And tell lone pilgrims of the hour.

Ho, watchman, ho! War's clarion note  
Is blown from cannon's belching throat;  
Nations arise from angry fight;  
The assassin lurks for human life.  
Ho, watchman, ho! With voice and might  
Proclaim aloud the hour of night.

Ho, watchman, ho! The solid earth  
Is rent by earthquake's sudden birth,  
While ocean's billows rise amain  
And rush and roar o'er verdant plain  
As if the surges of the deep  
Forgot their ancient bounds to keep.

Ho, watchman, ho! Raise high thine arm  
And sound the tocsin's wild alarm.  
Dost not thou hear from near and far  
The baying of the dogs of war?  
Dost thou not hear the cock's shrill cry  
Proclaiming that the day is nigh?

Cry, watchman, cry! The day is near.  
What mean these sights and sounds of fear?  
What gleams are these that swift arise—  
This glory in the eastern skies?  
Ah! 'tis the gleaming of the car  
Of Prince Emmanuel from afar.

Cry, watchman, cry! From far and near,  
The "Peace and Safety" cry I hear;  
Lift up thy voice above the din,  
And greet the Spirit's culverin.  
Shout, watchman, shout aloud and cry  
For Armageddon's day is nigh.

—Selected.

# THE OUTLOOK

## A Wonderful Feat

September 23 last, George Chavez, a Peruvian, left Brieg, Switzerland, in a monoplane flying machine, his intentions being to fly over the Alps. In this he was successful, crossing these mountains in the short space of four hours. In order to clear the summit, he had to soar to a height of 8,000 feet, being obliged to remain a half hour at that altitude. As the cold there was intense, the aviator became so benumbed that, upon attempting to effect a landing on the Italian side, he lost control of his machine and was dashed violently to the ground, sustaining injuries from the effects of which he died a few hours later.

The feat of Chavez is compared with the exploits of Hannibal and Napoleon, who, it will be remembered, crossed the Alps in 232 B. C. and 1800 A. D., respectively. The hardships of the march were so great that, upon reaching Italy, there remained to Hannibal only 26,000 out of the 102,000 men, with which he had set out from Spain. Napoleon was more successful in his campaign.

—x—

## Reforms in Portugal

The republics of Switzerland and Brazil have been the first nations to recognize the new form of government. It is expected, however, that the other nations of the world will soon follow suit.

A decree banishes forever all members of the Braganza dynasty, the one to which the ex-king belongs. The laws of 1757 and 1759, which decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal, have been declared by the government to be still in force, as has also the decree of May 28, 1834,

which suppressed all convents, monasteries, and other religious establishments. The property of the various religious communities passes now into the hands of the different municipalities of the republic. Large numbers of monks and nuns have fled to Italy and Spain where it is feared their presence may cause trouble.

The government has issued a decree, which provides for complete religious liberty for all sects alike in Portugal. The government, itself, will remain neutral in matters pertaining to religion. Recently it declined to attend a memorial mass for the victims of the revolution.



Ex-King Manuel of Portugal

Theophilus Braga cherishes the dream of a Pan-Iberian federation, including Spain and the republics of Latin-America. At the present time the different races of Spain are discontented and restless. If they could throw off the monarchy, a number of small republics would probably take the place of the Spain of today, and these, under some system whereby they would enjoy a large degree of autonomy, would probably be willing to enter into some such sort of federation as Braga is known to favor.

It is indeed gratifying to all who cherish the principles of religious liberty, to learn that now there is complete freedom for all sects alike in the new republic of Portugal. It does seem as if the Lord is fast preparing the different countries of the earth for the reception of the everlasting gospel, which "shall be preached in all the world for a witness, unto all nations, and then shall the end come" Mat. 24:14.

— \* \* —

### Fortifying the Panama Canal

A recent newspaper from the United States brings the notice that President Taft will ask the next Congress which meets to appropriate \$2,000,000 for defenses at once along the Panama Canal. He will also recommend that that body of legislators provide for the building of two battleships yearly until the canal be opened, after which time the efficiency of the United States' fleet will be doubled. Instead then of being obliged to sail 8,400 miles around South America, a squadron, if it wish to unite with the rest of the fleet, will, after the completion of the canal, only need to traverse the fifty miles of Isthmus—which it will be able to do in twenty-four hours—in order to effect the desired union.

Certain nations, especially Japan, are disputing the right of the United States to fortify the canal. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with Great Britain neither authorizes the erection of defenses along the waterway, nor does it prohibit them. It seems purposely to ignore this point. Ac-

ording to an independent treaty with the Republic of Panama, however, the United States has the express right to fortify the waterway, which privilege she seems ready to take advantage of.

The plans of the canal have been drafted in such a way as to allow for fortifications. Since the guns on a battleship can throw a projectile about as far as one in a coast battery, it will be necessary to place the forts on islands or headlands, jutting out some distance into the water. By means of this arrangement hostile ships will be kept at such a distance out at sea that their shells will not be able to damage the locks or dams located near the entrances to the canal on the Pacific and Atlantic sides. Furthermore, an American fleet would be able to pass completely through the waterway and form in battle line in the sea under the protection of the guns before engaging the enemy.

Plans on an enormous scale have been made for fortifying the canal. The total expenditure for defenses some think will reach the enormous sum of \$50,000,000. A garrison of 15,000 men will probably be stationed in the Zone to maintain the public order.

Almost all the nations in the world at the present time seem to be actively engaged in constructing fortresses and other works of a purely defensive nature. A few countries, however, like Switzerland, Norway, Belgium and Luxemburg, have been neutralized by the great powers, being forbidden to construct forts and the like. Furthermore their territory is inviolate in case of a war between outside nations. The Suez Canal, Straits of Magellan, Danube River, and Black Sea are bodies of water which have also been neutralized. The Suez Canal has no forts whatever to protect it. Many have desired that the Panama Canal also be placed in the list of neutral territory, but it seems hardly probable that this will be done. Ex-president Roosevelt calls the Isthmian waterway a "purely American work," and, like President Taft, strongly advocates the fortifying of it.

The fortifying of the Parama Canal is but one of the many evidences that soon the blood-red horses of war will gallop over the earth with never a rider to rein them in and bring them to a halt. Defenses may serve their purpose for a short time still. However, when the Lord of hosts comes they will be utterly useless as He will level all such to the ground. From that time forward "the hill and the watch-tower shall be for dens forever, a joy of wild asses, a pasture of flocks." Briers and brambles will grow then where cannons now belch forth their smoke and fire.

It is sad to see men confiding so blindly in their fortresses. The Lord has said that they will soon be destroyed by His hand, together with those who put their trust in them. For the children of God there is only one Strong Place where they can never fail to find protection from the "arrow that flieth by day and the terror that stalketh abroad by night." This place of shelter in time of need is beneath the wings of the Holy One of Israel. "I love Thee, O Jehovah, my strength. Jehovah is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer, my God, my rock, in whom I will take refuge; my shield and the horn of my salvation, my high tower: I will call upon Jehovah who is worthy to be praised: so shall I be saved from my enemies." Psalm 18:2. Though a thousand fall at our side and ten thousand at our right hand, the Lord has said that the evil shall not come nigh His obedient children. "In thee, O Jehovah, do I take refuge; let me never be put to shame . . . Thou art my rock and my fortress; therefore, for thy name's sake, lead me and guide me." Psalm 51: 1, 3.

—\*★—

### Destructive Forest Fires

Forest fires recently raged with great fury in the north-central part of the United States. The loss to property may reach \$100,000,000. The estimated number of persons burned to death ranges from 400 to 1,000.

The timbered region of the United States has frequently been devastated by fires. Besides the great damage done to property, many lives have usually been sacrificed as well. In 1871 in a single district 1,800 persons perished in the flames.

A paper, in describing the awful Hinckley fire, after mentioning the fortunate escape effected by 500 people in a train, has

this to say of the fate of the inhabitants of the place who were left behind:

"Another party had rushed for the train on the St. Paul and Duluth, but as the fire cut off their way in that direction, they ran to a shallow pond near by. There like rats in a trap, they perished one and all. One hundred and five bodies were removed from the miserable pond where they had been literally roasted to death. There was absolutely no escape."

In these fires the very air seems to burn. Peter, in speaking of the day of the Lord which will come as a thief in the night, says that "the heavens will pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall be dissolved with fervent heat and the earth and the works that are therein shall be burned up." After reading the statements made by persons who have witnessed great conflagrations we can get a faint idea of what the scene will be like when "the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved." A writer in describing a fire which occurred in 1871, says:

"The air seemed to be on fire. The atmosphere seemed filled with fire. Many people who inhaled the hot air fell dead. Corpses were found without a trace of fire upon them, or even upon the clothes which still covered them. There were frequently no marks of fire upon adjacent trees and fences. Many were killed in compact masses as if by a blast of death. . . . Fish were killed in the streams by the intense heat. Many of the people believed that the last day had come, as well they might. The roaring of the whirlwind which preceded the blaze sounded enough like the last trumpet to suggest a prelude to the final catastrophe; the midnight sky suddenly burst into flames."

Another writer vividly depicts the scene as follows:

"The fields, woods, barns, houses and even the 'air' were on fire, while large balls of fire were revolving and bursting in every direction, igniting everything they came in contact with . . . There can be little doubt that the air, strongly charged with electricity, helped on the work of destruction and death. Mr. Kirby says he saw large balls of fire in the air, and when they came in contact with anything they would bound 30 or 40 rods away. Others testify that they saw large clouds of fire burst into fragments. . . . A small bell upon an engine and a new stove, standing from twenty to forty feet from any building were melted."

Among the wonders which God said He would show in the heavens in the last days, are mentioned "fire and pillars of smoke." The immense columns of flame at the time of a forest fire inspire one with a fear which is beyond words to describe. Yet how very much more terrible will be the

(Continued on Page 160)

## Home and Health

### The Place of Forgiving

My heart was weary, for its trust had been  
 Abused, its kindness answered with foul wrong;  
 So, turning gloomily from my fellow-men,  
 One summer Sabbath-day I strolled among  
 The green mounds of the village burial place,  
 Where, pondering how all human love and hate  
 Find one sad level, and how, soon or late,  
 Wronged and wrong-doer, each with meekened  
 face  
 And cold hands, folded over a still heart,  
 Pass the green threshold of our common grave,  
 Whither all footsteps tend, whence none depart,  
 Awd for myself, and pitying my race,  
 Our common sorrow, like a mighty wave,  
 Swept all my pride away, and, trembling, I for-  
 gave.  
 —*Christian Advocate.*

### Some Good Culinary Receipts—Bread

MRS. W. M. CROTHERS

AS bread is one of the most important articles of diet, and so few are acquainted with the ordinary methods employed in making it, I think with reason it deserves the first place among recipes designed to help housewives to understand better how to cook. Bread has been truly named "the staff of life." It contains gluten, starch, and sugar, combining the chief nutritive properties of animal and vegetable food. An authority on bread making has said that in the composition of good bread, there are three important requisites: good flour, good yeast, and strength to knead it well. The following hint will enable anyone after a little experience to judge pretty correctly of the quality of flour. Squeeze up a handful; if it falls from the hand light and elastic, it is a sure sign that it is good, but if it falls in a compact mass, or is clammy to the touch, it is bad, and will not make good bread. The flour used should always be of a creamy white color, for this is the best.

Next in importance to having good flour is being supplied with good yeast. Where it is practicable, it is always safest and cheapest, when you can be sure of the quality, to buy yeast from your baker. For

those who prefer making it themselves, I give the following recipes that may be depended upon. To ascertain the quality of yeast, add a little flour to a small quantity of it after which set it in a warm place. If it rises in the course of ten or twenty minutes it is good. In making bread, bear in mind that it should be made as soft as can be conveniently kneaded. The flour should always be sifted through a flour sifter, and the bread well kneaded. The dough that is made from good flour, is elastic, retaining its shape. This elastic property is due to the gluten in it. In good flour this gluten will swell to several times its original bulk, while that of poor flour will not swell. All breads whether fermented or unfermented, are lighter if baked in small form. Later on we shall have something to say regarding unfermented breads. At this writing it is our purpose to deal only with yeast and fermented breads. We will begin with some reliable yeast recipes.

**Yeast.**—Boil three teaspoonfuls of hops in four quarts of water for ten minutes. To this add three breakfast cupfuls of hot mashed potatoes, one cup of flour, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, and one and a half of salt; strain it all after which add one pint of baker's yeast. The yeast must not be added until the liquid is just warm, and no more. When it is cold, put it in clean bottles, and store in a cool place. This yeast will keep good for a month, and a small quantity of it will be sufficient to raise fresh yeast with.

**Potato Yeast.**—Boil half a pound of hops in a quart of water. Steam and mash five medium-sized potatoes. Pour what is strained from the hops over the potatoes. Stir it all while boiling, adding a little salt and sugar; sift in enough flour to thicken it, and stir well. When almost cold, add one pint of baker's yeast, or, if procurable, one cake of compressed yeast, stirring all well together. Cover the bowl with a cloth and let it stand in some moderately warm place until it ceases to ferment or send up



bubbles. Then put it into wide-mouthed bottles. Always shake the yeast before using.

**Yeast that will keep.**—Boil three ounces of hops in three quarts of water. Strain the water from the hops, pouring it over one and a half cups of brown sugar. Stir a cup and a half of flour (smooth) in a little cold water, and pour it into the mixture. Set it in a warm place until it ferments. Then boil and mash eight good-sized potatoes, adding them to the mixture together with one cup of salt. Bottle as above. This yeast will not sour.

**Raisin Yeast**—Cover a cup of raisins with water, keeping it in a warm place until fermentation takes place. Make potato yeast in the usual way, using the water from the raising, instead of the lively yeast, with which to start the fermentation.

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### Parental Discipline

MRS. B. E. CONNERLY

It does not take long to state the fact that "as a man soweth, so shall he also reap," but it sometimes requires a number of years to demonstrate the truth of this maxim, especially as it has reference to the bringing up of children.

While the details of discipline may be as varied and numerous as are the children themselves, there are still a number of principles so general in their scope that they may be applied to all children alike and under whatever circumstances. Absolute authority should always be vested in the parents, and this the child ought to be taught to recognize and respect without a murmur of dissent. The command, "Children, obey your parents," is divine. Failure in complying with this requirement, whether the fault be with the parent in not enforcing it or the child in not obeying it, is displeasing to God.

I am firmly of the opinion that parents are very largely to blame for their children's disobedience. A child will almost always obey if he be properly taught and disci-

plined. Disobedience results as a general rule either because parents are negligent in correcting their children, are selfish in their requirements, or else are unwilling to administer proper punishment when children refuse to obey their commands.

As we visit homes, whether of friends or of strangers, it is painful for us to see how often parents, in dealing with their children, instead of using sound judgment and wisdom at such a crucial moment, often yield to impulse or temper. If a parent is feeling "out of sorts," or vexed, the child is perhaps scolded or even whipped for the slightest offense, whereas, if he is feeling well and happy, a grievous disobedience on the part of the child may be passed over with no notice whatever being taken of it, or at most perhaps a slight reprimand. This is all wrong and in the end will yield a harvest of sorrow and heart-breaking for the one who rules his children in such an inconsistent way.

When the parent is in a temper he should never punish his child for an offense which he previously has committed. Let the parent wait until his feelings have calmed down. Then will be the proper time to mete out the punishment which the child may be deserving of. This, when administered, should always be in proportion to the offense committed. Mistakes which are common to all, such as breaking a dish, spilling liquids, and the like, are not wilful acts of disobedience, but instead are accidents which are liable to happen even to the parents themselves and so should not be punished. However, if the child wilfully speaks an untruth, takes property which does not belong to him, or knowingly and purposely disobeys his parents, he should be talked to confidentially and, if possible, made to see how grievous is his offense, after which he should be punished with due severity.

An opinion which is gaining ground today is that whipping is a relic of barbarism, and should never be resorted to in this

age of progress and advance. The Bible, however, which should be our guide in all matters of conduct, does not condemn the practice, but instead advocates it, "Withhold not correction from the child," it says, "for if thou beatest him with the rod, he shall not die; thou shalt beat him with the rod and deliver his soul from hell." Prov. 23: 13, 14. "He that spareth the rod hateth his son, but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes."

Yet, notwithstanding all these rules which we have given, parents, unless they be in subjection to their Heavenly Father, cannot properly bring their children into the right kind of subjection to themselves.

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### Destructive Forest Fires

(Continued from Page 157)

scenes which will be enacted when the whole of the heavens shall burn with fervent heat. "Behold the day cometh that shall burn as an oven, and all the proud and all that work wickedness shall be stubble, and the day that cometh shall burn them up . . . it shall leave them neither root nor branch."

Mr. D. L. Moody, who witnessed a great fire, thus describes it:

"As the flames rolled down our streets destroying everything in their onward march, I saw the great and honorable, the learned and wise, fleeing before the fire with the beggar and the thief . . . They were on a level then.

"In like manner when the Day of Judgment comes there will be no difference. When the Deluge came there was no difference. Noah's ark was worth more than all the world. The day before it was the world's laughing-stock, and if put up for auction, would not have been bought for firewood. And when the Day of Judgment comes Christ will be worth more than 10,000 worlds. If it was a terrible thing in the days of Noah to die outside the ark, it will be far more terrible for us to go down in our sins to a Christless grave."

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### A Picture of Peace

In the Pitti Palace at Florence hangs a picture which represents a stormy sea, with wild waves and black clouds and fierce lightning flashing across the sky. Wrecks float on the angry waters, and here and there a human face is seen. Out of the midst of the waves a rock rises against which

the waters dash in vain. It towers high above the crest of the waves. In a cleft of the rock are some tufts of grass and green herbage with sweet flowers blooming, and amid these a dove is seen sitting on her nest quiet and undisturbed by the wild fury of the storm, or the mad dashing of the waves!

The picture fitly represents the peace of the Christian amid the sorrows and trials of the world. He is hidden in the cleft of the Rock of Ages, and nestles securely in the bosom of God's unchanging love.—*J. R. Miller.*

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China has taken the first step toward establishing a representative government. October 3 an Imperial Senate was convened.

The Japanese Minister of Finance has announced that to "maintain the peace" it will be necessary to increase the naval expenditures to \$40,000,000, payable in six years.

Recently more than 200 persons lost their lives in a tidal wave which occurred in southern Italy. King Emmanuel, it is reported, wept when he beheld the dreadful scenes of desolation and suffering.

Chulalongkorn I, King of Siam, died at Bangkok, Oct. 23. He entertained very progressive ideas, directing his efforts toward better civilizing his people and increasing their industrial prosperity.

A severe tropical storm on October 17th swept over the West Indies and Florida, occasioning great injury to property as well as considerable loss of life. In Cuba thousands of persons were left destitute. The property loss in Havana will amount to \$1,000,000. Many schooners were wrecked. At Key West, Florida, the storm blew at the rate of 80 miles an hour.

The United States has assumed a protectorate over Liberia, a republic situated on the west coast of Africa. This country has a coastline of 300 miles; its population is about 2,000,000. The principal exports are coffee, rubber, palm-oil and cocoa. As France and England were continually encroaching upon her territory, Liberia appealed to the United States for help. In 1898, by retaining control of the Philippine Islands after the Spanish-American war, the United States became an Asiatic power. Now, by assuming the protectorate over Liberia, she becomes an African power as well.

President Taft of the United States made an official visit to the Canal Zone in November, his object being to view the progress of the great interoceanic waterway, and to determine something of its future relations to the nations of the world. At a public reception the president expressed himself as pleased with what he saw and encouraged those engaged in the work by assuring them that, when completed, the Canal would be an everlasting tribute to American courage and energy. The citizens of the Canal Zone were joined by the people of the Panama Republic in doing honor to the distinguished guest.

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The beautiful cover design this month represents the proposed Palace of Peace at the Hague, which is a pledge of the forty-five nations of the world to keep the peace. We would be glad and rejoice in the prospect of a time when all nations should forever sheathe the bloody sword and arbitrate when differences arise. But when individuals talk one thing and act another, we are quite apt to apply the old adage, "Actions speak louder than words," and the same is true of the nations today. The murder of "Peace, peace" are drowned in the immense tumult caused by the unprecedented preparations for war.

In their enthusiasm to promote peace, many people ignore the probability that there will be international conflicts. Nevertheless we believe that a careful reading of the leading articles in this issue will convince even the most obstinate that the nations expect war and that they are preparing for it at an alarming rate. Many, like the apostle James, are asking: "From whence cometh wars and fightings among you?" The inspired answer is: "Come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?" Ambition, greed, distrust and enmity are the cause of wars today,—not true patriotism. And unless men's hearts are truly converted to the gospel of peace there must be war.

**Holidays Again!**

And do not for one moment think that the WATCHMAN office has forgotten them, even though they do seem to come so fast. Our special Holiday Number this year will be one of the finest we have yet gotten out. It will treat in particular of the Birth of Christ, a topic which never fails to interest young and old alike, at all times proving an unfailing source of comfort to the human heart.

Mrs. Lillian Connerly will contribute an article on the New Year. She will show that when the year begins anew there is at that time a most favorable opportunity for one to make up his mind to overcome the failures of the past and commence then and there a new life of usefulness and service.

Other articles will be:

- True Greatness—A Lesson for Christmas. —L. A. Reed
- The Second Coming of Christ.—W. S. Hyatt
- The Origin of Christmas.—Editorial

Everyone should by all means procure this number of the WATCHMAN, as he can hardly afford to miss the treat it will have in store for its readers.

**THE FEBRUARY WATCHMAN**

Will be a Law and Gospel Edition, devoted to a thorough study of the Law of God and the Gospel of Christ. The following are some of the interesting articles which the paper will contain:

- The Law and the Gospel*
- Origin and Character of the Law*
- The Everlasting Law*
- The Sabbath*

In this number of the WATCHMAN we shall discuss the following topics over which there is so much controversy at the present time:

- Has the Law Been Abrogated?*
- Who Changed the Sabbath?*
- Is the Sabbath Jewish?*
- The Sabbath Made at Creation*
- One Day in Seven, No Day in Particular*
- Can the Sabbath be Kept on a Round World?*

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BY APPOINTMENT  
TO HER MAJESTY  
THE KING

Ottawa, 8th April, 1910.

In going over the subject of reference works purchased for the use of the Departments at Ottawa I found that you have sold about ten times as many sets of Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia as have ever been purchased of all general reference works combined. I thought that you might be interested to know this, as the sale of one or more to each department of the government is unprecedented.

*J. G. Cook, etc.*  
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