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# The ORIENTAL **Watchman** and Herald of Health



Photo G. F. Enoch

Sowing Wheat, Hapur Villages, U. P., North India

Mussolini, the Human Dynamo, "Blow up This Planet," The World Outlook, Make Life Worth While, Sentimentality Science and the Baby

## A New Year's Message



It is a most valuable custom, this adoption of one certain day when all the world begins a New Year. Under the figure of turning over a new leaf, unspotted and fair, in life's book, with serious heart searching as to the sort of a record to be there recorded, thoughtful men and women, year by year, mark their progress in the upward path of moral development. But we cannot rightly face the unstained pages of the coming year, until we have made proper disposition of the soiled and spotted record of the year that has just passed. Until that record has been resolutely faced and faithfully disposed of, the prospect of upward progress in the year to come is not promising. Some people tell us that the past is irrevocable, and that the thing once done can never be undone; that the pages written by our own hands during the year that is gone, must forever remain just as we have written them, for better or for worse; that the year before us will be but the fruitage of the deeds of the year that is past, and that nothing in heaven or on earth can change the record, or avert the ill effects in the future of that evil sowing. There is a sense, to be sure, in which this is true. Unless some higher power intervenes, no human hand can alter the rule, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." But we believe that there is such a Power higher than man, who has intervened, and who has devised a way by which the shameful part of the written record may be blotted out. Devout men in all ages have found this way, and the best New Year's wish we can express for our readers is that each one may also find this way for the cancellation of the mistakes and sins of the past year, and for the breaking of the control that they may have over the future. In one of the most touching inspired prayers on record, the sweetest singer of all time, prayed, "Have mercy upon me, O God, according to Thy loving-kindness: according to the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions; wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity and cleanse me from my sin." And we must each make this prayer, our prayer. We cannot erase a single item from the sad records of the past. So far as *we* are concerned the ink is indelible and has penetrated to the innermost fibre of that record. God alone can remove it, by blotting it out. And this is the very thing He promises to do for every soul who will rightly approach Him. The sacred word is, "Repent and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out." Our Lord responds to such a prayer, "I have blotted out as a thick cloud thy transgressions." That which man cannot do, God has promised to do for all those who come to Him in His own appointed way. Just as in mediæval times, before the invention of printing, men used to take the vellum parchment and after erasing the obscene and licentious stories of the days of darkness, wrote thereon the life-giving words of the living God, even so God is able to erase the spotted record of our past life, and cover that erased record by the writing of the divine Spirit, who has said, "I will put My laws in your hearts, and in your minds will I write them." As we consider our 1925 record, we can claim the cleansing that there is in the crimson stream that flowed from Calvary. That fountain was opened for "sin and uncleanness," and is still efficacious. It has power to break the hold of long established habits, to bring us out from under the discouragements of repeated failures, and to place our feet on the solid rock where we can have continuous victory. Let no one close the book of record for 1925 without this blotting out of sin. It is the only way to face courageously the coming year. The Bible holds out hope for us, not in the absence of sin from our past lives, but in the presence of a divine power which thus brings help to the tempted and tried, and makes possible a life of constant and continuous victory. But there is no other way to reach this blessed experience and to keep our record for 1925 what it should be except through Jesus Christ. He is our Mediator at God's right hand, and through Him alone can come the help we need as we face the responsibilities of the new year. Our message for our readers is to trust their all to Him "who ever liveth to make intercession for us."

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## Topics of the Day

1926

THE world faces 1926 with more hopefulness than it faced 1925. The Locarno Pact seems to have brought the promise of peace to war-weary Europe after seven years of alternating hope and fear. And yet there remains much to be done. There can never be a general pacification of Europe or the world until the hearts of men are changed. All these Pacts and agreements can only make for peace if men desire peace. They avail but little if men desire war. France, as the year opens, faces financial chaos. She changes cabinets almost every month, as her statesmen search in vain for a solution of her difficulties. Turkey is practically defying the League of Nations in what she feels is an unjust decision in favour of Britain in the Mosul question. There can be little doubt but the prestige of the League of Nations has been lowered throughout Asia by this decision. Asia feels that the League has a religious bias and that nations representing other religions have little hope of justice at her tribunal when their claims clash with those of so-called Christian nations. Asia also feels that even the Locarno Pact was forced on Europe by the menace to her of the rising tide of power in Asia. Back of this attitude of Turkey and this feeling in Asia, Bolshevik Russia looms up with a promise of powerful support that may combine the East against the West. India herself faces one of the greatest crises in her history in the question of the treatment of her citizens in South Africa. The proposed anti-Asiatic legislation has aroused resentment among all classes in India, and there is little doubt but India would use force to compel a just settlement, if she only had the power. As South Africa claims the right to manage her

own internal affairs without interference from the mother country, and as some of the leaders of the party in power there have been in open war against Britain, and their loyalty to the Empire is of a doubtful quality at the best, there seems little hope of the ability of Britain herself to force a settlement in harmony with India's wishes. All Asia is watching closely the outcome of this matter and there is no doubt but a settlement adverse to

India will but strengthen the movement which is welding her into a united whole against the domination of the white races. Men may try to minimize the danger threatened, but the issues are sinister with meaning. Less issues than these have caused some of the greatest wars of history. If India were master in her own house, an adverse decision in South Africa might be the match to set Asia ablaze in a conflagration that would well-nigh destroy all the civilization of the world.

And yet we can face 1926 with hope. One has well said, "When the outlook is hopeless, try the up-

look." Two thousand years ago the greatest prophet that has ever lived, looking down through the centuries, described conditions prevailing to-day in these words: "And there shall be . . . upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things that are coming upon the earth." There can be no doubt but man's attempt to govern himself and the world has failed. The powers of evil neutralize the good and the worst passions of men come to the surface and fill the world with misery and destruction. Just as other civilizations have perished in a welter of passion and war, just so will our own civilization perish unless God intervenes. And such intervention is coming.

### A New Year's Prayer

*Make me too brave to lie or be unkind.  
Make me too understanding, too, to mind  
The little hurts companions give, and friends,  
The careless hurts that no one quite intends.  
Make me too thoughtful to hurt others so.  
Help me to know  
The inmost hearts of those for whom I care,  
Their secret wishes, all the loads they bear,  
That I may add my courage to their own.  
May I make lonely folks feel less alone,  
And happy ones a little happier yet.  
May I forget  
What ought to be forgotten; and recall  
Unfailing, all  
That ought to be recalled, each kindly thing,  
Forgetting what might sting.  
To all upon my way,  
Day after day,  
Let me be joy, be hope! Let my life sing!*

—Mary Carolyn Davies.



Topical Press

### Britain's Latest Torpedo Armed Seaplane

Capable of cruising over the Seas at two miles a minute and, swooping down on their prey, totally destroying them. Torpedos carried under the fuselage.

Jesus added to the above prediction, "And when these things begin to come to pass, lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." We pass this message of hope on to our readers.

### Japanese Ambitions

The suspension of the unjust *Cotton Excise Duty* by the Government of India has been promptly met by the Japanese with a similar reduction in the price of her cotton goods. The situation, in so far as Japan is concerned, has not therefore been altered and Japan is more of a competitor of India than Manchester, for she produces the same sort of cotton goods as India. As the entire population of Japan is now absorbed in the ambition to become supreme both in the political and commercial world of Asia, any attempt to legislate adverse to Japan will disturb the delicate adjustment of international relationships in a most dangerous way. Japan is out to control the markets of Asia and is prepared to back her demand for an open door and no special favours for other nations with all the force she can rally. There is no pacifism in Japan. Conservative estimates tell us that Japan could throw four and one-half million trained men into her battle line, if required.

### The Turco-Soviet Treaty

Just before the Locarno Pact one very significant thing occurred which we have not seen emphasized in the Press. Tchitcherin, that most able diplomat, who is Foreign Minister of Soviet Russia, was in Berlin at that time. He no doubt pressed for an alliance with Germany, and Germany for the first time since the Great War was

forced to make a choice between the East and West. She decided to throw in her lot with Great Britain and France. That decision made the Locarno Pact a necessity. The Soviet diplomacy, with all its persuasive powers, then turned to Turkey. While the European ambassadors remained at distant Constantinople on the plea that the housing in Angora did not offer sufficient comfort, the Soviet representatives skillfully played their cards, until the adverse decision of the League of Nations on the Mosul question threw Turkey into their arms. The next day the Turco-Soviet Treaty was signed, and the Turkish government sent out what appears to be a rallying call to all Asia to follow suit. We must not forget that the realm of Islam marches for some thousands of miles contiguous with that of Bolshevism. This new alignment of forces, as 1926 opens, is an ill omen for the future.

### The Cry for Economy

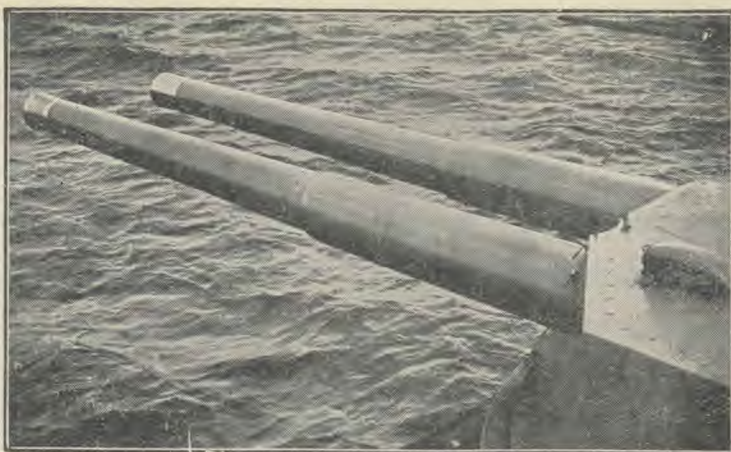
The most insistent voice that will be heard in the House of Commons when it meets in February will be the cry for economy, unless something worse happens in international relations before that time. Mr. Churchill's complaint last year that while "every one preaches economy but very few are ready to practise it" can no longer postpone the vigorous application of the axe. We will soon find out whether the clash between personal and public interests make it impossible for economy under a democracy. A titled lady recently diagnosed correctly the present situation when she said: "The world seems to be living on bank overdrafts." Every one knows the end of such a policy. So Britain must cut down her expenditures and lighten the burden of taxation. The total national debt has risen to £ 5,921,095,819. The annual interest on this debt alone is £ 305,000,000. At the same time the Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised an annual reduction of this debt by £ 50,000,000, which makes the annual debt charges alone equal the total government expenditure for all purposes just a few years before the Great War. Add to this the £ 114,000,000 expenditure on Army and Navy, the £ 69,000,000 on War pensions, and the further millions paid out on the unemployment dole, and it is easy to see that a relatively small proportion of the entire annual income of £800,000,000 of estimated receipts is left for the ordinary functions of government. At the same time the average taxation per head for the British Isles is £ 18.12. This is more than double its nearest competitor, the United States, where it is £ 6.14.10 per head. Other nations are even less than this.

# "Blow Up This Planet"

Said Anatole France.  
Do You Agree?

By Jean Vuilleumier

(Our Correspondent in Europe)



Poisoning Peace

"The fear of war continues to poison even that peace which Europe has acquired at such a bloody price. Every nation protests its peaceful intentions, but each has at least one neighbour that causes it to fear, and that, in turn, is suspicious of it. Every nation denounces the suspicions of its neighbour as hallucinations or slander, yet would consider itself a traitor if it doubted its own evil surmisings. Lookers on do not know what to think of it all. Who is right and who is wrong in these reciprocal retortions? On the other side of the Atlantic, people are beginning to ask themselves if Europe is not suffering with some incurable madness.

"True, during the nineteenth century Europe has fallen a prey to a strange malady that might be named the intoxication of everlasting revolution. ...Even the deluge of blood that drenched one half of the globe for the past ten years was not sufficient to dampen this effervescence of the European mind. In almost every country there are to-day, among the leading parties—be they conservative or socialistic—groups or even parties who assure us that we have seen only a beginning and that the true drama is yet coming—*coups de force*, dictatorships (white or red), social revolutions, wars of revenge, doctrinal wars, intercontinental wars,—in which will be used deadly gases and swarms of aeroplanes capable of exterminating a people or of destroying a large city in a few seconds...."

One of the most popular French writers, who recently died, Anatole France, saw the condition of the world,—even before the war—in a grim light. The old Western ship of civilisation seemed to him to be on the verge of making shipwreck, and as he looked about to see from which side hope might come, and saw nothing, he indulged in this bit of desperation and bitterness—the nearest to an Apocalyptic solution that a skeptic could conceive:

"Since wealth and civilisation bring with them as many causes for war as do pauperism and barbarity; since the madness and malice of men are cureless, there is one thing left to be done. Let a wise man heap up together enough dynamite to blow up this planet. (Continued on page 25)

**T**HIRTY-FIVE years ago, the well-known Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, M. de Blowitz, summed up the European political situation thus: "There are in Europe only two political problems from which an armed conflict might arise: the Franco-German rivalry and the general covetousness over the Balkan or Near-Eastern territories."

To-day — after the World War — these two problems have marvelously enlarged and become world-wide; and two new problems have been added which greatly complicate the whole situation and treble the possibilities of war; i.e., the Bolshevik problem, and the Japanese-American dissension over the Pacific and the question of immigration.

Since 1890, the problem of the Near East has grown into the menace of the Far East. At the same time, the Bolshevik cancer is enlarging under the surface and poisoning the various countries of eastern and western Europe with its virulent doctrines and dangerous examples. Socialism, with the support of communist and anarchist parties—themselves bribed by the Moscow government—has succeeded so far as to gain control for a short time of the governments in Denmark, France and England.

In society — as the natural developments of conditions existing before the war, but intensified by that long period of moral relaxation — greed, luxury, vice, and crime are gnawing at the very vitals of civilisation.

To these political, social, and moral storm centers must be added the religious menace of the dangers lurking in the growing political ambitions of the Papacy, which is zealously seeking to take advantage of the perplexed situation in the world, the better to gratify its undying desire for world control.

To have any real conception of the true conditions of Europe and the East, each of these various aspects of the world problem needs to be studied separately. But I can, at this time, give only a general survey of the situation, and strengthen my comments by quoting a few leading European writers and observers. A keen Italian statesman and historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, writes in a French weekly, *L'Illustration*:

# How Mussolini, the Human Dynamo, Keeps Fit

By Michael Angelo Musmanno

THE personality of Benito Mussolini overtops the whole of the Italian Peninsula as the famous Michelangelican dome overtops the majestic St. Peter's Church in Rome. And for a reason. Hardly anything of importance happens in Italy except that it moves from, to, or about Mussolini. At the present time he holds the offices of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of War, Minister of Marine, High Commissioner of Aviation, President of the Council of Ministers and *Dux* or High Chief of the *Fascisti* of the nation. Above all these duties he prepares the legislative program of the national parliament appearing in the Chamber of Deputies every day that it is sitting to there propound laws and defend them. The same is true of his work in the Senate. It not infrequently happens that legislative conditions require his presence in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate on the same day, and as the two Chambers are in different buildings, about a quarter of a mile apart, physical as well as mental agility is a needed factor in properly attending to the parliamentary job alone.

And it is Mussolini's physical exuberance that makes it possible for him to do the work of four or five average men—physical exuberance which is the result of life training.

For over a year I had occasion to see and follow Mussolini in practically every phase of his vertiginous repertoire of duties and accomplishments, and it became evident to me that his genius was not a mushroom or sporadic or desultory affair, but the ripening and harvesting of the seeds of good habits planted in childhood and zealously nurtured and guarded through life.

From 1906 to 1914 his physical and mental exuberance found its expression in music, journalism and politics. In 1914 he publicly denounced the Socialist Party, of which he was a member, because it was against the interventionist movement. He started a campaign against the Central Powers which finally resulted in Italy's declaration of war against them, and he then promptly enlisted in his *Bersaglieri* regiment. In 1917 he was wounded, receiving thirty-seven injuries, which only failed of being fatal by reason of his strong constitution. After the war, when agents of Lenine and Trotsky overran Italy, and the country was in dire peril of falling into Bolshevism, Mussolini again leaped into action: he formed *Fascisti* combatant groups who fought and vanquished the invidious foe.

On October 29, 1922, the King asked him to form a cabinet and run the government. Mussolini was ready,—mentally, morally and spiritually,—

"His erect, manly, athletic figure is a symbol of strength"



but what was more, he was *physically* ready. Years of self-discipline in proper living made him master of himself: by his outdoor life and rigorous training he had expanded and developed his chest until his capacious lungs abundantly fed his blood with oxygen, and his vigorous heart sent that rich, vitalized fluid through his big neck into his active brain. In Mussolini the people found a national hero who aroused enthusiasm. His erect, manly, athletic figure was a symbol of strength which reassured them.

It is Mussolini's conception that the well-being of the head of the government is as important as the existence of any department of the state. He feels that his sound physique is one of the assets on which the country depends and he cannot afford to let it deteriorate to any extent. Last March when he took ill, reports got out that his sickness was serious. Mussolini was in no danger, and normally he cannot be, because his constitution is too strong. There comes a time in every man's life when sickness attacks him and if he is not prepared to resist it, it may become serious. Mussolini's vigorous life, physical and mental, has built up in him a power of vitality that works wonders in resistance and recuperation.

In maintaining his vigorous health and vim he retains as an advisor not a doctor, but an athletic director, Maestro Camillo Rodolfi. With Maestro Rodolfi he fences, boxes or rides every day. During his newspaper days it was his custom every day without fail, to leave the editorial table for an hour or two and repair to a near-by roofless structure where, whether the weather was good or bad, he practiced gymnastics.

Mussolini is very fond of horseback riding and sits his horse with the ease of a cavalry officer. I once rode his horse, and from the plunging, rearing, headlong galloping of

that dynamic steed I perceived that Mussolini demands that his life be one continual, stirring activity. In this he is essentially a Theodore Roosevelt type. He believes in action. On this subject he said: "The times in which we live no longer allow of a sedentary, egotistical life; everything must be on the go, everybody must raise the standard of his activity—and the government, which I have the honour to represent is the government of speed, that is to say, we get rid of all that is stagnant in our national life. Formerly the bureaucracy dozed over deferred decisions, to-day it must proceed with the maximum of rapidity. If we all go ahead with this energy, good will and cheerfulness we shall surmount every crisis. We belong to the generation of builders, who, by work and discipline, with hands and brains, desire to reach the ultimate and longed-for goal, the greatness of the future nation."

The Prime Minister rises at seven in the winter and at six in the summer. He is a very light eater and follows the no-breakfast plan. At one o'clock in the afternoon he eats his first meal, which not infrequently consists of only milk and rice. At 7:30 he has his second and last meal of the day which is usually composed of a *minestra* (a thick kind of soup with a content of various vegetables), perhaps some fish, a vegetable cooked with olive oil, fruit and mineral water. He neither drinks nor smokes.

During the summer time Mussolini, with his wife and three children, takes a short vacation at Nettuno which is on the sea. Here he revels in his supreme pastime of swimming. As Bismarck used to enjoy floating along in the river at night, so does the Italian Prime Minister like to go out alone and breast the tide and feel the surge of the sea. He is also very fond of rowing.

Mussolini can truly be called the first direct representative that athletic sports have had in the European government. He encourages sports of every character, and by his practical demonstration of the efficacy of athletics has awakened a great national interest in competitive games. It was he who had calisthenics established in the public schools of Italy. Recently his Minister of Public Instruction declared that it was going to be the policy of the government to see that every little town and village throughout the country should have, in addition to a church and two schools, a gymnasium and a sport field. Amateur sports have been perfectly organised by means of national federations. Every sport has its own organised committee in the principal towns, while the national committee is headquartered at Milan and functions as the national Olympic Committee.

Under the spur of Mussolini's government, the strides made by Italy during the last three years in sportmanship have been marvelous. In the Olympic games held in Paris in July, 1924, Italy ranked eighth among forty-three contesting nations. In the tract and field events she stood sixth. In the drilling Marathon race she finished second. She won first honours in the heavyweight and featherweight boxing matches, in the gymnastic

contests and bicycle races and in the 10,000 meter walk.

Mussolini's greatest characteristic, like Roosevelt, is enthusiasm. And similar to that eminent American his enthusiasm is of that brand which is "catching." He has thus inspired all his collaborators with a will and an energy that has awakened in Italy a renaissance, a spirit to dare and accomplish that it has not known for decades.

From his earliest wanderings in that country region of Romagna to his daily vigorous gymnastics, Benito Mussolini has had but one purpose: the strengthening of body, the disciplining of mind, all to the end that a self-reliant man might properly, conscientiously and ably do something good for his beloved, native land—Italy.

—*American Good Health.*

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## Do You Seek to Accomplish or Show off?

ONE way to tell a real aristocrat is that he does not like to show off.

He does not want anyone to think him wiser, better or more capable than he really is.

If you like to put your best foot forward, make a good impression, be flattered, have people think that you are wittier or more clever than you are, you have plenty of company. That is what the multitude want along the broad way.

It is not that you are bad, it is only that you are common.

The exceptional man wants no such thing. He does not like to be overpraised. Flattery, when it is not deserved, does not tickle him; it humiliates him.

The right kind of man instinctively conceals his virtue, as his nudity. When his piety is discovered, he blushes. When he is elected to high office, it sobers him. The most he gets out of riches is the sense of responsibility. If he wins fame as an artist, soldier, engineer or writer, it is hard for him to believe that it is not largely due to luck.

Even as your praise cannot find him, so your blame cannot swerve him.

The right kind of man is his own audience. He does things to satisfy himself and not other people.

When you find the typical show-off that is always playing to the galleries you have a low order of man.

For most of the people are always doing this. Most people do not want to be able to play the violin, they want to have people think they can play it. They do not want to write good stuff, they want to have people think they can.

The right kind of man aims at doing good work. The wrong kind of man aims at having people think that he can do it. One looks at the thing done, the other looks at the reward.—*Dr. Frank Crane.*

# THE WORLD OUTLOOK

## What Practical Men of Affairs Think of the Present Condition of the World

By W. O. Edwards

**B**EFORE the Great War burst on the world many people looked forward with fond hope to the millennium of peace, the idea being quite generally held that war was a relic of the Dark Ages, a plague the world need no longer fear. But now the condition of the world is so grave and the drift toward a world catastrophe, that threatens to eclipse even the Great War itself, so evident, and unmistakable, that writers and speakers almost unanimously recognise the present as a time of peril and danger such as men have never before been called upon to face. Long before the present period of peril menaced the world, the Bible prophecies clearly presaged these very conditions, and set them forth as signs of the last days. The Bible forecast of world conditions prior to the end may be briefly summed up as follows:

"In the last days perilous times shall come." 2 Tim. 3: 1.

"And there shall be a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation." Dan. 12: 1.

"The nations were angry." Rev. 11: 18.

"Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." Luke 21: 26.

"Distress of nations, with perplexity." Luke 21: 25.

A comparison of these texts with the following compilation of extracts from prominent writers and lecturers of the day should convince anyone that we have indeed reached the closing scenes of earth's chequered history.

"The world is in tumult. There is not a distinguished soldier who does not believe that there will be another great war. . . . The governments of the world are perfectly conscious of the evils ahead. We are getting ready for it. . . . If straws show the way of the wind, and if shadows are any indication of the vicinity of substance, it is difficult to conceive that many years will elapse before the spectre of world fury again blots the sun."—*Sir John Foster Fraser, F. R. G. S.*

"My own belief is that this is the supreme testing time of history. And it is possible for the race of men to make a choice within the next few years which shall determine the destiny of the world, either forward to such transcendent achievement as shall usher in the kingdom of God on earth, or downward to the bottomless abyss of moral chaos and ruin."—*Dr. Charles Aubrey Eaton.*

"I believe it is possible that there may be let loose in Europe forces that will be more terribly destructive than have been the forces of the Great War."—*Frank A. Vanderlip.*

"The world is sitting on a volcano that may start its eruption at any time, with the result that the financial structure of the world, as we have grown accustomed to it, will be totally destroyed."—*Mark A. Prentiss.*

"The European situation is filled with danger of a new war."—*Brigadier-General Harris.*

"The human world is suffering to-day from the crumbling of the very foundations on which it has been built."—*Baron Rosen.*

"The ship of civilization is not going to sink in five years' time, or in fifty years' time from now. *It is sinking now.*"—*H. G. Wells, historian.*

"There is an unmistakable sense abroad that events have escaped the control of statesmen and governments; that a certain sinister and overmastering fate seems to be blocking the feeble efforts at reintegration; that Europe is sinking, visibly sinking."—*Frank Simonds, historian and publicist.*

"The war has left the world worse than it found it, more full of evil passions, of racial hatred, of jealousy, of selfishness."—*Sir Hall Caine, author.*

"Only the irresponsible and thoughtless are unconscious of the vast peril to that slow growth of the ages which we call our civilisation. Practical men, with their feet planted solidly on the earth, are looking into the future as into an immeasurable darkness; and they are not sure whether there is solid ground in front of them or whether the next few steps may bring them to the brink of a precipice."—*Alfred Noyes.*

"While human nature remains what it is, and national interests are as divergent as they are now, it is practically impossible to prevent future wars."—*William Morris Hughes.*

"We are not through with war yet. All peoples are on their nerves, which are worn threadbare. . . . It is a bewildered world, a confused world. This all



means an imperilled world. We see everything disintegrating, and that leads to destruction."—*Dr. J. R. Mott.*

"Any power which gains initial command of the air will be able, within a few weeks, to destroy the whole of the enemy's merchant ships, all his main railway stations, and, by a combination of explosive and incendiary fire, all large cities."—*Major-General Seely.*

"The next war, if it took place, would be as much more horrible than this war as this war has been more horrible than any preceding war. It would mean the wholesale destruction of the civil population."—*Lord Robert Cecil.*

"What is the real problem in Europe to-day? I will tell you. In spite of the war, . . . Europe still believes in force. . . . Unless you stamp out that conviction, civilization is doomed on this earth."—*David Lloyd George.*

"The whole world is faced with the gravest danger which humanity has ever seen, and which nothing can avert."—*Herbert Hoover.*

"Dark is the prospect ahead."—*Harold F. Wyatt.*

"The world is sick. The world is showing pretokens of delirium. And the worst of all is that there are no doctors skilled in this kind of disease."—*Henry Ford.*

"Terrible days loom upon mankind."—*Holford Knight.*

"A deep unrest pervades the world; statesmen are groping in the dark, and feeble voices cry out amid a tumult of discordant tongues and conflicting purposes."—*William G. McAdoo.*

"This is a time of unparalleled confusion."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"I doubt if ever was the future for so many nations, so many individuals, so closely shrouded in dark clouds, pregnant with storm. As one looks ahead, there is little



light, save when dazzling flash on flash writes a great interrogation on the murky background."—*Sir Auckland Geddes*.

"A side-slipping world stands aghast at the menace so appalling."—*John Oxenham*.

"The hour is great, even the greatest in the long story of troubled man. There is nothing like it in the crowded annals of the mighty centuries. Lose it, and all is lost. Let it go, and the flood-gates will not be long open until the deluge of misery and death overwhelm us."—*Rev. Dr. Clifford*.

"One inevitable certainty appears to face the human race, and that certainly is war. . . . Failing some providential interposition, failing some change in the heart of man, no one who looks with unclouded vision at the days to be, can avoid a shudder of fear."—*Harold F. Wyatt*.

"All these fires blazing about the world . . . must make the present so-called European peace a mere truce, a truce in which to take breath; the hush—a troubled hush, but still an hour of relative quietude—before the last phase of Armageddon."—*Sisley Huddleston*.

"It is well to utter a word of warning, lest in the reaction after the strain of the Great War, we believe that such dangers as were successfully surmounted are not likely to recur in the near future, or that, if they recur, they will be surmounted in the old fashion."—*Admiral Lord Beatty*.

"Any idea of a universal era of peace is a mere vision of a war-weary brain."—*Sir William Irvine, Chief Justice of Victoria*.

"However potent the League of Nations might become in the course of time—it might be a long time—in the mitigation of war, it will never be the means of preventing war."—*Sir John Monash*.

"If the world cannot organise against war, if war must go on, then the nations can protect themselves henceforth only by using whatever destructive agencies they can invent till the resources and inventions of science end by destroying the humanity they were meant to save."—*Viscount Grey*.

"If the militarists of Asia triumph we are on the eve of world suicide. Certainly Europe and all that we have laboriously built up in the centuries since Rome fell will go down in ruin. Probably America will be swept, too, by the terrific floods of Asia, before which all landmarks will be swept away and submerged."—*Basil Matthews*.

"The struggle for land has caused innumerable wars in Europe for hundreds of years. The coming struggle for land will be on the scale of continents and hemispheres."—*S. S. McClure*.

"We are facing an unprecedented world situation."—*Sherwood Eddy, Y. M. C. A. worker*.

"This is an hour in which the souls of men are hard beset for certainties to which to make fast. . . . Now they are adrift on a turbulent ocean. Their cry is pathetic for pilots who can bring them to a safe and sure anchorage."—*J. Lowell Murray, "The Call of a World Task"*.

"Confused, beaten down, dazed, and discouraged, a bewildered world is calling as never before for the voice of the Prophet—a Prophet to tell us the meaning of the times and the conditions."—*The Ladies' Home Journal*.

"We are walking in a fog. We are going, but we do not know where we are going."—*David Lloyd George*.

"Some way must be found for the peaceful adjustment of relations, or the world will be plunged into a deadly racial conflict. The races of the East resent the white

man's assumption of authority."—*Sir Valentine Chirol, contributor to the London Times*.

"We are witnessing the close of Europe's hegemony, and it may well be also of her civilization."—*Dr. E. J. Dillon, a close observer of European affairs*.

"When I was a member of the Labour Government I learned that the last war would be a 'picnic' compared with the next. I happen to know that scientists in Great Britain and the United States are inventing more high explosives and poison gases, which will be poured out on the civilian masses, while in Italy they are discovering how disease germs may be spread over vast areas."—*C. G. Ammon, M. P.*

"The plain fact is, that the world is threatened with a danger not dreamed of for fifteen centuries—not since the Roman Empire fell—the danger of the collapse of civilization itself. It is time to be alarmed."—*Stephen Leacock, in Collier's Weekly*.

"We are headed toward chaos."—*Guglielmo Ferrero, historian, in Atlantic Monthly*.

"There is fear brooding over Europe to-day, the fear of war breaking out again and it is brought home to me every day at my work that unless that fear can be relieved and security given, Europe will be moving uneasily and slowly, but certainly, to a new catastrophe."—*Austin Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary*.

"The nations have come to the brink of the precipice, and the drop is long and straight."—*Current Opinion*.

"It seems to me at times the very core of our civilization is at stake."—*Professor Frederick Jones*.

"Around us is a world of confusion and turmoil, and under the spell of a general moral laxity we are groping in the dark for the ray of light which we have not yet discovered."—*Professor Hibben*.

"I do not believe that European civilization could survive another war."—*David Lloyd George*.

Our world has passed away,  
In wanton overthrow,  
There's nothing left to-day  
But steel and fire and woe.

—*Rudyard Kipling*.

"If . . . hope (in the League's endeavours) fades away and dies, why, then, I do not see any alternative save the maintenance of our national security?—by force of arms and military alliances. These will mean crushing taxation, financial ruin, and the inevitable Armageddon at the end!"—*Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to U. S. A.*

Is that a dark and forbidding picture?—It is. But these men are placing before us facts—not painting fancies. What is the answer to the problem? The world is doomed. It was doomed as soon as man sinned. It is reaching the culmination now, that culmination which will mean the end of the world, the destruction of sin and sinners, and the establishment of Christ's kingdom of righteousness, which the redeemed of earth will inherit for ever. The last gospel call is going out into all the world now. To-day is the sunset gleaming time of the harvest of this old world. Nothing can prevent that tremendous culmination. Treaties, Leagues of Nations, military preparations—all have had their day, and failed. Christ is coming. If we are not ready to meet Him when He appears, we will have made the greatest mistake that blundering humanity has ever participated in.



# Spiritualism Unveiled

## Demonology in the New Testament

(Continued from December)

**T**HIS attitude concerning sorcery, witchcraft and necromancy is not peculiar to the Old Testament. In the demonology of the New Testament we find this same recognition of the malevolent forces working in the unseen world who often found men and women to act as "mediums," furnishing points of contact with the human family.

Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who came from heaven to unmask these forces of evil and to teach us the truth, not only recognized the existence of these evil spirits of the "unseen world," but His life was one constant conflict with them and with their leader Satan. At the close of His earthly life He announced that He had finally triumphed over these evil hosts and that their eventual destruction was now assured. All His life through He was breaking the control of these evil spirits over the lives of men, and He delivered all those who came to Him under bondage to them.

These experiences of our Lord are so familiar that we need not quote them here. From His own personal conflict with Satan in the wilderness (Matt. 4), until His final victory, the reality of this conflict is clearly recognized. One of the first acts of His public ministry, was to deliver a man "possessed" by an unclean spirit. This spirit recognized Jesus, for he had known Him when cast from heaven, and cried out, "Let us alone; what have we to do with Thee, Jesus of Nazareth? art Thou come to destroy us? I know Thee who Thou art, the Holy One of God." Jesus immediately broke the "control" of the spirit over the poor man's life and delivered him. The people in amazement said, "What thing is this? for with authority commandeth He even the unclean spirits and they obey Him." Mark 1: 23-28.

The casting out of the evil spirits from the men "possessed" in the country of the Gadarenes, is typical of the oft-repeated experience. The poor men had been reduced to such a bestial state by the evil spirits possessing them, that they abode naked, in the tombs, the terror of the countryside. As the men rushed out to frighten Jesus, for they allowed no man to pass that way, Jesus stood calmly facing them while His disciples fled, and reached out His hand to rescue. The

demons immediately cried out, "What have we to do with Thee, Jesus, Thou Son of God? art Thou come hither to torment us before the time?" Matt. 8: 29. The men, bound hand and foot by the evil spirits, caught the gleam of hope, and Jesus granted the deliverance which they desired. In answer to the request to the demons for their name, they said, "Legion; for many demons were entered into him." Luke 8: 30, A.R.V. This legion of evil spirits then entered the herd of swine and showed their malevolent nature by destroying the accursed animals in the sea. Of the man possessed with so many demons, it is said, he "sat clothed, and in his right mind at the feet of Jesus."

In the lives of the apostles we are shown how they met these same evil spirits. When Jesus ordained the Twelve, He "gave them power over unclean spirits." Mark 6: 7. Later the same power was given to the Seventy, who "returned with joy, saying, Lord even the demons are subjects unto us in Thy name." Luke 10: 17, A.R.V.

Peter and Paul also had many striking experiences with these evil spirits and the "mediums" possessed by them. Simon Magus, the Sorcerer opposed Peter in his work. Acts 8. Elymas, the Sorcerer (Acts 13), the girl medium of Philippi (Acts 16) and the burning of the great number of books at Ephesus dealing with the black art (Acts 19), are illustrations of these experiences. It is no wonder that Paul places "witchcraft" in the very heart of the works of the flesh that will eventually shut one out of the kingdom of God. Gal. 5: 19-21. The Bible closes as it begins by passing the final death sentence on "sorcerers," those pretenders who communicate with the world of evil spirits. All such will have "their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death."



# Are the Free Churches Drifting Romewards?

*What I Saw in a London Congregational Church*

By A. S. Maxwell



MOST alarming of all the Romeward movements in our land to-day is that proceeding within the Free Churches. Unbelievable as it may seem to the majority of Nonconformists it is nevertheless a fact that there are ministers holding office in Congregational and Methodist churches whose hearts are yearning after the ceremonialism of Rome and who are even introducing papal practices into their services.

Perhaps the most flagrant exhibition of this apostasy from Protestantism is to be seen in Kings Weigh House Church, London. Dr. Orchard's proceedings in this Congregational Church have been described by others before, but the existence and continuance of such a state of affairs cannot be too frequently brought to the public attention.

Hearing that the Catholic festival of Corpus Christi was to be celebrated by Dr. Orchard, we made a point of being present at the time of the ceremony.

We have had the opportunity in times past to visit many of the great Catholic cathedrals on the continent, particularly in Rome, and to witness the celebration of the Mass in the most approved orthodox style. Dr. Orchard seems to have made a similar study of the ceremony—but for other reasons—and brought the product of his observations into Kings Weigh House.

That Thursday morning we witnessed a full-dress Roman Catholic celebration. Dr. Orchard was assisted by the Rev. Muir and another younger clergyman and the three of them acted the part of priests as though they had belonged to the Roman communion all their lives. The only difference between this service and that to be seen in all Catholic churches was a certain sense of artificiality. The music, singing, the appointments, indeed, the whole performance, appeared by comparison "thin." To put it rather bluntly, it seemed as though these men were playing at priestcraft—though this impression, doubtless, was caused by lack of funds, rather than lack of intention.

First came the lighting of candles, then the entry of the "priests," all fully decked with Roman vestments. The altar was censed and then—to our amazement—the Bible! Then followed the usual incantations and genuflections and finally the tinkling of the bell as the wafer was supposed to change into the body and blood of Christ. At this juncture most of the people present fell upon their knees.

Then the "host" was placed in a monstrance and carried in procession around the church, with a man walking backwards before it, waving a censer.

We rubbed our eyes. Were we in St. Peter's or was this really a Congregational church? Shades of the Reformers!

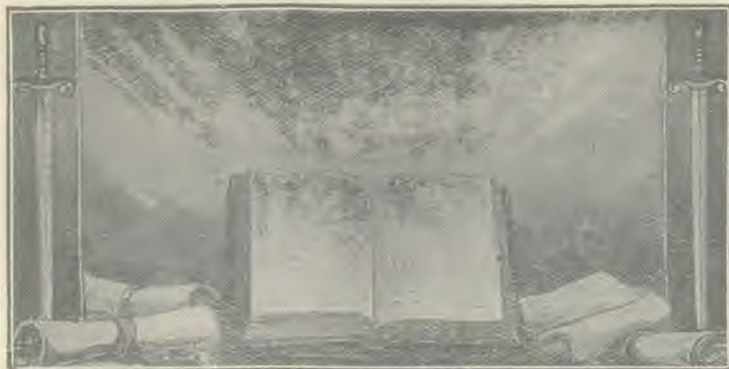
Now we want to be quite fair with Dr. Orchard. We would even go further and be generous. Some people regard him as a Jesuit in disguise. We doubt it. After reading some of his writings it seems to us that he has got the idea in his head that he can bring about the reunion of Christendom by the mingling of Free Church ideals with the fundamentals of Catholicism. This can surely be only because he understands fully neither the one nor the other. However, he seems to have this purpose in mind and he is perfectly entitled to hold it. In this wonderful country of ours he can believe anything he likes. We gravely question, however, his right to turn a Congregational church into a Mass house. As Mr. H. B. Luke (a Roman Catholic) has said, "The Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, now a Mohammedan mosque, has not been more violently perverted for the purpose of its original founders than is the Kings Weigh House Chapel when it is made the headquarters of such a propaganda."

Perhaps we are not sufficiently acquainted with the procedure of the Congregational Union, but it certainly seems extraordinary, to say the least, that that body should stand by and watch one of its chapels, erected by the savings of a Protestant community, being turned into an annex of Westminster cathedral.

If Dr. Orchard believes in Catholicism let him have the courage of his convictions and join the Catholic church. They will probably be glad to receive him. But let not him nor any other minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ use a Protestant pulpit to propagate the principles of Rome.

Turning to the significance of all this, does it not emphasize the need of every Protestant, evangelical Christian re-opening his Bible and setting his feet once more upon the bed-rock principles of truth? If we prize our freedom, so dearly purchased for us by the blood of our forefathers, we must set ourselves definitely to the study of the Word, the proclamation of the Gospel in its simplicity, and the rebuilding of the barriers against Romanism which have been broken down. Only by so doing can we resist the encroachments of the enemy and protect our glorious heritage of liberty and truth.

"The church of God rests on a Person, even Christ. No one is saved by simply believing a system of truth. The truth is the light that shows the sinner the way to the Saviour. He is united to Christ by his faith which takes hold of the Saviour, and by the Spirit who comes to dwell in his heart. Thus he is a member of the spiritual body. The Bible, ministers, and ordinances are the channels through which the life of the Head flows into the members of the body. Thus are they built up as a spiritual house, a holy temple."



## Does Evolution Subvert the Gospel?

By William W. Prescott

I am not a theologian, nor the son of a theologian, and I regard a theoretical discussion of theology as, generally speaking, of little profit. I know that mere intellectual assent to a creed, however orthodox, will not save me in the hour of temptation. I have found that "in me, that is, in my flesh, dwelleth no good thing," and that I need a power more than natural, a power that does not reside in me through natural birth and that I cannot supply, to give me the victory over what my conscience tells me is morally wrong. I have found this power. It is not a matter of theory with me. But I have found this power in a Person, and not in a creed. I have found "Christ, the power of God," "who was made unto us wisdom from God, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption," and the statement of the apostle Paul has been fulfilled to me: "My God shall supply every need of yours according to His riches in glory in Christ Jesus." 1 Cor. 1: 24, 30; Phil. 4:19.

It was not always thus with me. For long years I tried to make myself a Christian. I had "a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge." I tried to conform my life to the example and teaching of Christ. I struggled and strove, but I did not direct my striving and my struggling to the right end. I know that many others are having the same unsatisfying experience that I had, and having found the better way, I greatly desire to help as many others as possible to find it. Furthermore, a teaching is now being pressed upon us, by some who profess to be exponents of the gospel of Christ, that I can readily see would take from me what I prize so highly, and throw me back into my former state of purposeless struggle and constant unrest. I therefore cannot accept this modern interpretation of the Scriptures, which would fill my world with uncertainty, and this modern interpretation of the Christ of the Scriptures, which makes Him the ideal man, but refuses to recognise Him as truly God, as well as truly man. I have learned to revere Jesus of Nazareth as "my Lord and my God," but these advocates of

a new philosophy would take away my Lord and leave me to struggle alone, held down by the limitations of an animal heredity and an adverse environment. Against this I must protest.

### The Real Issue on Evolution

What is the ultimate meaning of the present agitation over the theory of evolution? If it were a mere academic discussion, confined to the legitimate field of science, I could view it with complacency and wait for the verdict of competent judges. But it is not. The controversy is not between two purely scientific theories as to the origin of the present order of the material universe, but rather between an atheistic philosophy which shuts out a personal Creator from any active intervention in His world, and

a Biblical Christianity which provides a supernatural Saviour for us. This is the real issue.

The Christ of the Scriptures is a supernatural Saviour, who "is able to save to the uttermost them that draw near to God through Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them." Heb. 7: 25. When the angel announced His birth to the shepherds, he proclaimed the gospel of a supernatural Saviour: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people: for there is born to you this day in the city of David a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord." Luke 2: 10, 11. I need a Saviour. You, my reader, need a Saviour. Just such a Saviour as we need has been provided. "Thou shalt call His name Jesus; for it is He that shall save His people from their sins." "When the fulness of the time came, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman." "They shall call His name Immanuel; which is, being interpreted, God with us." Matt. 1: 21-23; Gal. 4: 4. Any teaching which takes away a supernatural Christ robs me of a real Saviour, and leaves me with "no hope and without God in the world." An evolutionary theory which denies a special creation and refers all to immutable law, affirming that "all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation," is absolutely subversive of that gospel which presents to us a Person who by a personal and special intervention reverses the law of heredity, changes our environment, and makes us members of the household of God.

In rejecting such claims of science as make creation independent of the constant working of a personal Creator, and explain both man and the universe as the result of certain laws and forces inherent in matter, I am standing for the defense of the gospel as taught in the Scriptures. This I shall now try to make clear by presenting, without any extended argument, the plain teaching of the word of God.

### No Baseless Faith

Jesus Himself indicated the purpose of the Scriptures when He said, "These are they which

bear witness of Me." These writings are given to reveal Christ to us as the Saviour of the world. Their theme is not abstract theology, not a scheme of salvation, but a living Saviour. They discover to us the fact that we are sinners, lost in a wilderness of woe, and then make known to us Him who "came to seek and to save that which was lost." They disclose to us "the mystery which hath been kept in silence through times eternal," even "the mystery of godliness; He who was manifested in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached among the nations, believed on in the world, received up in glory." Rom. 16: 25; 1 Tim. 3: 16. We are asked to accept the Christ of the Scriptures as our personal Saviour and as the Lord of our lives, and to exercise a faith that involves a complete surrender to His will and a loyal obedience to His commandments; but sufficient evidence is furnished to us as a basis for such a faith. What, then, constitutes the ground of confidence for the absolute committal of ourselves and all our hopes into the hand of the Man of Galilee? The answer in one brief word is, Creation. We ought, then to seek to understand what is bound up in this comprehensive word in its relation to the gospel of salvation.

Note these simple facts: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth;" "God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him." "Thou hast made him but little lower than angels, and crownest him with glory and honour." "All have sinned, and fall short of the glory of God." The gospel is "the gospel of the glory of the blessed God." "If any man is in Christ, there is a new creation." Gen. 1: 1, 27; Ps. 8: 5; Rom. 3: 23; 1 Tim. 1: 11; 2 Cor. 5: 17. Thus He who created the heavens and the earth, created man in His own image, but little lower than the angels, and imparted to him something of the glory of His own character. When man under temptation rejected the will of God, and God Himself, he lost the glory of His character, the image of God. The gospel is the good news that this glory is to be restored through the same process by which it was originally bestowed—creation.

#### Only a New Creation Can Save

It is clear, then, that redemption is a new creation, and that only the God who creates, can redeem, and so we read: "But now thus saith Jehovah that created thee, O Jacob, and He that formed thee, O Israel: Fear not, for I have redeemed thee." Jehovah is an everlasting God, "the Creator of the ends of the earth." "I am Jehovah, your Holy One, the Creator of Israel," Isa. 43: 1; 40: 28; 43: 15. The Creator of the ends of the earth is the Creator of Israel, and to set aside the Creator of the ends of the earth is to set aside the Creator of Israel. To teach that the creation of the earth and of all upon it, even of man, is the result of the working through countless ages of the forces inherent in matter apart from the direct action of a personal Creator, denies the fall of man and the entrance of sin; makes the story of

creation a mythic account of traditions current before man had arrived at his present stage of intellectual development; and deprives us of the one basis of confidence in a Saviour who recognises us as lost and intervenes in our behalf. Against this I must protest.

But there is much more involved in the meaning of creation in its relation to the gospel. All revelation of God, whether it be the very essence of His being, or the outworking of His power, is made through the eternal Son, who is "the effulgence of His glory, and the very image of His substance," and "through whom also He made the worlds." Heb. 1: 2; John 1: 3. This mediatorial idea is strongly emphasized in the Scriptures as the essential feature of the gospel, but it has its root in the original creation which is described in the first chapter of Genesis. When the Son of God assumed humanity and was fully revealed as the Saviour of the world, then His relation to the material universe was clearly set forth as the basis of confidence in His person and His work: "All things were made through Him; and without Him was not anything made." There is "one Lord, Jesus Christ, through whom are all things." "In Him were all things created, in the heavens and upon the earth, things visible and things invisible, whether thrones or dominions or principalities or powers; all things have been created through Him, and unto Him; and He is before all things, and in Him all things consist." 1 Cor. 8: 6; Col. 1: 16, 17. Thus clearly are we taught that the Son of God, who came to redeem us, was the mediator for the Father in bringing all things into existence and in maintaining all things. "The Son is the one mediator, acting from and for the divine nature towards all else that is."

#### Christ Altogether Necessary

But this tremendous fact is revealed in Holy Scripture, not as a contribution in the field of science, but to furnish a basis for confidence in the redeeming work of the Son of God. He who mediated in the original creation is the mediator in the new creation. "Creation, that primary and all-inclusive miracle, once admitted as the act of a personal, free-willing God, motivated by supreme love as well as executed by supreme wisdom and power, then the revelation of Himself and of His love by the Almighty in the narrower and more intimate sense to and through the hearts and consciences of men, culminating in the supreme revelation of His character in His incarnate Son and in the new creation, of which, as of the old creation, the Son is the head and center, become natural, consistent, and probable." And so we read: "There is one God, one mediator also between God and men, Himself man, Christ Jesus." "He is the mediator of a new covenant." "Through Him we both have our access in one Spirit unto the Father." 1 Tim. 2: 5; Heb. 9: 15; Eph. 2: 18.

The thought of the new creation in and through Him is equally emphasized: "We are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works." (Continued on page 25)

# THE KARENS



*The Salween River, Looking North from Sazeik*



ABOUT one hundred and fifty miles north of the populous seaport town of Moulmein Lower Burma, in a district on the very border of Siam, and traversed only by elephant tracks and the beds of mountain streams, live a strange and primitive people little known to, and knowing less of, the outside world. To get among them is an arduous and difficult undertaking, occupying several days, and since little or no trading is to be done with them, they are left severely alone for the most part, except by the missionaries who have established their headquarters at Kamamaung for the purpose of converting and civilising these people.

At Moulmein intending visitors must catch the Irrawaddy Flotilla's Company's launch which will take them as far as Shwegun. This is the first days journey. The following morning a tiny steam launch run by a local timber merchant carries them as far as Kamamaung, where the Seventh-day Adventist Mission is situated. If fortunate they can secure the loan of the Mission's motor launch there, but should that be away, or out of commission, they must take a three days journey by country boat, against a powerful current, to cover the forty miles or so of the treacherous Salween River before they come to Sazeik.

Here, river transport ceases to be practicable. Every hundred yards or so are rapids and miniature Niagaras, and no boat could possibly battle successfully against the current which hurls great boulders along its course as though they were pebbles.

It is therefore necessary to land, and a short rest will be needed before going further. Sazeik, on inspection proves to be a village of three temporary huts, inhabited by Indian traders—some seven or eight in number—who live principally by selling salt and purchasing betel leaf. The village only exists during dry weather, since the river, when swollen by the rains rises some forty feet and completely covers the site.

The scenery around is grand beyond description. Heavy masses of dense jungle, towering trees, hundreds of years old, stretches of golden sand or springy turf, jagged rocks, towering hills, night-dark valleys, gorgeous flowers and the foaming, roaring river rushing between its rocky walls—the scenery of a dozen beautiful districts cast down recklessly in one—leave the beholder gasping in astonishment.

But to find the Karens one must press still further onward. So over two miles of burning sand, in which the feet sink to the ankle,—very tiring going, indeed—along the bed of the stream, water up to the knees, for another three miles and then through three miles of elephant track, up hill and down hill, go the weary travellers till they arrive at Pakati.

This is a typical Karen village of these parts. Bamboo houses of the flimsiest construction stand on the side of a steep hill, raised above the ground for safety on banks of varying length. There are about six of these dwellings and the total population—all close relations,—are some fifty souls. Starting with two families only, they have married among themselves until they have reached their present numbers. Soon some of the young folks will have to go out and start similar colonies, since the little pieces of ground reclaimed from the jungle are becoming all too inadequate to maintain the population.

On the arrival of the visitors the village will probably be deserted in an instant. Then the men-folk will turn out with bows and arrows prepared to defend their homes and their dear ones to the last. But the interpreter explains the situation satisfactorily and the intruders are welcomed as guests and the house of the headman put at their disposal as long as it pleases them to stay. The whole village then assembles to watch the strangers dress and undress, perform their ablutions, etc., and the most candid remarks are freely expressed from which the interpreter at least seems to derive considerable enjoyment. Then when they have fed and rested and when pipes are lit,—those of the Karens are made from a piece of a bamboo root with a section of the same plant for a mouth piece,—the men of the village feel free to ask any questions they please. "Where are you from?—what do your cloths cost?—are you married?—how many children?—can your gun really kill animals?—are your bullets charmed?—will it go off by itself?—how old are you?—are both your parents living?" etc., etc. You are expected to answer all these questions with readiness and good humour, and if possible to crack a few jokes at their expense. The broader your humour the better.

They are vegetarians generally, but they are not averse to eating flesh if your gun will do the dirty work for them. But unless the visitors bring their own food they are likely to tire of that of Karens. These hardy people live on two meals a day of plain red rice, roughly husked in a hand mill and served up in gigantic quantities, without any seasoning whatever, even salt! Boiled bracken fern is sometimes included, but not often, and on very special



*Pakati, a*

# THE SIAMESE ER

occasions a small piece of salt fish is taken as a relish. Most vilely brewed tea, without milk or sugar is drunk, and a pipe of home grown tobacco completes the meal.

Rice, tobacco, betel leaf and sugar cane seem to be the only products grown by these people. Living as they do in the heart of the jungle, wild beasts frequently destroy their crops, and life is consequently a continual battle, yet nothing dampens their prevailing cheerfulness.

They are a handsome, ruddy, well proportioned race with a slightly Mongolian cast of feature, extraordinarily fit and healthy, but very dirty in their habits. They appear never to wash or bathe voluntarily, and never change their cloths until they drop off with age, their only ablutions and clothwashings being those involuntarily sustained through the torrential rains of the monsoon.

As regards laws, among themselves they follow the simple Mosaic Code of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Marriage is just the taking of a woman with her parents' consent. Infidelity is unknown. They are almost always monogamists, but need not be so. They are peaceable, quiet, and do not appear to quarrel among themselves, the elders settling all disputes according to "equity and good conscience." As regards religion they have a gross form of Buddhism but so mixed with animism, idolatry, and ignorance generally, as to be practically unrecognisable.

These Karens do not recognise paper currency but think a great deal of silver rupees. Gold is unknown among them. They have a spoken language of some one thousand words but no system of writing; neither have they any arts or crafts other than the stringing of seed necklaces and the weaving of a rough kind of cloth.

The Seventh-day Adventist Mission at Kamamaung, is maintained in order to civilize and convert these people, but after nine years of effort only some twenty converts have been claimed. These, however, are a credit to their instructors, being bright and intelligent Christians, anxious to work among their brothers. Periodically the missionaries proceed on itinerary tours, penetrating the most remote parts of the jungle, crossing over into Siam, and literally taking their lives in their hands to do good to these savages. The mission maintains a free school and dispensary, and the latter at least, is very well attended.

The costume of the Border Karen is simple, consisting with the men of a vest and short longyi and coat without practically anything on their heads. Their arms and tools are the 'dah' and the bow and arrow or pellet with which they are remarkably



*Typical Hill-Karen Family*

skillful. The garb of the women is a one piece garment not unlike a nightdress, donned on reaching maturity and never discarded. Goods are carried by a band round the forehead. They are fond of binding bright coloured cords and tassels in their hair, and often wear necklaces of seeds. House furniture, drinking and cooking vessels, are mostly of bamboo, and canes and creepers are used as ropes.

Like all primitive peoples they have a folk-lore, and the reader may be interested to hear a story or two from it.

### *How the Monkey Got His Small Waist*

In the days of long ago when all the animals talked as we do, the monkey was once conversing with a tiger. "How fast you run," he exclaimed, "it must be delightful to travel like that. I wonder if you would take me for a ride on your back?" "I don't mind," replied the tiger, "but you would fall off." "O that's all right," the monkey reassured him, "I will get some creepers and tie myself on." The tiger thought this a good idea, so the monkey procured creepers and tied them round his waist and then around the body of the tiger. The tiger started to run and the monkey enjoyed himself immensely. "Faster, faster!" he cried. But when they passed through some undergrowth the poor monkey got caught by the branches and was dragged for some distance until the creepers broke. This pulled the withes very tight round his waist and ever since then it has been as small as you see it to-day.

### *The Stupid Lazy One*

There was once a man who was so lazy that he would do no work at all and lay all day in his house. His poor old mother used to cook his rice, for they were so poor through his laziness that they had only rice to eat. Well, one day the lazy one smelt some curry being cooked in a neighbour's house and asked his mother, "What is that nice smell?" "That," said the old dame, "is curry, you eat it with rice." "And why don't we ever get curry?" he enquired. "Because you are so lazy," she answered, "if you would go and set your trap and catch a fish we could have curry too." Then the lazy one took his trap and set it in a tree and when he went in the evening, lo! a bird was caught in it.

Then he was very angry and pulled out three of the bird's tail feathers, (Continued on page 26)



*Karen Village*

# HERALD OF HEALTH

## Recipe for a Happy New Year

TAKE twelve fine, full-grown months, see that they are thoroughly free from all old memories of bitterness, rancour, hate, and jealousy; cleanse them completely from every clinging spite; pick off all specks of pettiness and littleness; in short, see that these months are freed from all the past—have them as fresh and clean as when they first came from the great storehouse of Time.

Cut each month into thirty or thirty-one equal parts. This batch will keep for just one year. Do not attempt to make up the whole batch at one time (so many persons spoil the entire lot in this way), but prepare one day at a time, as follows:

Into each day put twelve parts of faith, eleven of patience, ten of courage, nine of work (some people omit this ingredient, and so spoil the flavour of the rest), eight of hope, seven of fidelity, six of liberality, five of kindness, four of rest (leaving this out is like leaving the oil out of the salad—don't do it), three of prayer, two of meditation, and one of well-selected resolution. If you have no conscientious scruples, put in about a teaspoonful of good spirits, a dash of fun, a pinch of folly, a sprinkling of play, and a heaping cupful of good humour.

Pour into the whole, love *ad libitum*, and mix with a vim. Cook thoroughly in a fervent heat; garnish with a few smiles and a sprig of joy; then serve with quietness, unselfishness, and cheerfulness, and a Happy New Year is a certainty.

—H. M. S.

## Make Life Worth While

ONE of the greatest authorities on the physical tendencies of the race has recently said: "The civilized man has been poisoned, infected and perverted until he has become weazened and weakened, disease-ridden and degenerated to such a degree that race extinction stares him in the face, and many distinguished scientists have come to regard the great catastrophe as inevitable."

Some may think this view ultra-pessimistic, but the fact remains that in spite of all our advance in scientific knowledge and material prosperity, the majority of the human family are "below par." Stomach and intestinal disorders, nervousness, headache, rheumatism, obesity, malnutrition and a score of other preventable disorders, are sapping the vitality of the race, and still men continue those habits of eating and drinking and living that aggravate these conditions, instead of

following a course of life that would alleviate or remove them. As a result we often hear men and women remark that life is not worth while after all.

The same writer, quoted above, further says, "Over-fed, over-clothed, over-housed, over-civilised, coddled and adumbrated, the average man is so depreciated physically, that it takes ten of him (Garner) to control one gorilla, an old-fashioned forest relative who has not been spoiled by the perversions of our unnatural human life. And a few drops of water carrying cholera or typhoid bacilli, or a breath of germ-laden air may kill him with fever because of his low resistance; while the strong man of the forest laughs at germs, defies the elements, and thrives on hardships that would annihilate the strongest athlete."

The remedy for this situation is "biologic living." Man must return to the simple life in every possible way. Nature has endowed us with marvelous bodily organs, and with a very liberal "margin of safety." But we shut ourselves indoors away from the sunlight and the fresh air; we provide ourselves with a host of servants, motor cars and other luxuries to prevent the taking of proper exercise; we overload our tables and our stomachs with abominations of various kinds that clog life's vital current; we turn the night, given us for rest, into jazz parties and dissipations of various sorts; and on top of all this we further handicap ourselves with vicious habits, such as the alcohol, tobacco and drug habits, and even the milder but insidious tea-and coffee-drinking habits—(all "nerve-foolers," poisons which lessen efficiency and shorten life)—and then wonder why we succumb to the first germ that gets a foothold in our system, or to such diseases as sprue, tuberculosis, diabetes or cancer.

There is but one remedy. Live, work, play and sleep in the open as much as possible, and provide ourselves with as ample an amount of fresh, outdoor air as possible, when indoors; eat and drink for health and strength, discarding alcohol, tobacco, drugs, tea and coffee, and meats of all sorts; evacuate the bowels at least three times each day; exercise sufficiently each day to keep all the muscles in proper trim, and all the vital organs in healthy activity; take proper rest at night, and recreation at suitable intervals; keep the skin clean inside and out; avoid poisons and infections of every kind; and, finally, keep the conscience void of offence towards God and man, avoiding worry and all depressing and exhausting emotions.

Simple, is it not?

But still poles removed from the unnatural, artificial, suicidal habits of life of the present generation, which are rushing the race on to degeneracy and extinction.



If you wish to know how to adopt this simple life, and increase your "margin of safety" health-wise, and fill your veins and arteries with a life-giving fluid, that will be able to tackle successfully any germ so presumptuous as to gain entrance and to endow your entire system with an abounding vitality that will make life really worth while, adopt "biologic living." We dedicate our pages during 1926 to this crusade. And we will be unmerciful to every fad and fancy and habit that has fastened itself on the vitals of the human race, threatening its extinction. Some will not like our message, preferring to cling to the wrong ways, but, we believe, it will be welcomed by many.

Let us for example call attention to the matter of diet. Why eat meat? The writer is one of

thousands of people who discarded meat many years ago, and is much the better for it in every way. In our next issue we will begin a series of meatless menus which alone will be well worth the price of this Magazine. We recommend in the place of tea such healthful substitutes, as postum, to be obtained from your grocer, or you can make your own health coffee, if preferred, from roasted wheat. One most important health consideration is to discard those harmful things which are poisoning your bodies.

In short, the "fine art of living" is to discover the biologic laws which keep the race in health and happiness, and then conform to them. If our readers will do this during 1926, they will find life really worth while.

## The Medicine of the Sun

By Frederick Bryant, M. D.

(Continued)

WE are entirely dependent upon the sun for radiant energy, both natural and artificial. The belief is gaining among scientific men that the never-ending output of energy of the sun, without which all forms of life would quickly perish, may be attributed to a radium content in the sun.

The length of the wave of the different rays of the sun is the distinguishing factor in their classification, designation and in their ability to act upon the tissues of the body. Each wave length has its own peculiar therapeutic action.

The luminiferous ether is traversed by a great variety of electromagnetic waves of various lengths. The longest of these are the Hertzian—the so-called radio waves, which possess the ability to carry sound, so popularly demonstrated in wireless broadcasting. These waves, the longest of which are miles in length, are spaced to the extreme left. They have commercial, but no medical, value. They are invisible.

The next shorter variety of wave lengths brings us to the infra-red, or heat rays of the sun's spectrum. There is some question as to their medical value. While they penetrate the skin, yet they are not the actinic or tanning rays. These invisible infra-red rays make up 85 per cent of the sun's output.

Next shorter in order of wave length is visible light, made up of the seven colours ranging from red down to violet with a progressive shortening of the length of waves for each colour. The wave lengths in this band range from 7,000 to 4,000 Angstrom units—the Angstrom unit being the measure or yard-stick of light waves (equal to 10-7 mm). These rays of visible light compose 14 per cent of the sun's spectrum. Some persons claim that each individual colour possesses some healing virtue, but here no extended therapeutic study has been made.

The last division of the sun's spectrum is composed of the invisible ultraviolet rays. They are the shortest and are the true actinic or chemical rays. They do the tanning and probably accomplish the major part of the healing. As they amount only to from 1 per cent to 3 per cent of the sun's output and are easily filtered out by slight obstacles, it is readily seen that to receive their full benefit nothing must interpose between the sun and the surface of the body.

It is now well understood and accepted that the ultraviolet rays are antirachitic. A child can be cured of rickets as quickly by exposure to the sun as by the ingestion of codliver oil. It was discovered only recently that codliver oil owes its antirachitic properties to a radiation of ultraviolet rays; there is a stored energy of the sun in the oil.

### How the Sun Affects Our Food

When food that is not curative of rickets is irradiated with ultraviolet rays, it then becomes curative. From this important observation it becomes apparent that these rays possess the ability to maintain a vitamin balance even when the food supply is deficient in some one of these essentials. Couple this fact with their manifest influence in quickening metabolic activity and synthetically enabling the organism to take up calcium, inorganic phosphates and iron from the food, which it otherwise cannot appropriate, and we begin to realise that a new knowledge of nutrition is at hand.

The slightest fabric of clothes filters out these health-giving rays. Every one is familiar with the fact that the shoulder strap of the bathing suit keeps the skin beneath from tanning. Not only do window glass and clothing filter out these sparse and delicate rays, but also impurities in the air, especially at low levels and in or near commercial centers, act in the same manner. This filter is composed largely of smoke, dust, bacteria, fumes

and moisture. Dr. Rollier terms this befittingly the "filth filter of civilization."

Some authorities claim that seashore sun is as curative as that of the mountains, this being due to the powerful reflection from the mirrored surface of the sea. This sun is very rich in ultraviolet rays, for one tans deeply and quickly when exposed to it.

The idea of the stimulating effect or nutrition value of the ultraviolet rays upon all forms of life has of late been taken up afresh and our research institutions are giving it attention. This subject promises much for the future of medicine and is now fortunately receiving the scientific check-up necessary for a permanent foundation.

That each wave length has its own specific ability is strikingly confirmed when we consider the bactericidal effect of the ultraviolet rays between 2,800 and 2,500 Angstrom units. In this range the rays are decidedly destructive to bacteria. Irradiation of the body with this wave length band also seems to impart to the blood an increased bactericidal ability. Is not this our nearest approach to an ideal antiseptic carried by the blood stream to every part of the body to combat and destroy infectious organisms?

Herein is explained one of the fundamental virtues of the sun cure, in that it reinforces the blood in its conflict with invading organisms. Research workers and clinicians have recently corroborated one another so fully as to the manifold medical ability of ultraviolet light that the practical medical man is accepting this new therapy with a glad welcome.

Some ultraviolet rays have been discovered with a wave length as short as 500 Angstrom units. This bridges over or charts the rays from the ultraviolet to the roentgen rays, the longest of which just reach this point.

To the extreme right and the last we have the gamma ray of radium, the shortest wave length of them all. The power of penetration of these rays is almost beyond belief. They are the product of a new energy so gigantically powerful that a foot of solid iron does not entirely obstruct their progress.

#### Sun Helpmate of Medicine and Surgery

The medicine of the sun is assured a permanent place in the therapy of the future, and continued investigation will give each wave length its proper application and improved usefulness. Some of these waves are medical by nature, while others can be made destructive or surgical in their execution. If one at first thought is skeptical of the destructive action of these rays, one has only to recall a very severe sunburn, or witness a frightful third degree X-ray burn, or a long exposure to unfiltered radium. These agencies are put forward by their advocates as the helpmates of medicine and surgery, or as the new surgery which has come to assist but not to replace the old.

While these discoveries rightfully belong to the latter days of the nineteenth century, their unfolding and application to human ills have occupied

the first quarter of the present century. It is a decided contribution, a whole new chapter in that vital and charming history of medical progress.

What have these discoveries accomplished? We have been given a new conception of the composition of matter; we have been given a new eye or vision into the inner recesses of the body; we have been given a new remedy for a variety of disfiguring, painful, chronic diseases, including that "captain of the men of death," that unconquerable ever-increasing scourge of civilization—cancer; we have been given a new knowledge of nutrition, the nutrition of the sun, but, greatest of all, we have been given a new prophylactic medicine, most powerful and potent, "not made by hands, eternal in the heavens," the medicine of the sun.

#### Will Aid Health, Stature and Beauty

It is within the realm of sound reason to believe that the scientific and improved employment of the potencies of light will perceptibly diminish disease by their demonstrated curative action, lessen human suffering and pain by their well known analgesic power, increase the span of life, and decrease the great commercial loss due to invalidism and interrupted employment.

Is it not also reasonable to believe since such remarkable improvements of growth can be accomplished in plants and animals by ultraviolet light, that great future improvement in health, stature and beauty of our people may eventually be made? The advent of the sun in medicine may prove no less glorious than that of ether or the microscope.—*Hygeia*, September, 1925.

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### Shakespeare on the Automobile

- "I like a new tire."—*Much Ado About Nothing*.  
"The horn and the noise of the monsters."—*Coriolanus*.  
"Our lamp is spent; it's out."—*Anthony and Cleopatra*.  
"As I came along I met and overtook a dozen."—*Henry IV, Part 2*.  
"His flight was madness."—*Othello*.  
"Slaying is the word, it is a deed in fashion."—*Julius Caesar*.  
"In the ditch he bides with twenty trenched gashes in his head."—*Macbeth*.  
"The rankest compound of villainous smells that ever offended nostril."—*Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
"I am out of the road."—*Pericles*.  
"Still a-repairing—ever out of frame and never going aright."—*Love's Labour Lost*.

—*Touring Topics*.

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### Gastric Ulcer Due to Slow Digestion

An eminent French physician, F. Ramond, maintains that ulcers and also cancer of the stomach, as well as gastritis and other gastric disorders, are due to too long retention of food in the stomach and the resulting irritation. According to the researches of Cannon, obstruction in the lower bowel, such as is occasioned by constipation, may cause delay in the stomach.

# A Unique Business Meeting

Governors, Senators, and Manufacturers Testify Concerning Prohibition

Held at the Belasco Theatre, Washington D. C., U. S. A.

AT THIS meeting, called by the Manufacture and Business Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America stirring testimonials for Prohibition were given. Mr. Sebastian S. Kresge, who owns a chain of five-and-ten-cent stores throughout the country, is chairman of the committee, and presided over the meeting. Mr. Kresge believes so thoroughly in Prohibition that he pledged to the Anti-Saloon League 20,000 dollars a year for five years to help the League in its work for national Prohibition.

The first to bear witness to the benefits of Prohibition was—

*Senator Smoot of Utah.*—"Many men, business men, bankers, mine owners, and smelter operators who were bitterly opposed to state-wide Prohibition are to day the strongest advocates of it. I have heard men from all classes say that they could never again vote against Prohibition. The smelters do not have half the trouble with the men that they had before the prohibitory law was enacted. Before, a few days after pay day perhaps half of the men would not be at work. Smelters would not be running full force, and the same would be true of other lines of work. In those centres in which liquor was sold lawfully and open saloons were in evidence, men that patronised them are to-day strong morally, physically, and financially. We find men with bank accounts who never had one before. We find in our state a savings increase every month. We find prosperous homes and contented workmen. The results of state-wide Prohibition have been far in advance of our expectations and more than was promised by the temperance advocates. Can there be any stronger testimony? Can there be any better cause that men can work for than that of national Prohibition? The majority of the American people have made up their minds that they are going to have nation-wide Prohibition, and not many years are going by until it is fully in force."

*Ex-Governor Harris of Georgia.*—"I was Governor of Georgia for two years, and it was during my administration that Georgia became a bone-dry state. I had a part in making her so. False and sundry predictions were heard as to the evil effect of Prohibition on the business of the state. I was a little troubled about it on account of the large number of saloons that had grown up in the state, there being a great deal of money invested in them. Terrible predictions were made. The legislature itself revolted. No bills were passed on account of filibuster. The legislators declined to make any appropriations, and adjourned a week before the session was ended by the constitution. Public officials could not be paid. The governor could not be paid. We could not get any

money for anything, because the legislature had made no appropriations. They knew I must call an extra session, and when an extra session meets it has no limitations as to time. Therefore a filibuster cannot be managed in a special session. They did not know just what I would do, but they knew the temperance issue was at stake. Just as soon as the legislature adjourned, people began urging that an extra session be called. Some suggested putting in the Prohibition clause, and some that it be left out. Now I knew from the beginning what I should do about it, but of course I had to hear from the people, because if that law had been passed without the people's being stirred up, it would have been repealed by the next legislature.

"A call went out for the Prohibition forces to come before the governor and tell him what they wanted. Our wet friends did not need any call. They came without. The liquor interests came. Little children came before me with their hands stretched out, and said, 'O Governor, will you please close the saloons and take away their temptation and save us?' The W. C. T. U were there and said, 'We expect you to put in the Prohibition clause.' And the Anti-Saloon League came before me with their claim, and said, 'We are looking to you to save Georgia.' One day a poor woman, a middle-aged woman, came to my door and said: 'Governor, I want you to put in the Prohibition clause. I have a good husband. He is a skilled mechanic, and makes enough money to take care of his family; but when he has his pay in his pocket he must stop as he passes the saloon, and when he comes home he does not have enough money left to buy bread. O Governor, in the name of the women of Georgia, and in the name of the dear One whom you and I serve, I beg you to put in the Prohibition clause.'

"And I went home to the little woman that had me in tow, and I told her all about it. The tears rained down that dear face as I said, 'What shall I do about it?' And she said, 'Put it in,' and so of course I had to put it in. A year or more after Prohibition was in force I met that poor woman who pleaded with me for the Prohibition clause, and she thanked me, and said, 'O Governor, a great change has come. We are very happy in our home. My husband brings all his wages home, and we have plenty. The children are properly clothed and fed.' Thousands of cases just like this might be cited.

"But the real result of Prohibition is increased happiness. We have also twice the number of banks we had before the law was in force, and double the amount on deposit. When the state became dry, men employed by the liquor interests went into other business, and it was not long till Georgia began to prosper in a remarkable way.

We had more money in the state, and our people were saving it and investing in wisely.

"And the impulse from Georgia has spread over the nation, and Georgia holds out her hands to her sister states, to the lawmakers in our national Congress, asking them to join her in this fight until the liquor evil shall be driven into the outer darkness of an avenging public."

(To be Continued)

## Madame Galli-Curci's Message to New Zealanders

"THINK of the temptation to your fine youths from the open saloon! Take it away from your fine people, living in a wonderful country. Everybody in the middle of their soul believes no-license is right, but there is much business involved, and there comes opposition.

"But look at it from the business side. It is not so terrible, this Prohibition, in the end because the money does not go away from the country!"

Madame turned smilingly to her husband as if to seek support in this venture into the economic field. Corroboration came very readily from Mr. Homer Samuels: "Quite right, dear! Production becomes larger because of the increased efficiency of the individual."

"And you will all be very thankful," declared Madame Galli-Curci. "And among the thankful people will be those who now have the alcohol habit. They cannot break a habit with temptation so close always, but Prohibition will make it easy to free themselves from its slavery!"

"We hear a great deal about the bootlegger in the United States," suggested the interviewer. "That seems to be an extensive evil....."

"Pardon".....Madame was extremely anxious to deal with the bootlegger, and dispose of him. "The people who have strongly formed habits give the bootlegger his opportunity, because they feel they cannot do without alcohol, but the big benefit of no-license is to the coming generation. Nobody will patronise the bootlegger to form the alcohol habit! He will disappear in time, he is disappearing now, you may be sure!"

"We cannot do without some things," continued Madame, "but we can do without alcohol. I have never drunk intoxicating liquor, either before I became a singer, or since. Am I not energetic and well? I give you thrills enough!"

"Hear, hear," declared the interviewer, with a never-to-be-forgotten impression of Madame's glorious coloratura vocalism.

"This does not come from alcoholic stimulus," said Madame emphatically. "I drink nothing but milk and water. My 'thrills,' which you encore, come from sound and constructive effort—above all, a clear brain!"

"You read a lot about the bootlegger, of course," said the great prima donna's husband. "The papers do not specialise in detailing the way in which people keep the laws. The unusual is what

constitutes news, so that if a man breaks the law against stealing, that is when you hear about the law. But is it a bad law because it has been broken? Do we say we must repeal the law against theft and murder because we continue to have thieves and murderers? Do we say that the prisons show we cannot enforce the laws? You can get statistics to prove bootlegging, but that does not prove anything against the law which tries to prevent it."

"We are in love with your country, and we hope to come back and spend a holiday here. It is a joy—the freshness of spirit of your people! We hope you will win at the next poll—you deserve it!"

"May I suggest to your good friends a slogan?" was Madame's final thought. "A slogan helps in a campaign, and my slogan would be: 'License is not liberty; it is slavery.'"—From the Vanguard.

## Alcohol and Established Facts

At a meeting of sixty distinguished British scientists in Liverpool, recently, the following summary of the latest knowledge regarding alcohol and its operation on human life was set forth by Lieut.-Colonel John Hay, D. L., M. D., F. R. C. P., as "Established Facts," recognised and acknowledged generally to-day:

1. Alcohol is not a stimulant, but a narcotic or depressant. Its chief action is on the nervous system, and there it strikes at the highest and last-developed of the cerebral functions, blunts self-criticism, weakens self-control, and impairs the judgment. It is more particularly detrimental to children and adolescents.

2. It has a food value, but it is not a true food. It cannot be stored in the body in altered form, to be used as required.

3. On the heart—contrary to the general belief—the claim that alcohol is a direct cardiac stimulant cannot be substantiated.

4. Alcohol as a beverage lowers the efficiency of the worker. The more skill and concentration required, the more marked is the effect of even moderate doses.

5. Industrial efficiency is lowered by industrial drinking.

6. Alcohol acts as a racial poison, alcohol in the parent tending towards sterility, still-births, and a predisposition to infantile morbidity and mortality.

7. Regarding the vicious action of alcohol on the protective response of the body to microbial infection: A considerable volume of research into this vital subject has shown that alcohol in moderate dosage (a) lowers the initial resistance to infection, i. e., predisposes to infection, raises the case incidence; (b) diminishes the rapidity and effectiveness of the protective response, i. e., increases the mortality.—The International Student.

# Sentimentality, Science and the Baby

Some Most Valuable Suggestions by the American Red Cross

**I**N the old days sentimentality was the keynote in bringing up the baby. To-day science has pushed sentiment aside.

In the old days the baby was rocked to sleep, cuddled and petted and made much of.

To-day he is put quietly and unostentatiously to sleep, he is treated as any normal human being.

In the old days every time the baby cried he was indiscriminately fed.

To-day he has a regular time for meals and his food needs have been scientifically studied.

The results—

In the eight years from 1915 to 1923 alone the infant mortality rate per thousand for the children under one year old was decreased from 100 to 77.

The "new fangled notions" furnish a triumph for science over sentimentality. The baby is more precious than ever, more tenderly cared for because his health is being safeguarded, his nervous system protected and his future happiness insured.

Throughout life diet is perhaps the most important single factor conducive to health. Especially is this true of the baby.

The quantity and quality of his food determine in a large measure his development and manhood's physique. He must be fed regularly and adequately. One meal omitted may mean that he is not having enough to eat. Or there is the other extreme. If the baby is fed too frequently his stomach may not be allowed the interval of rest that it should have. "Meals by the clock" is an excellent thing to remember.

A young baby's best food is his own mother's milk. The mother must then be very careful of her own diet. From the time the baby is weaned he should be under the care of a physician. If this is impossible the following suggestions may be used in safeguarding the health of the average well baby:

For the first three months a feeding every four hours beginning at 6 a. m. and continuing to 10 p. m., with possibly one night feeding. He requires much food because he is so busy growing that he uses up a great deal of energy. In the first six months alone he should double his weight and by the end of the first year he should treble it.

But it is not sufficient to feed him food regularly. It has to be the right kind and the right amount to give him health and to enable him to grow, also he has to be able to digest it easily.

The process of weaning should continue for several months. New foods should be gradually introduced so that the baby becomes accustomed to them, once a month usually from his fifth to ninth month. By the time he is five months old he may be given a teaspoonful of orange juice diluted with water, which may be increased gradually, or of fresh or canned tomato juice.

Then a little well-cooked cereal jelly may be added. When he is six months old he may have

one or two teaspoons of cream of wheat or oatmeal, strained and slightly warmed and taken with a little milk before one of the morning feedings. This may be gradually increased.

By the time the baby is seven months old vegetable juice is introduced in his diet. For this a few leaves of spinach or a few cubes of carrots may be steamed for 15 or 20 minutes in just enough water to keep moist and with one teaspoon of the juice strained off for the baby. As he grows older this may be increased and by the time he has reached the age of eight months he may also take the pulp when pressed through a sieve. Both cereal jelly and vegetable juice should be seasoned very delicately with salt. A dry, stale crust of bread helps the baby to learn to chew and to use his jaws and teeth. He may be given this when he is about eight months old. At nine months cow's milk becomes a regular part of his diet.

When the baby has gradually grown into the very young child, it is most important that he should established good food habits. Food habits set up in early youth are not easily disturbed. Taste is a matter of cultivation.

Even when babyhood has passed, milk remains the staple article of food for many months. Milk is rich in lime and if enough of it is not taken poor teeth may result. The child must be fed a quart of milk a day. This includes milk used in cooking, whether in soups, puddings or any other form.

Whole grain cereals are another important food given twice a day to the two-year-old and at least once a day to children between three and four. Instead of using the same one morning and evening, a different one may be selected for the evening meal. They require thorough cooking and should be served warm with milk, but unsweetened.

Egg yolk should be added to the child's diet, from one-half to one yolk daily until three years old, when whole eggs may be eaten three or four times a week.

Fruit plays an important part in the menu. Prune juice or pulp, cooked apple juice or pulp, strained pineapple or fresh peach juice are good. Mild flavoured vegetables of good quality, such as spinach, carrots, string beans and green peas are excellent. Later cabbage, celery and other green vegetables may be added. Vegetable soup is a good medium through which to give children the vegetables they need.

The potato has a place all its own. One or two tablespoonfuls of a properly baked potato or one boiled in its jacket, mashed and moistened with a little cream or butter, are easily digested.

When the children reach the running-about stage they need some form of dry, rather hard bread for each meal. Whole wheat bread is good. Plain cookies, graham or whole-wheat crackers, or stale sponge cake may (Continued on next page)

# THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER

## *The Choice of a Camera*

THE beginner in photography may experience some difficulty in the choice of a camera. He either selects one similar to that possessed by his best friend, or he surrounds himself with a mass of literature which represents the result of his enquiries of the various manufacturers and dealers. As in most hobbies the question of expense is usually the first consideration—"Photography is an expensive hobby," says the anxious parent, but every successful photographer will readily admit that it yields a percentage of pleasure and enjoyment comparing favourably with any other hobby.

"Buy the best camera you can afford to" is the best and soundest advice that can be offered to those about to take up this interesting pastime. The same advice moreover, applies to all hobbies and sports, and it certainly should not be neglected when choosing a camera.

Cameras may be divided into four distinct classes, viz:—

1. Professional cameras such as are used by professional photographers in their studios.
2. Reflex and high speed cameras which attain great popularity among the Pressmen and advanced amateurs.
3. Folding hand cameras which are suitable for the average amateur.
4. Box form cameras such as the "Brownies."

The beginner can well afford to leave the first two alone for he is not likely to require them. If he can afford to spend from rupees thirty to rupees five hundred he will find an ample and varied range of sizes and styles from which to make his selection. Those who dislike bulk and weight will find in the Vest Pocket cameras, weighing but a few ounces, all that is necessary for picture making. These little cameras, making pictures  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " produce excellent results which are capable of enlargement to as big as 10" x 8".

Cameras giving pictures  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", the popular 1 A size, are suitable for contact prints without enlargement, while the  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", quarter plate size as it is known to the old school of photographers, is a very convenient size for most ordinary purposes. However, the best size for those who want contact prints without any elaboration is the  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " or postcard size. This size is useful for three quarter portraiture and also good head and shoulder pictures can be made. For pictorial landscape photography it is ideal.

Nowadays amateurs prefer films to plates and the daylight loading facility combined with their extreme lightness make them deservedly popular. The majority of folding hand cameras are

fitted for roll films, though many of them have an arrangement whereby plates can also be used.

The box form cameras are the cheapest form of camera made and consist of a box containing a lens and shutter with an arrangement for holding a plate or roll of film. In their largest size,  $4\frac{3}{4}$ " x  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", they seldom cost more than rupees twenty-five. For a beginner who cannot afford a big outlay they are an excellent means of learning photography. When used for snapshotting well lit subjects in bright light they give very good results, but under other circumstances it is advisable to put them on a stand or some firm support and give a "Time" exposure. When an additional lens is added quite satisfactory head and shoulder pictures can be made with them. These cameras are of the single lens fixed focus type so that they do not require any focussing and always give sharp pictures.

The cheaper patterns of the folding cameras up to  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " are similarly equipped and should only be used under like circumstances for making snapshot exposures. The better models are fitted with double lenses and thus they allow the user more latitude in his choice of lighting and subject.

For a little over a hundred rupees a folding camera can be obtained which is fitted with anastigmat lens and a shutter which permits variable snapshot exposures to be made. These cameras are of the focussing type and the lens has to be adjusted by means of a pointer and scale to the different distances which separate the object from the lens, up to a hundred feet. After this distance these cameras also become "Fixed focus." These anastigmats are also made in several patterns each of which is faster than the other, but the beginner certainly does not need one faster than f. 7. 7, even then he will have to take great care in his focussing, particularly with near objects.

To sum up, the beginner with twenty-five rupees to spend will do well to buy a box form camera: the one who can spend up to fifty, a folding camera with a single or double lens if the latter is included in the camera of his choice, while the man of affluence with over a hundred chips to burn is advised to select a camera having an anastigmat lens and a speeded shutter.

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## *Sentimentality, Science and the Baby*

*(Concluded from page 21)*

sometimes be given at the end of a meal to children over five, but never soft cake.

It will be seen that milk, vegetables, fruit, cereals and hard bread, with potato once a day, are the best foods for children. The butter needed may be used moderately on bread, with potato, and in cooked vegetables. It is of the utmost importance that the child should begin the day well with a good breakfast. Every child should drink water at regular intervals during the day.—*The Life Boat*.

## Health News and Views

### The Pill Box Denounced

Dr. H. S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, in a recent article declares that the medicine habit is an active cause of ill health and that it needs to be combated along with the use of narcotics. If the excellent advice which he condenses in the following paragraphs were generally heeded most of the drug stores would be closed and half the doctors would go out of business:

"Most of us in the course of our daily work have met men and women who constantly carry upon their persons a box of pills into which they dip regularly and from which they take religiously, as though life were actually dependent upon the regularity with which the dose is administered.

"It is true that the medicine fiend may obtain some relief from his pill habit, but such benefit, you can be sure, is only temporary and in most cases it is probably a mental benefit rather than a physical one.

"Medicines act as cures in only a very small percentage of diseases. The results of disregarding the laws of personal hygiene cannot be corrected by drugs.

"You cannot find health in a bottle of medicine nor can you correct the injury which you have inflicted upon your body in careless habits by dosing yourself with medicine.

"Lead the simple life.

"Eat plenty of good food.

"Live in the fresh air and the sunshine as much as you can and obey the well recognised laws of personal hygiene."

### Pellagra a Deficiency Disease

Goldberger and Tanner, who have done so much important work in the investigation of pellagra, have at last reached what seems to be the solution of the puzzling question of the cause of the disease.

Goldberger some years ago seemed to have demonstrated a deficiency of complete protein to be the probable cause of this disease and recommended milk as a highly valuable means of treatment. Later observations have shown, however, that the apparent effects of casein were due to impurities and the real cause of improvement was a hormone found in yeast. This new research has not yet been carried far enough to determine whether the vitamin involved is certainly a new one, or one of those already known in a new role.

### Transfusion in Severe Burns

Riehl reports a case of severe burn in which more than forty per cent of a woman's body surface was involved. The patient's life was apparently saved by transfusion.

### Cigaretts and Shell Shock

What is the cause of shell shock?" someone asked, and the doctor answered, "Cigaret smoking is the cause of shell shock in the majority of cases. Some of the most eminent English physicians have called attention to the fact that the conditions commonly called shell shock are in many cases due to the excessive use of cigarettes. Any degree is excessive, of course, because tobacco is a poison, but the extent to which cigarettes were used in the army naturally resulted in upsetting the nervous system of a great number of soldiers. The government served cigarettes along with the rations and the soldiers, thinking cigarettes must be harmless because the government approved of them, smoked as they had never smoked before.

"Of course, there is such a thing as mental and nervous shock, but you can readily see that a person whose brain and nerves are weakened by a narcotic habit must be a great deal more subject to injury from shock than a person whose brain and nerves are strong and sturdy and in normal condition."

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*A Little Gentleman*

When mother drops things on the floor  
My father asks me, "Who  
Should always pick them up for her?"  
And so I always do.

He says I haven't far to reach,  
And that a gentleman  
Must do things for his mother  
And be helpful as he can.

But mother bends down, just the same—  
She has to, don't you see,  
For after she's said, "Thank you, dear,"  
She stoops and kisses me.

—Our Little Ones.

*Taming a Squirrel*

By Floyd Bralliar

ONE of my friends was a patient at a sanitarium where there were squirrels all about. She had never been very well acquainted with any animal except one dog, and she felt it would be interesting to make friends with these squirrels. She asked me how to do it, and as many of my readers may wish to do the same thing sometime, I shall tell you what she did.

The days were bright and sunny, and this lady spent much of her time on a cot under the trees. When she had been there long enough for the squirrels to get used to her, she got a sack of peanuts, and whenever a squirrel came near, she tossed him one. Of course the squirrel was frightened the first time she tossed a peanut to him, and ran up the trees as fast as he could.

But he watched the thing she had tossed toward him, and he watched her. When she did nothing but lie quietly on her cot, he finally allowed his curiosity to get the better of him, and cautiously crept down the tree, stopping every few inches and sniffing the air and scolding. She merely watched him without moving or saying a word. Finally, he became frightened and ran up the tree again; but he was not satisfied. There was that thing on the ground; he must know what it was. Quietly he slipped down the tree, and jumped on the ground. His courage failed; and up the tree he scampered again as fast as he could go.

But in another hour he was back, and this time he crept up to the peanut and smelled it, turned it over, and finally ran up the tree with it, and ate it. This was lesson number one.

The next day he was on the ground near the lady, and she tossed him another nut. Again he ran up the tree without even looking at the peanut; but it was not quite so long before he came down again, and after much frisking about and many

scares, he got the prize. Day after day this went on until, by the end of two weeks, he would get a peanut without running up the tree at all, if it was not tossed directly toward him, and if it did not fall too near the lady.

Then the game became more interesting. Every day the lady tossed the nuts so they fell a little nearer than they had fallen the day before. The squirrel proved very fond of the nuts, and came to depend on them for his living. But he just could not seem to be sure that he was safe. It was days before he would come to the side of her cot for his nuts, and then it was days longer before he would take them from her hand. But finally he became so tame that he would sit on the head of her cot beside her, and eat his fill of nuts.

Finally, one day she put her hand over him while he was eating; and again he was frightened, and even tried to bite. She let him go at once, as she did not wish to scare him any more than necessary; but it was three or four days before he allowed her to put her hand on him again.

When this lady left, our squirrel had to look to others for his food, and in time he became so tame that he would accept nuts from anyone who had been on the place long enough for him to recognize them; but never became tame enough to allow perfect strangers to feed him out of their

hands, and there were very few people he would ever allow to hold him.

There was another lady who became much interested in this squirrel, and he was a great comfort to her. He would come into her room and run all about, and he liked nothing better than to sit on her shoulder and eat his nuts.

Remember, this squirrel I am telling you about was born of a wild mother and grew up among the trees in the Sanitarium grounds. No one ever tried to tame him until after he was grown, and he was never in a cage a day in his life. He merely became tame because he learned there were some people who would feed him and play with him rather than try to kill and eat him. If all animals could learn, as this one did, that we would not harm them, I suppose they would all be as tame as this squirrel.

In the new earth, all the animals will be gentle and tame, for the people who live there will "not hurt nor destroy in all My holy mountain." Will it not be fine when we may play with the birds and beasts, and feed them out of our hands?

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*Kindness to Animals*

She was a wee scrap of a thing, just three years old, but with the soul of a heroine shining out of her great brown eyes. It was her first visit to the zoo, and the babel of queer noises and rows of strange beasts might well have daunted her baby heart. But she scorned to seem afraid. Only when she approached the towering form of the elephant did she draw back.

"I'm not goin' too close, papa," she whispered, "I might scare him."

—Selected.

"There's a knowing little proverb  
From the sunny land of Spain;  
But in Northland as in Southland  
Is the meaning clear and plain.  
Lock it up within your heart,  
Neither lose nor lend it—  
Twe it takes to make a quarrel,  
One can always end it."



## "Blow Up This Planet"

(Continued from page 5)

As its fragments shall roll through space, there will be some relief in the universe and some satisfaction will come—if such a thing exists—to universal conscience."

### The Night Has Stars

What has the world come to and whither is it going that we must look at such a picture drawn by a sober-minded observer? But dark as are these views by European thinkers, it is only to the man without hope in God that the night has no stars. To the Christian, whose hope is founded on the "sure word of prophecy" revealed by God Himself, there is no such thing as despair over world conditions. The Bible has foretold the increase of evil in the last days; by the fulfillment of this we identify the last generation, in which we live. But the same inspired Book has foretold the increase of good—the carrying of the gospel to all the world—and then the end of all evil and the triumph of all good at the imminent coming of Christ. By these signs we know we are near the time in the history of this old earth when, as we read in Rev. 11:15:

"The seventh angel blew; and loud voices were heard in Heaven saying—

"The Kingdom of the World has become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, and He will reign for ever and ever."—*Twentieth Century New Testament.*

## Does Evolution Subvert the Gospel?

(Continued from page 13)

"For neither is circumcision anything, nor uncircumcision, but a new creation." Eph. 2:10; Gal. 6:15. The gospel is, therefore, the good news of a new creation by which the image of God is renewed in man, and man is thus restored to fellowship with God; but this new creation demands a mediator, and this mediator is the same Son of God who mediated in the original creation, and evidence of His ability to mediate in the new creation is found in the fact that He did mediate in the old creation and is still mediating in "upholding all things by the word of His power."

I cannot accept that teaching which dispenses with a personal Creator and a personal Mediator in the old creation, and which does not allow any special intervention in the affairs of the universe, for the logical result of such teaching would be the overthrow of the gospel of the new creation upon which I rest my hope of salvation from sin through the intervention of the divine Mediator in my behalf. I urge all who may chance to read what I have written, Do not allow a false interpretation of the revelation of God in creation to rob you of a supernatural Christ who only can mediate the new creation; "for neither is there any other name under heaven that is given among men, wherein we must be saved." Acts 4:12.

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WE begin auspiciously the second year of our New Series of the combined magazine ORIENTAL WATCHMAN AND HERALD OF HEALTH. Our subscribers are found in every part of India, Burma, and Ceylon, and the list is steadily growing. We wish our many readers a happy New Year.

Among plans for making our magazine brighter and better for 1926 we propose to double its size without increasing the subscription price. To do this we are taking a few pages of select advertising only. All the "copy" has not reached us in time for this number, but we have pleasure in adding herewith as a first instalment an increase of eight pages. We are thus able to render our many readers double service. We will give them more and better pages of interesting reading matter, and at the same time introduce them to business firms on the quality of whose services they can rely. Every advertisement appearing in our columns will be in harmony with the high standard of our magazine, and we guarantee that any business transacted with these firms will be to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In our campaign for better health we are strengthening our Editorial staff. Dr. H. C. Menkel of Simla will continue his valuable services to our readers. He will not only furnish us with helpful discussions of health questions, but will continue his column of free consultation to any subscribers who wish to consult him. Send your inquiries to "Medical Editor, P. O. Box 35, Poona." Dr. A. E. Clark, and Dr. A. E. Coyne of South India will also serve our readers by a series of valuable articles on the different phases of "biologic living." There are certain pillars to the temple of health with which everyone should be familiar. The science of right living is the most neglected science to-day. We treat our livestock and our machinery, such as motor cars, with the greatest care, but are criminally neglectful of that most complicated and delicate machine, the human body. That our readers may know how to acquire and maintain health and increase their physical and mental efficiency, our doctors dedicate their services during 1926.

The ORIENTAL WATCHMAN will continue its helpful articles and discussions of world-problems. Our special correspondents in England, on the Continent, and in China and Japan, and other parts of the world, will keep us in touch with the deeper meaning of events transpiring in these momentous times. We have received words of appreciation of the value of these contributions during 1925, and hope for even better service during 1926. No one can doubt that the world is approaching a great crisis. Thoughtful observers in every land will keep our readers informed concerning the trend of events.

## Around the World

FOR the year ending April 1, the British National Debt was reduced by £32,710,066 net, reports the *Birmingham Weekly Post*.

The pay of British army recruits has been reduced by nine-pence a day in the case of privates, and up to 2s. 6d. a day in the case of captains.

It is calculated that there are already in Great Britain ten million listeners in," said Lord Wolmer, Assistant Postmaster-General, in opening the Wireless Exhibition recently at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

Hungary ended her fiscal year in September with a surplus of 63,000,000 gold crowns, instead of an anticipated deficit of 100,000,000 gold crowns, under the financial direction of Jeremiah Smith, an American appointed by the League of Nations as Commissioner for Hungary.

The attendance during the last week of the British motor show was a record, totalling over 194,000. Buyers were present from all parts of the world, including Australia and New Zealand, and the orders taken represented a value of £20,000,000. Most of the cars purchased were light types.

Dr. Savage, surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, states that a child of five is too young to commence school. The brain is not in a condition to learn until the age of seven. Children often are overtaxed, which accounts for a lot of the trouble. He would refuse to allow his child to attend school until it was seven years, even if the authorities fixed the age at five.

The famous Nore lightship, probably the best known of the many lightships round the British Isles, was recently moved two miles to the east of the position it has occupied since 1732. Shifting of the river bed in the estuary of the Thames has caused the authorities to take this action. The Nore is a sandbank about three miles northeast of Sheerness and forty-seven miles east of London. The lightship is generally regarded as marking the mouth of the Thames.

## Among the Karens

(Continued from page 15)

and threw it away; after which he returned home and told his mother what had happened. "Foolish one," she exclaimed, "you should have wrung its neck and brought it home. That makes very good curry." So he went out again and saw a wild stag and he rushed at it and tried to wring its neck and the stag gored him and ran away. "Fool," exclaimed his mother when she heard of this, "you should have taken your dart and speared it through and brought it home."

So he went out again and saw a phongyi and he speared the poor man through and carried him home. "What have you done!" exclaimed his mother in horror, "when you see a thing in yellow like this you must bow down and shikoe like this to it."

Then the stupid lazy one went out again and saw a tiger and he bowed down and shikoeed to it. So the tiger sprang on him and ate him up! And that was the end of him.

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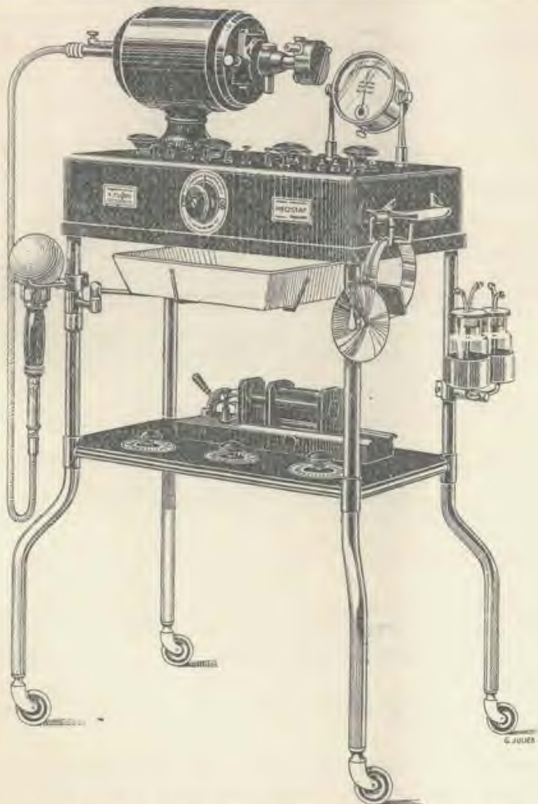
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# The Hope of the World



IT IS a good thing for us to turn our faces away from the confused turmoil of earth to the wonders of the natural world about us. Let us pass out from the heat and burden of the day under the

artificial conditions created by our modern civilisation, into the quiet of the forest, and listen for a time to the voice of nature in the growing trees and the running stream. Here, surrounded by the singing of the birds, and the murmur of the brook we will be able to open the book of God and find hope for our restless spirits. However diversely men may express their various ideas of God, still everyone who takes serious thought concerning the mystery of life, and the infinite variety of its manifestations in the orderly universe about us, must recognise in nature the voice of the Almighty, eternal and ever present God, the Source of all life, the Reality that lies back of all things visible and invisible. The evident design in our universe, and the evidence of a supreme intelligence back of all its varied phenomena,

prove the existence of God to all men. Ours is a rational universe, the outward expression of the thought that brought it into existence. As we thus draw near to the heart of nature we are convinced that the God who stands back of it all is just, and that His hand is shaping the destiny of men and nations according to

His own inscrutable will, and that He is fashioning them for the "desired end," which He had in view when He called them into being. The world's hope lies enfolded in this purpose of God, which, we may rest assured, He is carrying steadily forward to its consummation.



This purpose of God is a *prophetic* purpose. For those who have eyes to see, it has within it the germ that points unmistakably to this "desired end." One sad fact of the present hour is the neglect of this "more sure word of prophecy." This purpose of God is also a *revealed* purpose. We most earnestly entreat our readers to meditate on this purpose of God with the aid of the revelation from heaven. The Bible was born in the East, and its language is best understood in the Orient. It is remarkable that this Oriental book has completely conquered the West, whose outlook on life is so different. It now returns to the people of Asia desiring to be once again enshrined in hearts that will find themselves pursuing familiar paths as they peruse its pages. It speaks the language of the heart, a language understood by them. In the hour

of gladness it will bring joy that is permanent; in the hour of sadness it will whisper comfort that is enduring. Its hope looks past the dark portals of the silent tomb into the glad eternity beyond where those who trust its message shall dwell for aye. To the proclamation of this hope we dedicate our pages during 1926.