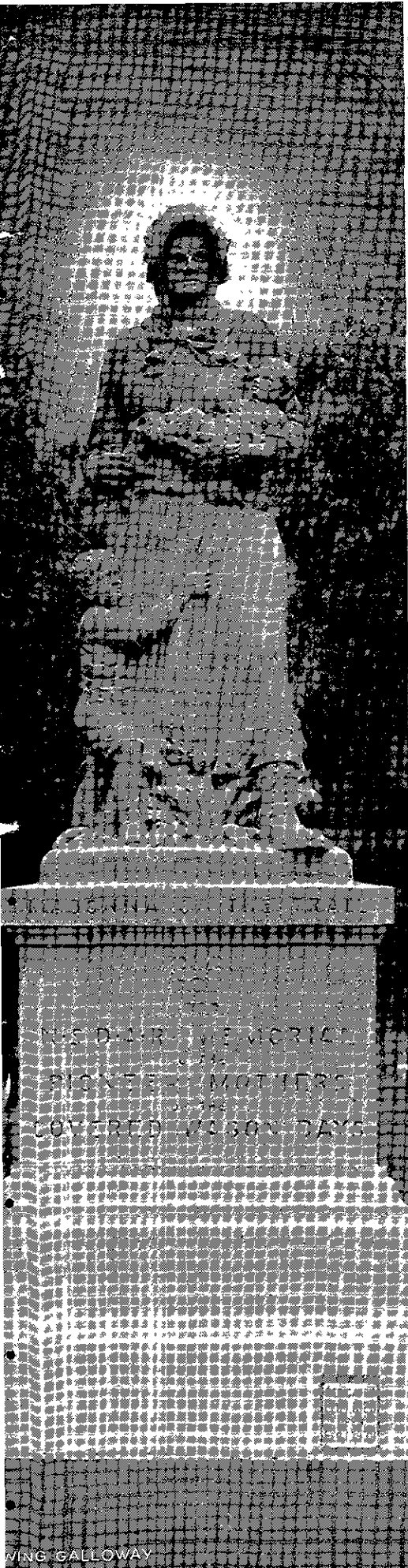


1932 NOVEMBER



# The Watchman Magazine



*Why This Machine Age?*  
*Peace and the League of Nations*  
*Life's Seven Essentials*  
*Thomas Edison's Unfinished Task*  
*Is Prohibition Doomed?*

25 Cents



# The Watchman

Magazine  
AN INTERPRETER OF THE TIMES

Edited by Robert Bruce Thurber



The NEWSPAPER for the News

The WATCHMAN for the Meaning

Vol. XLI, No. 12

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

November, 1932

Engineers of the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company announce that foods may be cooked by radio beams. They anticipate the day when every radio receiving set will have a cooking apparatus attached, and, after an announcer gives instructions on how to prepare special foods, the housewife can cook the dinner on the radio. And there is no danger of burning her fingers, for the beams carry no sensation of heat to human nerves.

On September 20, Mahatma Gandhi, political leader and Hindu "holy man," began a "fast unto death" in protest against the proposal of the British Government to grant special voting privileges to India's outcasts, called Untouchables. After six days, when his frail body had almost succumbed, a compromise was reached between Indian Nationalists and Britain, and the revered leader ended his hunger strike with a sip of orange juice.

The *Literary Digest* has begun one of its famous unofficial polls, to feel America's pulse on great issues. This time it is on the presidential candidates.

In many states the laws governing the qualifications of voters are such that, if enforced, many of the jobless cannot vote this fall. Another cause for riots among the "hungry fellows."

In Brighton, England, its inventor was exhibiting a robot, a machine that acts like a man. One of its feats was to shoot a revolver at a target. Instead, it shot its inventor in the hand. Apt illustration of how this machine age, meant to benefit man, is turning against him.

## THE NEWS

*Condensed for Busy People*

There is an agitation on in Turkey to change the day of rest from the Mohammedan Friday to the Christian(?) Sunday, in the interest of business.

On an average of every 15 minutes a person was killed by automobiles in the United States during 1931, a total of 34,400, not to mention the injured. Now if Prohibition was repealed and all drivers were allowed to get drunk if they wished ———

Living costs in general have dropped the lowest since 1917, and food costs are as low now as before the World War. Since all classes are consumers to some degree, this fall in prices benefits all.

Two English explorers have reported the existence of a white tribe in Tibet, whose members think nothing of living to be 110 or 120 years old and who continue to marry at 75 and 80. They have a happy viewpoint on life and there is an absence of stress, worry, and fear. Trust insures longevity.

Contracts have been let for the building of a \$2,500,000 brewery in New York, to begin brewing when the Volstead Act is modified to allow beer manufacture. The capitalists are confident that beer may be made next summer. Also, the mayor of Chicago promises plenty of beer to drink at the Century of Progress Exposition next year. If optimism wins, the wets have it.

Recent scientific investigation of suicides and tendencies to suicide have given reason to believe that self-destruction is due to a lifelong urge, and not to temporary mental stress or depression, though the latter may hasten the act. It pays to banish the "death drive" early.

There are between thirty and forty million radio receiving sets in the world, half of which are in the United States. Also this country possesses about half of the world's 1,300 broadcasting stations.

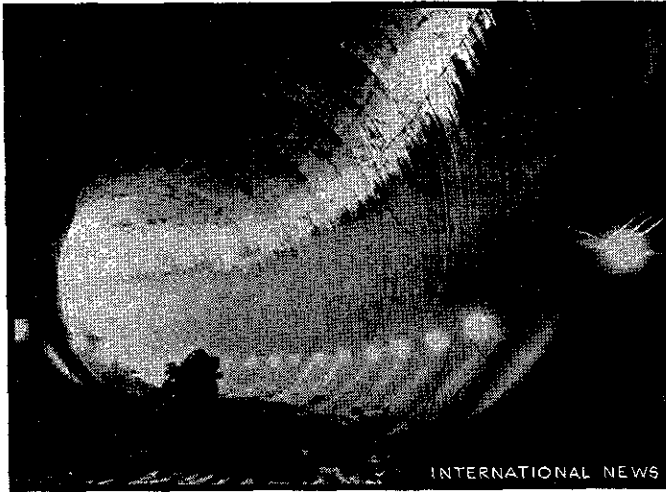
The American Legion, in its annual meeting at Portland, Oregon, reversed its attitude of a year ago, and voted overwhelmingly in favor of the immediate payment to World War veterans of the much-discussed and fought-for Bonus, a sum of 2 billion 300 million dollars. The Legion also voted as overwhelmingly in favor of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

Soon after Professor Piccard sailed by balloon over ten miles above the earth into the stratosphere (upper air), William Beebe, the marine naturalist, was lowered in his steel globe to a depth of over half a mile into the hydrosphere (under sea). This is twice as deep as he or anyone else has penetrated before. His discoveries are valuable to science, and interesting to everyone.

The Lytton report to the League of Nations on the Manchurian affair lays blame on Japan for taking over Manchuria; and the Japanese threaten to leave the League if that body accepts the report as truth.

Entered as second-class matter, January 19, 1909, at the post office at Nashville, Tenn., under act of March 3, 1879, by the Southern Publishing Association (Seventh-day Adventist), 2119 24th Ave. N. Published monthly (except October, when semi-monthly). Price 25 cents a copy, \$1 50 a year.

# THE NEWS INTERPRETED



INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Interior of a tunnel at the site of the \$165,000,000 Hoover Dam, in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, largest irrigation project in the world. The tunnel will be used to carry off the excess water to be stored in the Boulder Dam reservoir.

## Wars and Rumors

**B**OLIVIA and Paraguay are at war over the possession of a strip of territory between them; and Peru and Colombia are about to fight over a similar disagreement.

Chile is in continual upheaval as presidents and cabinets rise and fall every few days, to the accompaniment of riots, military domination, and threatened bombings.

The State of Sao Paulo in Brazil was for long in quite successful rebellion against the Federal Government, and sanguinary battles were of frequent occurrence.

Siam, recently made a constitutional government by military force, fears dismemberment by France and England from either side.

China is torn with internal strife between powerful bandit armies and state troops; and she continues her aggressive boycott and propaganda against Japan, especially just now over the recognition by the latter of Manchukuo, the new Manchurian nation carved out of Chinese territory by Japanese arms.

Japan is sorely tried, as she maintains the puppet emperor of Manchukuo on his throne by continually fighting back Chinese revolutionists. And on the other side, the Island Empire is more fearful than ever of aggression by the United States. Recent breezes that fan United States-Japanese war sparks are: alleged American spies in Japan; maneuvers of the American battle fleets in

the Pacific; the taking of Manchuria, said to be contrary to the agreements in the Nine-Power Pact of which the United States and Japan are signatories; the turning of Japan to Russia for oil supplies to be independent of American petroleum sources; and the suspicion of a Japanese plan to close the "open door" for Western trade in the Far East.

Russia's "Five Year Plan" and industrial progress seems to be seriously arrested, and the fall of the dictator Stalin is rumored, and the rise to chief power of War Commissioner Voroshiloff. At any rate, a Soviet crisis is imminent, with possible violence.

Germany, long held to a minimum of military strength, is now preparing to reassert herself among the nations of Europe. And France, now no longer sure of help from England, Russia, or Italy, is scared as Germany demands the right to arm on an equality with other nations of Europe. All that France gained by the World War is jeopardized, and consequently Europe again heats to the boiling point with national passions.

So all around the circle Mars prods and prods, and the League of Nations sits helpless in the midst. We had hoped for peace, but there is none. And there can be none as long as greed reigns and while what is crime in an individual is not considered crime in a nation. Nations, ruled by men, are as answerable to the law of God as are men. And God punishes nations as He does men.

And greed will dominate till Christ comes to end its domination. He will not come "next Tuesday," as H. S. Mencken guesses, but He is due soon. And He will come unexpectedly to all who scoff at the idea of His advent. We confidently affirm that "this generation shall not pass, till all these things be fulfilled." Matthew 24: 34.

"So shall it be in the end of this world. The Son of man shall send forth His angels, and they shall gather out of His kingdom all things that offend, and them which do iniquity; and shall cast them into a furnace of fire. . . . Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Who hath ears to hear, let him hear." Matthew 13: 40-43.

## The Church and the Movies

**W**E ARE happy to be spared the worries and frets of many churches and church leaders over the evils of the "movies." They concern us only as a sign of the times in which we live, and not at all as to how they shall be regulated or censored so as to save our youth from contamination by them. We recall the time when all churches condemned theatergoing as an evil on a par with drinking, gambling, card playing, etc. Gradually the bars against these insidious temptations to Christian living were let down; and now few churches openly condemn their members for attendance on such character-destroying pleasures of the world. At least, we scarcely ever hear of anyone being "churched" for addiction to frivolous pleasures. Instead, the church press and pulpit expend reams of paper, thousands of sermons, and untold effort in combating questionable motion-picture shows.

The only cure we know is to stay away from the whole theater business. As well try to regulate war, crime, and the liquor business. And the futile efforts to control and keep these within bounds illustrates the equal futility of purifying the theater. There may be plays that are lily-white as to any evil tendency whatsoever, but we have not heard of any. And the very nature and attractiveness of the stage play seems to lead toward the breaking down of good morals, regardless of the good

moral that may be gathered from the lesson of the play. Eventually, theaters fatten on a catering to the lower desires of mankind. And as the chief objective of all concerned in the business is to make money, regardless of the effect on solid character, the theater will ever slide downward. Only the most drastic laws and the eternal vigilance of the police can keep it at all decent for the average taste.

We believe in staying off the toboggan unless we expect to go all the way to the bottom.

be considered at all as a force in American life, in directing its current or its desires. . . . The ancient virtues are no longer taught in our country. Children are not reared to the stern chant of goodness. They climb haphazardly into adult life. . . . They are not immoral. They are simply without morals, save for those instinctive and defensive morals which survive unconsciously from more harshly ordered generations.

"In every part of the country I found an acceptance of the fact that our government has broken down. . . . We

Right here and now we call attention to the voice that will answer America's wilderness cry. John the Baptist was the voice in his day that announced the first advent of Jesus, the Saviour of the world. (John 1: 21-23.) And in our day there is a people who, as John did "in the spirit and power of Elias" (Luke 1: 17; Malachi 4: 5, 6), is proclaiming the second advent of this same Jesus, who is to establish His kingdom in the near future. It is the voice that shouts, "The hour of His judgment is come"; and "Babylon [false religion] is fallen"; and "Here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus"; and, "Thrust in Thy sickle, and reap: . . . for the harvest of the earth is ripe." Revelation 14: 6-15. And soon America, even the dead, will hear the Voice of the Son of God (John 5: 25, 28; 1 Thessalonians 4: 15-17) calling His elect to share His kingdom with Him. Until that Voice proclaims the end of sin and sinners, America's and the world's spiritual wilderness will call in vain for a voice.

#### Peace Will Come

THE trend toward nationalism grows apace. Wide gulfs gap between nation and nation, as well as between race and race, religion and religion. Instead of consolidation, we see new nations being formed and fresh divisions suggested. The League of Nations, created for the purpose of bringing nations together, functions too often as an irritant, and is in itself tottering to a fall.

One little Gandhi, wielding India's potent weapon, a holy fast, brings Great Britain and the Indian Nationalists to an agreement that presages a more independent India. Japan carves out and recognizes the new government, Manchukuo, and is on the verge of disconnecting from the League because of outside remonstrance. China, sore at losing Manchuria, flourishes the boycott in the face of Japan, and thus these two Oriental peoples with much the same interests and viewpoints, drift farther apart. The majority of South American nations are at one another's throats.

Germany, whether Nationalist or Nazi, is ready to make "Germany for the Germans," expel the Jews and others thought undesirable, and again arm to an equality with her neighbors round about—"for self-defense." Hatred is being stirred between Japan and America by propaganda concerning



Professor Auguste Piccard (at left lying down) and his assistant resting after their landing near Venice, Italy, from a flight into the stratosphere, 52,000 feet above the earth. This was the highest flight above the earth man has ever made. The air-tight gondola in which they rode is shown at the right.

#### "Crying for a Voice"

CHURCH membership and attendance are on the increase, say religious statisticians. No doubt the present troubles in our land are driving more people to, or back to, the solace and comforts, or charity, of the churches. A far greater number, however, are more bitter than ever against religion, which they feel has failed them in their hour of need.

In a book just published, "This Country of Yours," in which its author, Morris Markey, reports his findings after an extensive trip and much investigation in all parts of the United States, he says: "I came to the conclusion that Christianity is hardly to

cannot be a nation in the true sense because we have no national ideals, no national aims. . . . And so, ladies and gentlemen, I give you my country: America—a wilderness crying for a voice."

True, the churches and religious charitable organizations have done much in alleviating the sufferings of the poor. But what America needs is no less of the charity that affords material aid, and much more of the love that gives spiritual aid, and most of all a "voice" that will announce a solution of the problem of how to help people help themselves and lead them in the way of victory over sin, greed, selfishness—the causes of our economic depression.

pictures taken in Japan by unwise American bankers and tourists, and the epithet of "spy" is hurled across the Pacific.

We hear of unions, but they are as straws against the current. Three Methodist bodies unite in England, but all remain Methodists, and we had not heard that they were divided. Statesmen make treaties and agreements; but almost invariably they are forced into them by self-seeking and necessity. We covet the optimism of those who see amity and a world peace ahead; but we are unable to close our eyes to the facts.

Peace is ahead, but not an earth-made peace. It is beyond Armageddon, the impending climax of warring factions, and the time when God will "roar out of Zion." (Joel 3: 9-17.) Peace will be made when the great Peacemaker makes it, and not before, nor by men. To His people the Prince of Peace says: "Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." "These things I have spoken unto you, that ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." John 14: 27; 16: 33.

Amid the fearful dangers that threaten us all, we take comfort in that promise.

### The Dead Are Dead

WE HAVE received a black-bordered envelope containing a black-bordered folder offering us some kind of a contraption called a "Celestialgraph," to be used in communication with the dead. The circular goes into great detail in telling just the conditions by which the dead may be reached, and tries to impress us with the solemnity of the whole business. It is a solemn business. For he who ventures into the realm of the devil had better be solemn.

We have no urge to communicate with the dead—since they are dead—but we cannot help but be impressed with the subtlety with which this spiritist hocus-pocus is carried on. If we credit its advocates, it is a "Scientific Method, which is copyrighted and patented," and "has the approval of Jesus Christ"—exclusive approval, if you please, for "no other will ever be allowed by Him." The procedure is simple. Just get before you a real or mental picture of the one you want to



Here is the way the recent eclipse of the sun looked (two views) through the forty-inch telescope at Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin.

talk to, or with, grasp the instrument in your hand, put a pencil in the clip, and your hand will be guided to write. You may have a hard time to locate your party, for there are "two hundred and eighty million souls in heaven."

Well, it is all quite ridiculous, in view of the Bible, human experience, and the real findings of science. But nothing can be so ridiculous in this world as to miss getting a following and duping its thousands. For the lie first told by the devil, "Thou shalt not surely die," is still a stock deception in the hands of tricksters. Heaven does not grant copyrights and patents to satanic falsehoods; for Heaven long since settled that whole question by saying: "The dead know not anything." Ecclesiastes 9: 5.

When the mediums and the *inferno-graphs* dog our footsteps, we quote, "When they tell you to consult mediums and ghosts that cheep and gibber in low murmurs, ask them if a nation should not rather consult its God. Say, *Why consult the dead on behalf of the living?* Consult the Message and the Counsel of God." Isaiah 8: 19, 20, Moffatt's translation.

Regarding the conclusions of science, here is the latest report, after fifty years of exhaustive research in psychic matters. But one tangible result emerges,

says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York), and explains:

"When a spiritualistic medium goes into a trance, this is no reason to believe in 'control' by any person, living or dead.

"Everything observed during a typical trance may be matched in hysterical patients or in those occasional other individuals whose minds contain two or more distinct personalities, like the imaginary case made famous in Robert Louis Stevenson's story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

"Instances are known in which one and the same person has manifested at different times a dozen or more distinct mental personalities, each personality usually unaware of the existence of the others, but all consisting, psychologists believe, not in anything supernatural but merely in different sets of memories and ideas all stored separately in the same brain. Similar effects can be produced artificially by hypnotism.

"The facts about mediums, Dr. Brown therefore believes, furnish no real evidence about survival of human personality after death; something which each person still must decide for himself on philosophical or religious considerations, not because of any supposed experiments."

### Two-Faced Nations

FOR many years Bolivia and Paraguay have disputed and fought over the Chaco, a section of swampy and desert country that lies between their territories, each claiming ownership. At times the dispute has been submitted to the Pan-American Commission, dominated by the United States, and to the League of Nations, dominated by Great Britain. Both these powers, through the Commission and the League, have used their good offices to settle the disagreement.

Recently a report comes from Geneva that Bolivia has in the past two years purchased \$15,000,000 worth of arms in Great Britain with consent of the British Government, and that the United States has supplied Bolivia and Paraguay both with guns and ammunition. We ask, can great nations, whatever their professions, be really sincere in making peace, when at the same time they are greedily selling to belligerents the means for war? "Don't fight," say the powers, "but take this gun; it shoots to kill; \$20,000,000 please." For shame, America and Britain!



# PEACE and

*Will man's fondest hope ever be realized?*

By A. M. FRASER

**¶** *The Society for the Promotion of International Law has calculated that in the last 3,400 years, 8,000 wars have been waged and about that many peace treaties executed. In this period of 3,400 years, there have been only 268 years of peace.*

**A** WORLD without war—how men and women in all ages have longed for such a state! But from practically the earliest days of the history of the human race, the clash of arms, the groans of the dying, and the crying and the sighing of the bereft, have been heard in one land or another in every generation of earth's inhabitants.

For the abolition of war men and women have prayed and planned and worked, and more than one has visioned the time when swords would be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks, and the nations would learn war no more. The poet Tennyson, in his poem, "Locksley Hall," tells us that he—

"... dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,  
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be; . . .  
"Till the war-drum throb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furled  
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

Then he continues:  
"There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,  
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law."

#### HOPE DEFERRED AND RENEWED

**¶** Just before the outbreak of the World War, many thought that the time had almost come for the fulfillment of the poet's vision, but that hope was rudely shattered by the terrible holocaust of 1914-1918. However, when that remarkable document known as the Covenant of the League of Nations was signed in 1919 and the League itself came legally into existence on January

10, 1920, the hope that world-wide, permanent peace was now assured was revived in many a breast.

We do not propose to go into any detail concerning what the League has accomplished since it came into existence, but below are outlined a few of the more important steps that have led up to the recent Disarmament Conference, and for which the League has been mainly responsible:

#### ATTEMPTS TOWARD DISARMAMENT

- 1920 Disarmament Commission set up.
- 1921 Washington Naval Conference.
- 1923 Draft Treaty of mutual assistance proposed but dropped.
- 1924 Geneva Protocol advocated by France; and signed by fourteen states.
- 1925 Signing of the Locarno Treaties. Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference constituted.
- 1928 Act for pacific settlement of international disputes signed by nineteen states.
- 1929 All nations sign the Paris Pact for the Renunciation of War (the Kellogg Pact).
- 1930 Thirty states sign the Convention for Financial Assistance. The London Naval Conference convenes.
- 1931 Forty-six states agree to accept the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

One of the chief reasons for the formation of the League of Nations was to bring about disarmament, thus creating a condition that it was hoped would be most favorable to the prevention of war. Some steps have been taken in this

direction, and the efforts of the League have also helped to prevent the outbreak of certain hostilities that might have proved decidedly serious. But the task of endeavoring to bring about universal disarmament and preserve the peace of the world is indeed a tremendous one—it is "a task for Titans," as Sir John Simon has said.

In an interesting article entitled "The Disarmament Conference at Geneva," which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* of January 30, 1932, Signor Guglielmo Ferrero, a distinguished Italian historian, and an eminent statesman and authority on world affairs, makes the following striking statement relative to the great problem of disarmament:

#### EXPENDITURES INCREASED

**¶** "If, on the one hand, efforts have been made in the direction of disarmament, on the other hand, forces have been at work also to hinder it. In spite of the terrible experiences of the war, in spite of the engagement taken by the governments in signing the Treaty of Versailles, in spite of Article 8 of the Covenant and the Conferences of Washington and London, social forces, political traditions, interests, the passions which already before the war incited to competition in armaments, began to operate again immediately after the signing of the peace. The war had not diminished in the least their influence on the governments, and in many states had even increased it. Reason, obviousness, the supreme interest of peoples and states have been futile; all the governments, even radical governments, even Socialist governments, have given proof of great weak-

# the LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ness in the presence of the forces which impelled them to arm at the same time that the League of Nations was seeking means to disarm. In all countries, with very rare exceptions, to a greater or lesser degree, military expenditures have gone on increasing since 1920 up to the point of attaining in 1929-30, according to an investigation made by the Carnegie Peace Foundation, in round numbers, \$4,200,000,000—more than a third more than before the war. All the great countries of Europe—England, France, Italy—as well as the United States, spend much more today for their armies and navies than prior to 1914. Some have even doubled expenditures.”

He then points out that, although Germany was disarmed by the Treaty of Versailles, the figures of her national defense budget have risen from 465,750,000 marks in 1924-1925 to 715,600,000 marks in 1928-1929. “For a disarmed country that is not bad,” he remarks. “Imagine, then, what has taken place in countries not disarmed!”

## FEARFUL OF DISADVANTAGE

There can be no doubt that many of the nations, although they would like to disarm to a great extent, are fearful lest they should be at a disadvantage in the event of some other nation or nations becoming aggressive. So, while certain kinds of armaments are being scrapped, research workers continue busy in every land, and newer and deadlier war devices are being produced.

Just recently it was announced that a British firm had produced a new type of shell made in two varieties—armour piercing and high explosive—which is capable of causing terrible destruction. Even battleships, heavily armored and protected according to the latest principles, would be unable to withstand more than a few salvos. About the same time the newspapers published some details of a new winged bullet that has been invented by a German, who claims that the invention is applicable to heavy naval guns and long range guns such as shelled Paris from seventy miles during the War. Then in some lands people are being trained or instructed in the steps that they must take for protection in attacks from the air or by gas.

A serious difficulty in the way of disarmament is the difference of opinion that exists among the members of the

League of Nations itself as well as the nations outside the League. One school of thought affirms that the world cannot disarm until there has been organized “a world community, having for its foundation a universal League of Nations with power to examine all problems and judge all questions which could arise in the normal course of international life.” The other school affirms that “disarmament is the foundation on which ‘the organization of the world community’ will solidly repose, and not the summit which will crown it.” Some think security will bring disarmament; and others, disarmament will bring security.

The great trouble is that the nations distrust one another. They are suspicious and jealous, and there can be no doubt that among some of them there is

In agreement with the foregoing are the following statements from Mr. Frank Simonds, one the foremost observers of European affairs:

“Nerves in Europe are terribly frayed. Traditional rivalries and quarrels have been gravely accentuated in recent months. Trivial gestures and careless words can start a new storm.

“The most that can be said now of the coming year is that we are looking out upon a European sea still presenting the prospect of vast waves. The gale of 1931 has produced conditions which have yet shown no clear sign of abatement.”—*Review of Reviews*, January, 1932.

And Sir Philip Gibbs says: “Europe is haunted by a thousand fears. Its statesmen know that they are building on volcanic ground.”



Members of a Working Women's Federation display cards against war on the steps of the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

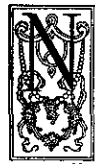
bitter hatred. On the eve of the signing of the Treaty of Locarno, Sir Austen Chamberlain uttered this grave warning: “Fear, haunting, restless, brooding fear, haunts the councils of every nation and the homes of every Continental people—fear that warps the judgment and deflects the policy, which leads to irritating acts, to fresh provocation, which renews day by day the offences of the war, the bitterness of the war, the rancours of the war. If this continues, sooner or later Europe will march to a new Armageddon.”

The economic and financial confusion that has been coming upon the world for a number of years and has now reached such a serious, alarming state, is a grave menace to world peace. Particularly is this true of the question of war debts and reparations. The situation relative to this point is well summarized by James T. Gerould, of Princeton University. Writing on “The Clash of Disarmament Plans” in the March number of *Current History*, he says:

(Continued on page 30)

# IS Prohibition DOOMED?

By DAN W. GILBERT



OW that the presidential nominees of both major political parties have pledged themselves to work for the abolition of national Prohibition, vast numbers of drys, as well as wets, have concluded that the death knell of this dry era has been sounded. Enthusiastic wets assure us that the early repeal of Prohibition is inevitable, that within two years Demon Rum will again stalk untrammelled throughout our land. Discouraged drys confirm this prophecy and the press and pulpit resound with the laments of those who feel that the Prohibition cause, for which they have fought so long and so valiantly, is doomed to lasting defeat.

## DON'T QUIT TOO SOON

But why, in the name of logic, should such significance be attached to the nomination for president of two avowed opponents of Prohibition? Subsequent to the enactment of the Volstead Act, three presidents have been elected, all of them avowed drys, pledged to the retention, observance, and enforcement of Prohibition. Did this discourage the wets? On the contrary, it caused them to redouble their energies, to work the harder for the liquor cause. In 1928 the candidate who ran for president as an avowed dry defeated the repealist candidate by the largest majority in the history of American presidential elections. Were the wets deterred by this devastating defeat? On the contrary, it spurred them on to the prosecution of the most concerted campaign of propaganda this nation has ever known, a campaign which successfully terminated in the capture by the wets of the national convention of both major political parties. Should the apostasy of both political parties discourage the drys? Hardly, for it will be remembered that in 1920 and also 1924 both parties refused even to consider proposals for repeal. But the enemies of Prohibition were undaunted and undismayed; they fought on and in 1932 found both parties succumbing to their strategy of propaganda of misrepresentation and intimidation.

The Prohibition cause has received a severe setback, it is true; but it is still much nearer its goal of universal temperance than the anti-Prohibitionists are to their objective, repeal. Repeal, as everyone knows, must come by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, in addition to indorsement by the legislatures of three fourths of the States. The president has no power in the matter whatsoever. That the last Congress stood steadfastly by Prohibition, despite the action of party conventions, was clearly demonstrated when the Senate voted down by a 2 to 1 majority the proposal of wets, advanced *after* the Democratic convention. It is apparent that our Congressmen realize that they are responsible to the people whom they are elected to represent and not the party with which they are affiliated. The action of Democratic senators who previously had voted dry, in continuing to do so in defiance of the wet plank in their party's platform, indicated indubitably that the capture of the national convention by propagandists for Repeal will have little potency in advancing the wet cause. Dry senators and representatives have demonstrated beyond dispute that they intend to abide by the will of their constituents and the dictates of their convictions, and not the expressed will of a hand-picked convention of liquor advocates. The Republican platform and the acceptance address of President Hoover, while deeply disappointing to sincere drys, do not attempt to pledge G. O. P. congressional candidates to the moist viewpoint. Republican candidates for Congress are expressly instructed to act in accordance with their own convictions and those of their constituents. Thus it is clear that the "great wet victories" at the Chicago conventions bring repeal scarcely a day closer.

## HAND-PICKED DELEGATES

The question, however, will probably be asked: "Does not the action of both parties, and their presidential candidates, in opposing the continuance of Prohibition, indicate a shift of public sentiment in favor of repeal?" The answer is, No. Delegates to party con-

ventions rarely represent the views of the majority of voters in their respective districts. Indeed, they are seldom chosen for the purpose of doing this. It is notoriously known that delegates are hand-picked by political machines, propaganda agencies, and state and local bosses, quite independent of the choice of the voters. As such, the delegates carry out the will of the "higher-ups" who selected them. To any informed observer, it was inevitable that the highly financed, powerfully organized factions favoring repeal should make their will felt in the choice and in the direction of delegates to both party conventions.

## NOT REAL VICTORY FOR WETS

The amazing thing about the present political campaign is that both presidential candidates, while advocating wet programs, are indebted to dry support for their nominations. Paradoxical as it may seem, the nomination of both Hoover and Roosevelt was accomplished by the drys, over the opposition of the militant wets. Mr. Hoover, as is well-known, was elected in 1928 by dry votes and was nominated on the first ballot at Chicago chiefly because of the vigorous support accorded him by drys, in counteraction to the reluctant acquiescence and even thinly veiled opposition of the militant wets. Had Mr. Hoover declared himself in favor of "a change" in our Prohibition laws prior to the primaries, it is doubtful if he would have been nominated, certainly not by so overwhelming a majority. The Republican electorate recognized Mr. Hoover as a dry, elected convention delegates instructed to support him as a dry, and nominated him at Chicago under the delusion that he was a dry. (It need scarcely be explained that delegates, regardless of their personal preference, are required to vote for the candidate whom their constituents *instruct* them to support, until officially released. Delegates are not instructed to vote for any particular plank in the party platform, this being left to their own inclination. Thus in naming the party's presidential nominee the delegates record, except in the case of a dark horse, the will of their



constituents, while in choosing the planks for the party platform it is merely their personal preferences that they record.

At the Democratic convention the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt was fought to the bitter end by militant wets and out-and-out repealists. Mr. Roosevelt's principal support at the convention was derived from the South and West, where he was not considered particularly dangerous to the dry cause. Tammany Hall and the wet industrial States, formerly friendly to the New York governor, sent delegates to the convention pledged to vote against Roosevelt, mainly because he was not thought to be sufficiently committed to the radical repealist program. Dry Southern and Western States, on the other hand, which had bolted the Democratic ticket in 1928 because of its nomination of a repealist, had instructed its delegates to support Roosevelt, chiefly because he had not subscribed to the program of the militant repealists. At the opening of the Democratic convention Mr. Roosevelt was thought by friend and foe alike

to be opposed to the extreme wet program. Those who supported him did so in the belief that he would not declare for immediate and unconditional repeal, and those who opposed him did so in a like conviction. Indeed the whole strategy by which Smith supporters sought to defeat Roosevelt was based upon the assumption that the New York governor would at least compromise with his dry supporters. As Jay Franklin, well-known political observer, explains it:

"Roosevelt men dominated the committees on resolutions. . . . The anti-Roosevelt forces decided that Roosevelt, with the support of the dry South and West, would try to do a Herbert Hoover on Prohibition. Dave Walsh—Smith leader—introduced a dripping wet plank, which he expected to bring before the convention as a minority report, smashing the Roosevelt movement. . . . This was Al Smith's Waterloo. . . . He found the Roosevelt men supporting the Smith liquor plank."

Thus it is apparent that Roosevelt, after gaining the support of the majority

of delegates to the convention because of his moderate stand on the liquor question, indorsed the radical repealist plank as a final coup to discomfit his wet opponents. Nevertheless, it will be noted, this belated move failed to win him the support of the extreme wets. Mr. Roosevelt was nominated by the votes of the instructed delegates from dry states, over the determined and sustained opposition of the organized, Tammany-headed, militant repealists. If wets call that a victory for their side, let them make the most of it!

The fact of the matter is that public opinion has not shifted to the support of the wet cause; the duplicity of the politicians has merely created this illusion. The energies and resources of the dries have been cunningly exploited to advance the political fortunes of candidates who permitted themselves to be represented as unacceptable to the repealists, only to announce themselves as repealists as soon as dry support had gained for them the coveted nominations of our major political parties.

*(Continued on page 11)*



America is not the only country where the mass of the people is in favor of Prohibition. Here is a parade of children in Moscow, Russia, carrying on a campaign against vodka, the national intoxicating drink.



The little hatchet which Carrie Nation used to break up the saloons. It is held by an ex-saloon keeper, the front of whose saloon this intrepid woman attacked with her hatchet. The saloon keeper was later converted and is now a minister of the gospel. He claims the hatchet as a precious possession.



THE WETS are proposing some truly wonderful arguments for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Evidently they are intended to be swallowed whole without the discourtesy of an examination. Take the one about bringing back prosperity by having a general consumption of beer, which they say would give employment to thousands of men, start up business, cause money to flow freely, bring in a revenue to the government, and bring good times back again, as in the old days.

The man who tried to lift himself out of the mud by his boot straps is outdone by the crowd that think prosperity will come back when the masses of the people drink more liquor. Any one who thinks at all knows, in this time of depression when but little money is in

WILL Repeal Put \$ \$ \$

# MONEY

IN OUR POCKETS

?

\$ \$ \$ By W. S. Ritchie

circulation, that, if liquor was bought by the masses on the scale proposed by the wets, every other business than the liquor business would suffer still more. There would be less money for clothing, furniture, lumber, machinery, etc. Every producer of household necessities, comforts, and luxuries, as autos, radios, musical instruments, books, magazines, papers, schooling, or the thousand things people buy would have his market cut down and often totally destroyed, should the equivalent of the saloon come back. It is a well-known fact, attested by the experience of the old days, that drinking men do not spend money for their wives and children and even their own comfort as do non-drinking men. The man who drinks cannot earn as much. His services are not worth as much to his employer or to himself. Many employers, in this highly specialized age, will not employ the man who drinks. The mistakes he is liable to make are a risk that they refuse to take.

#### TAXES WOULD BE INCREASED

What then? Already many families are in distress because of unemployment. The government is deeply perplexed how to care for them. Many other families have but a narrow financial margin between them and need, but by expert management are able to support themselves. Should drinking now come in, as in the old days, many more families would be dependent on public or private charity and all taxes would need to be increased. Even the few wet rich men, who hope to have more taxed liquor used to save paying

their own taxes, would have to pay heavier taxes. But it is not part of their program to look after the increased destitution caused by the increased use of liquor that they advocate. They are looking out for themselves and not for the families of the men they have tempted to drink.

#### DRY MASSES BEING AROUSED

Many producers and manufacturers, among whom are Henry Ford and Richard H. Scott, know that if liquor comes back, the labor they hire will be worth less and the market for their goods will be greatly lessened. They know that their financial prosperity depends on the ability of the masses to buy, and they know that the drinking man cannot, and does not, buy the volume of household necessities and luxuries that other men do. This great army of producers is not going to help these few wets carry out their wholly selfish program of trying to enrich themselves at the expense of everybody else. This is the army that put the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. Their fault was that they forgot that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and supposing all was now safe, laid off vigilant watching to maintain what they had gained. The liquor interests have taken advantage of this and have been working subtly to reverse this decision. They have many years the start of the great majority body; but the giant is awakening, and his indignation against the perfidy of those who would debase our people for their own supposed gain will be terrible.

The masses of the people are, on account of conditions brought about by the war, already unable to purchase what the manufacturers produce and the effect of the depression extends all over the world, affecting the rich as well. Liquor produces nothing, but is a great destroyer of wealth. Should its use become more general, the depression, with this additional burden, could not but become greater than it is now.

#### DESCRIPTIVE ARGUMENTS

☞ But this merely pecuniary view is a very sordid one. No one is able in any words of any language to estimate the miseries that liquor has caused. Even the financial-loss aspect of liquor has been but touched here. No one can estimate what it costs society or a nation to degrade its citizens. Not until we can estimate in figures what a life is worth can we compute the damage that drink has done, and is yet doing, where unrestricted.

The other arguments used by the wets in their campaign—such as: Prohibition cannot be enforced, Prohibition is the cause of increased crime, there is more liquor drunk than before Prohibition, the liberties of the people are interfered with, etc.—are of the same grade of consistency as their financial one. They will prove a poor camouflage for the deceit behind them when the people realize the real situation.

It is quite generally agreed that lack of confidence is the real cause of the present financial depression. How it can give confidence to the world to see the United States going back to liquor, with more men unable to provide for their families, more poverty and degradation, more accidents, more vice, less capability of accurate reasoning, is hard to understand. The wets will have to produce better arguments than they yet have before they can persuade the people of the United States to make dupes of themselves.

If we discuss the problem of intoxicants fully, it will need to be said that its occasion lies deep down in the natural depravity of mankind. Why any one should contend for the privilege of destroying himself and others with intoxicants is as mysterious and unreasonable as sin itself; and no lucid explanation of it can be found.

But some things in the present situation we can see reasons for. Since the late war the world has not been the same. The inhumanity of the war in its deceit, its intrigues, its hates, and wholesale destruction of life could not but leave the world in a state of dis-

harmony, farther than before from the goal of a universal brotherhood of love. Everything causing depravity in the race gains an impetus in war. We see an increase in crimes in some of which the very essence of human heart or pity seems obliterated. We can also see a greater lack of confidence not only between the nations but between individuals. Greed of gain increased, and the moral standard of methods of acquiring wealth was lowered.

We might expect, then, that the liquor traffic, which has always been without soul or pity, would after the war take on new accessions of its ghoulish spirit. When the war closed the world felt chastened, and with the feats accomplished without liquor as an object lesson fresh in their minds, the people of the United States adopted the Eighteenth Amendment. Then, feeling all was safe, they neglected further

*There is little cause for dry despair or wet jubilation. Prohibition is still incorporated securely in the Constitution. The task today of keeping it there is easier than getting it out.*

education of the rising generation in the evils of drink. Here was the opportunity of those men who were so devoid of heart that they could seek to make gain out of the degradation of men and miseries of women and helpless children. By every covert means and insinuation, they set systematically to work to make Prohibition unpopular. They hesitated at nothing in the way of misrepresentation. The very boldness and insistence of their manner took some very good people off their feet and carried them along, though reluctantly, with what they supposed was a popular consensus of opinion but which they may later learn had its origin and impetus in a small coterie of people without assets of facts but trying to make capital of noise and bravado.

#### BRAZEN IMPUDENCE

☞ One is reminded of the man who drove his car around considerably "while under the influence," and quite frequently bumped into some other car. But this man was ready for such an emergency. His method was to jump

out of his car and berate the other man for being in that particular spot at that time. The other, not being accustomed to such trickery and being overcome by the speaker's boldness and apparent candor and hurt feelings, would stand dumbfounded; and while he was still mutely wondering how he could have been to blame, the offender would get in his car and drive gloriously away.

The sublime assurance of liquor in the absence of facts is wonderful. This brazen assurance is the chief asset of the liquor forces. In its exercise they are very, very sure that Prohibition is a failure, and that bringing back the old days of legalized liquor would bring a revenue to the government and bring back prosperity. They are themselves, more than any one else, the ones who are making Prohibition laws hard and expensive to enforce. Like their fellow, the car smasher, they make trouble, and then are invincible in their assurance that it was the other's fault. It is a pity that there should be any one so unconfirmed in convictions of right and wrong as to listen to them.

#### Is Prohibition Doomed?

*(Continued from page 9)*

Friends of Prohibition should certainly not be discouraged by the cruel deceptions that have been practiced upon them. On the contrary, they should be fired with righteous indignation at the manner in which they have been hoodwinked into lending aid to the enemies of their cause. If Dry senators and representatives continue, as they did in the closing days of the last session of Congress, to defy the dictates of their party rulers and stand squarely behind Prohibition, wet presidential candidates may continue to be nominated and elected. The dry cause will suffer but little. If friends of Prohibition throughout the nation devote their energies to the election of Congressmen pledged to retain Prohibition, convention bosses may continue their machinations, but Prohibition will continue as the law of the land. Even if a wet president should be able to whip a dry Congress into line with the repealist program, the dry cause would still be far from lost. The wets would have taken the first trenches but still would be confronted with the much more difficult task of storming the dry-barricaded fortresses of thirty-six state legislatures before John Barleycorn could be rescued from the iron-clad jail in which he is serving a life sentence.



# LOVE---The CROWNING VIRTUE

By THOMAS E. HIRST

**L**HE Law of Christ is the Law of Love. But Love, while it may forgive evil, does not condone it. Love provides a way of escape from the results of sin, but Love does not excuse sin. Love lifts up the fallen, but it does not admit the right to fall. Love finds its highest expression in obedience to the requirements of Law. Therefore Jesus, who was the epitome of Love, would go to the cross of death rather than evade one jot or tittle in the outward writing of Love's character; and even in the agony of death His manifestation of Love's supreme demands on the soul compelled him to suffer without resentment the afflictions of evil.

To the sinner Love says: "Thou shalt not," with the threatenings of divine wrath.

To the saint Love says: "Thou shalt not"; and like healing balm upon a sore, it brings relief from the scourge of broken promises and disobedience to God; for to the saint all of God's commandments are the expression of strength and grace.

Love hates the sin, but loves the sinner; it condemns and destroys the sin, but delights in saving the repentant sinner.

Love always exalts righteousness and right doing, while it provides the unrighteous with the garments of holiness, which alone allow the wayward prodigal to go into the house of God and stand before His judgment seat.

## LOVE IS SUPREME

**L**ove gives the gold of purity for the tinsel of a worthless life; and by the alchemy of the divine Chemist this life is made into a beautiful treasure for the courts of glory.

Love is greater than anything else in all the Universe, for Love is God; but Love is the most humble of all things, for only God could go down into the depths of human misery and failure to join the throne and person of Omnipotence to the human flesh of lost humanity.

No wonder that poets write of love! No wonder that life's sweetest and best expressions of Love are contained in the words of adoration and praise to the One who gave us such a wonderful portrayal of what Love really is, and then enabled man through divine power to live in harmony with His Law of Love,—the Ten Commandments; by these expressing to the world a renewal of His life in the life of each one of His humble, loving children, so that the world could see repeated over and over again Love's fulfillment in their character and lives.

Watered by grace, shadowed by His

care, warmed by the sunshine of His smile, hidden in the coolness of His rest, joyed by the abiding of His presence, made holy by His death on the cross and His life of obedience on earth, the children of God go on from glory to glory, ever loving, ever serving, ever living the life He came to manifest in human flesh: a life of obedience to the commandments of God—a life of Love.

## NEVER SACRIFICES PRINCIPLE

**F**or though Love is always sacrificial, Love never sacrifices principle. That is why the blessed promise of God is that He will write His law in our hearts and place it in our minds. When this is fulfilled in us, the glory of the tables of stone is superseded by the inexpressible glory of a holy life of flaming beauty, in which the writing of the commandments on our hearts shines out to all the world as a reiteration of Mt. Sinai's brightness carried down from the mount in the face of Moses, who saw beyond the tablets of stone into the glory of the living character of God and was glorified with the same glory.

Love indeed has its Gethsemane; but even in the darkest hours of Love's woe, although crowned with a garland of thorns, and weeping tears of blood, it could not be frustrated in its offering of grace.

Love has its rest. Perhaps the tomb may bring relief to the ills of a heart bowed down with pain. The quietness of a long-continued sickbed yields its sweet testimony that Love is not in vain. And throughout man's years each recurring Sabbath brings to some of earth's inhabitants a communion and a peace that only Love can give. And when the cycle of sin has been completed and the evil disquiet of hate shall have been forever quieted, there still remains a blessed Sabbath Rest, in which Love's greater understanding will fill with celestial and heavenly glory the lives of the redeemed.

## He Loves Me So

By B. F. M. SOURS

*His lightnings flash, His tempests blow,  
But lol because He loves me so!  
I fear the gale, my hope grows dim;  
In deep despair I flee to Him  
Whose lightnings flash, whose tempests  
blow—  
He loves me so, He loves me so!*

*And all the way I sobbed and cried,  
Forgetting Love was crucified;  
And Love was calling all the while;  
Behind the clouds there pressed His smile  
Till rainbows pierced the winds that blow—  
He loves me so, He loves me so!*

*Felled trees are marring all the sod  
Where, erstwhile, feet of pleasure trod.  
But birds are singing all around;  
I seem to be on holy ground;  
All storms have ceased, and, glory-shod,  
We know the perfect peace of God.*

*Let lightnings flash, let tempests blow,  
He loves me so! He loves me so!  
And all around the day is fair;  
The songs of birds are on the air,  
And angels sing in sweetest flow,  
"He loves thee so! He loves thee so!"*

# The DEVIL APPEARS as CHRIST

## A Startling Revelation for These Times

### Part II

By H. M. S. RICHARDS, *Evangelist*

**N**OW there is another attempt to be made in the last days to counterfeit the second coming of Christ. There is a power working now in secret channels and in cabinets, and there is a place now where spirits are supposed to come, and over in Europe they say Christ has come. Christ said in the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew, beginning with the twenty-third verse: "Then if any man shall say unto you, Lo, here is Christ, or there; believe it not." "Believe it not"! You can't believe it without turning away from the word of God. You must either be a Bible believer or deny the Bible. You can't be a Bible believer and deny the Bible at the same time. If that is the way Christ says He will appear, we will believe it, but let us look for it in the word of God. I read from a Spiritualist paper: "Strange Stories Come of Christ Being Seen." I read from the Bible: "If any man shall say unto you, Lo, here is Christ, or there; believe it not." Do you believe that man's report, then? God says: "Believe it not," and I don't believe it. Then what about the testimony of this witness? We must believe the word of God, and take it on faith, until the thing happens that Christ says will happen.

#### PLAUSIBLE APPEARANCE

¶ "For there shall arise false Christs, and false prophets." If you want to imitate some other person would you dress in the very opposite to his usual attire? No, you would try to dress just like him. A man in Hollywood swindled some money from his acquaintances because they thought he was a great prince. He dressed the part and talked the part, and they paid the part! I notice these Spiritualistic mediums try to bring a counterfeit Jesus with the same clothes they suppose He wore while here on earth. Here is an article by Miss Templeton, a spirit medium, telling of a spirit wearing a Prince Albert coat! Or they bring them up in three-cornered hats and suits such as Napoleon wore to make them look the part.

How will Christ be made to appear, by false prophets? Just as they think He will appear and look; just as the Bible teaches He will look. The Bible speaks of the glorious being of Christ. Now when the false Christ comes (and Jesus Christ himself said the false Christ will come, not "might" come, not come "possibly," but will come), he will imitate the truths that Christ gave in the days of His flesh. The false prophets will announce His coming, "and shall show great signs and wonders; inasmuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect." But thank



God, it is not possible to deceive those who believe God's word.

"Behold, I have told you before. Wherefore if they shall say unto you, Behold, He is in the desert; go not forth; behold, he is in the secret chambers; believe it not." Behold, he is in the desert. A man told me Christ appeared in that great Temple in Salt Lake City, and many people were going there because they thought it was God's plan for them to go there. I am not going to go. And some say Christ came in the "secret chamber" in the cabinet at the seance last night

in Los Angeles; that He appeared and talked with them. They say He was in the secret chambers. I believe some spirit was there, but it was not Christ. It was some "lying spirit."

"Oh," they say, "he was such a beautiful being! He said such beautiful things! He offered a wonderful prayer!"

Did you think the devil would appear as a being with hoofs and horns? No, the devil is wonderfully shrewd; he has a mighty intellect. He was, next to Jesus Christ, the greatest mind of this universe. It is said of Satan: "Thou was perfect in thy ways from the day thou wast created, till iniquity was found in thee." Ezekiel 28:15. A great singer, a great musician, a mighty intellect, but iniquity was found in him, and he became the opposer of God's truth. No matter how beautifully he can pray or quote Scripture, if he goes contrary to the Bible, there is no light in him. He is not for me. (Isaiah 8:19, 20.)

#### NOT ONE WITH ADVENTISTS

¶ "Strange things are being seen," says a Spiritualist paper. "We transcend Spiritualism, we incorporate Christian Science and Occult Theosophy. We are one with the Adventists."

"One with the Adventists"—that reminds me of the account in the Bible of when Paul and Silas walked down the streets of Philippi and a girl ran after them, who shouted: "These men are the servants of the Most High God." This girl was a medium, and was trying to be one with the apostles. Paul became weary with her crying and shouting, and turned around and commanded the evil spirit in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her; and she was delivered from the power of Satan. Here they have us down again in the same company. We find as we turn the paper: "Science has proved what Religion has guessed at. . . Theosophists and Seventh-day Adventists. . ." Why bring us Seventh-day Adventists into it? If anybody on earth is filled with horror at this dark-age theory, it is the Seventh-day Adventists. We repudiate the whole thing!

# THOMAS EDISON'S *Unfinished Task*

~ One of the saddest stories ever told ~

By ARTHUR L. SMITH

**I**N PART TWO of the Hearst Sunday papers, July 24, 1932, Mr. John O'Hagan has laid bare the saddest story of our generation, if not of all time. It is the account of a genius, revered by science and acclaimed by his generation, who set aside a portion of his later life in which to study religion and died before his purpose was accomplished. Although the article was not written with such an aim in view, it carries a sermon deeper than any religious tract I have ever read.

Thomas Alva Edison combined more scientific wisdom in his brain than any other inventor of our day. To him our era owed a debt not lightly forgotten and, to our shame be it said, in his hour of personal need, we failed him! The man who made light possible for millions went his own road in complete darkness!

According to Mr. O'Hagan, Mr. Edison was not an atheist. "Maybe I'm not a religionist," he is quoted as saying, "but I would be prostituting my intelligence if I denied the existence of a Supreme Power."

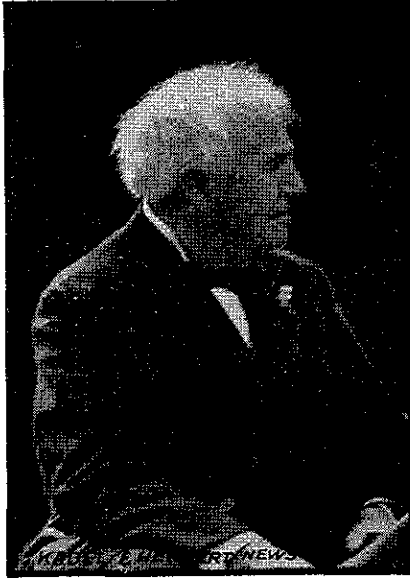
He knew, this master mind, what it meant to go blundering blindly along the trail of an experiment until he was sent shrinking back from the presence of God, as the child who has thoughtlessly pursued a butterfly into the presence of a king. He said: "With all the finely calibrated measuring instruments perfected in the field of electricity, it is still as difficult to account for certain laws and electrical phenomena as it is to answer certain questions regarding the soul."

## TWO SERIOUS MISTAKES

It is impossible to imagine that the brain which evolved, from mental chaos, the restraining law for volt and ampere, who caused motion to bring forth power and light, and from friction birthed sound, could not have understood the tenets of a religion whose very simplicity is its emblem of divinity.

Mr. Edison made two serious mistakes in regard to religion.

First: he thought it a matter of intensive reasoning to be applied with



Thomas A. Edison, America's greatest inventor.

the same method the scientific brain searches through the mazes of an experiment. To him it was a mind, not a heart, conviction. "I will invite the leading religious scholars to come here and take up one by one the principal questions underlying the major tenets upon which the pillars of religious beliefs are erected," he is quoted as saying, adding, "A thing that makes me desire this is the fact that many of the greatest and most logical minds throughout the ages have been religious."

Would such a meeting have profited him anything? Could the leading religious scholars, by reasoning alone, agree among themselves in five hundred years, let alone five?

His second mistake was in putting off the study of a subject of paramount importance. He failed to realize that the only excuse for existence upon this earth by man is that it affords opportunity for his own personal salvation. "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" Matthew 16:26. He failed to understand that man shall be judged, not by the money he amassed, the knowledge he possessed, or the

accomplishments he intensified, but by the use he made of his time in regard to salvation.

No words of mine could so well portray the reason for Mr. Edison's attitude as his own terse remark: "If they don't agree among themselves on fundamental questions, how can they expect outsiders to accept their teachings?"

## FALSE RELIGION OFFERED HIM

Apparently he had never come into contact with a minister who rested his beliefs upon the Bible alone. Had he done so, it is but fair to suppose that the master mind could have appreciated that a "Thus saith the Lord" took precedence over creed contention. He could have understood a man planted firmly on the truth of Christ, but he could not entertain dogmas.

There is a lesson hidden in this story that every minister of the gospel would do well to consider. It is time the mercenary ones put aside their policy and remembered that they are the ambassadors of Christ on earth and representatives of an Almighty God, a monarch to whom some day they must give account of their stewardship.

Modernism was undoubtedly advanced to Mr. Edison, for the knowledge that he was a scientist would have given rise to the belief that he would appreciate Modernism. And because Modernism and true religion can never agree, the keen old mind trapped its exponents in fraud and falsehood. To quote his own words, "Religion and science have the same origin. If both are truth there can be no conflict between them." He was right, there is no conflict between true science and religion. It is "science falsely so-called" that cannot fit into religion.

We have other brilliant men. Captains of industry, inventors, scientists, statesmen, and investigators. Are they also to be left in the dark? Are they also to set aside a time in the autumn of life, that they may never reach, for a day in which to find God? Only those of us who come into contact with them can answer.

(Continued on page 17)

# BE HAPPY *with* What YOU HAVE



## A Thanksgiving Thought



By MABLE A. HINKHOUSE



BOY and an old man were having an argument about trading places with people.

"I don't see why some people are so much luckier than I," said the youth. "If I only had a Cadillac, or a white-collar job, or millions of dollars like some fortunate fellows do, I could be happy, too. I'd certainly like to trade places with some of those lucky people."

"Listen, young man," replied the aged one, "you might be surprised to know that you, even you, have some things that millionaires cannot buy. Some millionaires are just as envious of you as you are of them. Some of them would like to trade places with you."

"Envy *me*?" asked the youth in astonishment. "How could that possibly be? What do I have that any millionaire does not have and cannot buy?"

"In the first place you have youth. And with youth you have the possibility of living threescore or more years to come. Take a wealthy man of seventy or eighty—what would he not give for that possibility? You have the hopeful, enthusiastic outlook of youth. A life full of promise, adventure, and opportunity lies before you.

"You have a strong, healthy body. You arise in the morning full of vim and vigor, with the tingle of good feeling in your blood. Is not all that worth a million? You are not troubled with insomnia or dyspepsia, rheumatism or gout. You say yourself that you go to sleep the minute your head hits the pillow. You have a million-dollar appetite, an uncomplaining stomach, and a set of excellent teeth. And that is more than some of the millionaires can say.

"Your nose can smell the same fragrant flowers that anyone else's can. Your pair of eyes can enjoy the exquisite sunsets painted by the Master Artist. Your pairs of ears can compete with any one's in listening to the birds sing."

"Perhaps I'm better off than I thought I was," admitted the youth. "I hadn't thought about it in that way



### Thanksgiving Day

By MARTHA E. WARNER

ON THE streets of a large city a man was being guided by a dog. The man had eyes; but he could not see.

Beside me in the auditorium sat a man. Ears he had; but he could not hear.

On the bus, in the seat ahead of me, was a young man; but he could not walk. Legs he had not, just stumps. He was a cripple.

One day I saw a bread line, extending blocks. Men, women, and children, standing for hours, on hot pavements, in the hot sun, waiting for a little food. Bread they had not; and they were hungry.

Miles and miles from the bread line, a mob of people were pushing, crowding, and talking. Mounted police, motorcycle cops, and uniformed men were on duty, patrolling back and forth, trying to keep some semblance of order. When I asked the meaning of it all, I learned it was a "strike."

Lord, for all these things Thou hast kept me from, accept my thanksgiving. And for eyes to see, for ears to hear, for legs, and feet, and arms, and hands, for food—bread—all I need of it, and for a humble home remote from strikes, Lord, again I say, accept my thanks.

Let us be thankful—truly thankful—if on this day of days we have a roof over our head, and bread to eat, and clothes to wear, and work to do.

It is true, that the roof may leak, the bread lack butter, the clothes not be the latest style, and the work barely enough to keep the wolf from the door; but even so, let us be thankful—truly thankful. And let us show our appreciation to God for His great goodness to us, by sharing our roof, our bread, and our clothes with others, ever remembering "the words of the Lord Jesus, how He said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."

before. Maybe I wouldn't want to trade places after all."

"Indeed not," returned the man of years. "Never wish you were somebody else, my boy. Just remember that God made you, and He made you for some purpose on this earth. It is your duty to take what He gave you and make as much with it as you can without complaint. We may not always realize it, but our Father has divided up the advantages and disadvantages pretty evenly. While someone may seem overstocked on one item, he may be lacking in another that we know nothing about. Even though a man has plenty of money, that is no guaranty of character, or happiness, or health, or an abundance of true friends. His money is no sure cure for headaches and heartaches.

"When I was about your age, someone sent me a comic postcard and I still have it. It is a picture of a little Dutch boy, and underneath is this inscription: 'I iss glad dot I iss who I iss.' Every time I see some one I think I would like to trade places with, I begin to balance up the weak points and disadvantages that that person has, too, and I always have to come to the honest conclusion that I would rather be myself."

"When it comes right down to it, I guess I can think of a lot of people I would not trade places with," acknowledged the youth. "I have plenty to eat and wear, a comfortable room at home, a good father and mother, and keep fairly busy and happy. That is more than many people can boast of in these times."

"Yes, my lad. And you have had a chance to get a good education. You ought to be very thankful for that. Not all boys and girls are anxious to go to school, but nearly every grown man or woman who did not go regrets it when it is too late."

Thus ran the conversation between youth and age. So often we think we can count more hardships than blessings, more handicaps than causes for rejoicing. But God is good to us far above what we deserve.

(Continued on page 35)

# THINGS AS THEY ARE

## *Two pictures of America today*

By RUSSELL QUINN



Many have no work but can afford to play.

**T**WO pictures of Los Angeles, in the sixteen days between July 30 and Aug. 14, 1932. The first: out in the southwest part of the city,—Exposition Park,—the Olympic Stadium.

Since early summer the city has been putting on holiday garb. Flags and pennants have been flying the southern breeze for weeks. Colorful strips of bunting have been draped over doorways and hotel lobbies. Show windows have been displaying pictures of lithe young men spinning discs and lunging javelins. Trinkets and souvenirs have been in the making for months. And on July 30 the Vice-President of the United States rides down Figueroa Street to the Olympic Stadium along with 100,000 others, and officially pronounces open the tenth Olympiad of the modern era. When his few words are spoken, the greatest spectacle of all athletic history is on. Of all the 303 Olympiads in both ancient and modern times there is none other that ever compared in magnitude and splendor with the Los Angeles Games.

The first Olympiad, for instance, was a very simple affair, as recorded. It took place in the year 776 B.C., at the Sacred Grove of Olympia known as the Altis, in the valley of Elis. The spot appropriated to the games was a level space about 4,000 feet long and nearly 2,000 broad. It was the sanctuary of the gods. The Alpheus River ran past this finely wooded spot and in the center stood a clump of sycamores.

### MIXED WITH IDOL WORSHIP

¶The origin of the games is threaded with Greek mythology, but there is no doubt that it was a celebration to the gods. Pindar the poet attributes it to Heracles, who upon his return from

cleaning the Augean Stables, founded the Olympic Games. Quoting: "He measured a sacred grove for the Father and having fenced around the Altis marked the bounds thereof. There he set apart the choicest of the spoil for an offering from the war and sacrificed and ordained the fifth-year feast."

The outstanding building in the Altis was the Olympium, dedicated to the god Zeus, who became to the Romans Jupiter or Jove. One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the colossal statue of Zeus, by the greatest of Grecian sculptors, Phidias, was placed in this temple. The victor of the Games was privileged to have his statue placed in this temple also. In fact throughout all Greece a victor of an Olympic was treated well-nigh as a god. On his return to his home city, a breach was made in the wall through which he triumphantly entered. This was a sign that the city no longer needed the protection of a wall.

### ANCIENT GAMES SUMMARIZED

¶Notwithstanding all this pomp, the early Olympics were very simple in comparison with the modern spectacles. The contests were staged in the Stadium, which was 600 feet in length. The race track was of the same length. The stadium was more like a modern park with seats only for the judges while the spectators gathered about on the grass. The victor of the First Olympic Games was Corœbus of Elis and the records show but one event—a 200-yard foot race. And for the first thirteen meets this was the only type of contest.

The events gradually increased, but never exceeded twenty-four all together. There were never this many at one meet, but some were added and others dropped as the Games went on. The last of the

Ancient Olympics was held in A.D. 393. The next year Emperor Theodosius I abolished them by a decree and had all the pagan gods and temples destroyed. By this time the heroes and gods in the temple of Zeus numbered among the hundreds. The great statue of Zeus was carried to Constantinople where it was destroyed by fire.

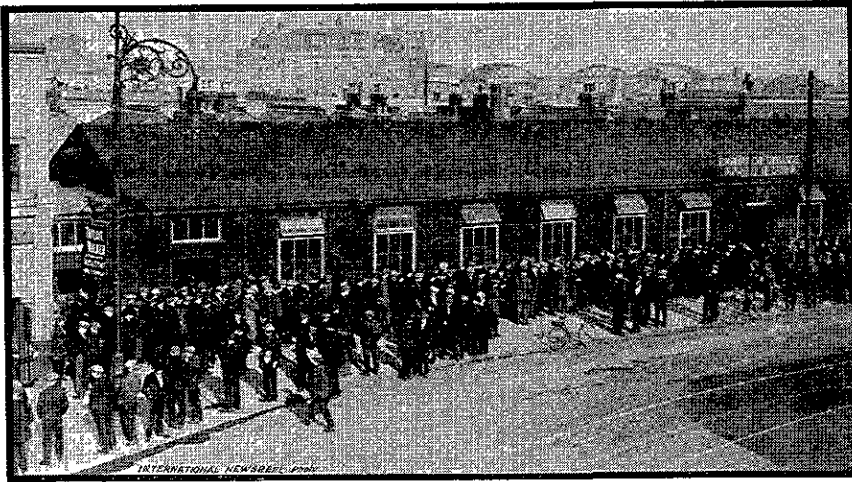
### EXTRAVAGANCE OF MODERN GAMES

¶The Modern Games started in 1896. With the excavation of the old Olympic site begun in 1766, interest in the games gradually sprang up. In the year 1893 Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France decided to build up the French race physically by an intensive national program. He later developed the idea of a world-wide athletic meet. In 1894 he called a conference of athletic authorities with the result that in 1896 a revival of the Ancient Games was inaugurated at Athens.

This first of the Modern Games was a comparatively simple affair also. It consisted of only track and field events and weight lifting, with one swimming race of 100 meters. From that it has grown to its present magnitude of sixteen different events with 2,000 contestants for the Los Angeles Games.

No one who happened to be in Los Angeles the two weeks of the Games could help but be remarkably impressed with the stupendous celebrations going on. Eight different arenas were necessary to accommodate the 2,000,000 spectators that witnessed the entire showing. Seats for these events were never less than \$2; hence a conservative estimate would place at \$4,000,000 the cost of seeing these 2,000 athletes compete. This, of course, does not include all the other incidental expenses incurred by the spectators. It is estimated





Many more have no work, and must beg.

that every visitor spent not less than five dollars a day while the games were in session, which for the 550,000 would mean an expenditure of \$44,000,000. Perhaps a newspaper man is right when he says that "we are witnessing in our modern civilization, a revival of that ancient worship of physical perfection and athletic prowess known as the Greek Ideal."

Now, however let us turn from this fifty-million-dollar spectacle to another picture. It is the same city and the same time: Los Angeles, July 30 to Aug. 14, 1932.

#### THE OTHER PICTURE

Ⓒ Downtown under the shadow of the stately City Hall is the cosmopolitan area—the slums. It is midsummer and the heat presses down on the noisy streets terrifically. Up and down Main Street, which is the center of this section, the polygot crowd edges and surges. The street is lined with pawnshops, pool halls, burlesque show houses, medicine men, freak exhibits, dance halls, speakeasies, dope dens, auction houses, shooting galleries, gypsy fortunetelling booths, boxing clubs, Chinese shops, phrenologists, palmists, and what not. Cowboys in off the Western ranges strut the streets in high-heeled boots and wide hats. They are marked by the "slicker" crowd. "Desert rats" stumble in half-blinded from the hot Mojave sands to sleep in dark corners on bad liquor.

The Los Angeles contingent of the unsuccessful bonus army is just dragging home from its long march across the continent. It joins the hundreds of other unemployed men who are milling up and down these streets. They go from one employment bureau to another all day long and end the day in an alley

or by asking someone for the price of a supper and a bed.

The pawnshops are doing a flourishing business in secondhand clothes. Men trade the coats off their backs for a cup of coffee. These shop windows are filled with wedding rings, gold trinkets, and what not. Outside, old clothes are hung up for sale. Slightly worn suits are priced at only a few dollars.

The freight trains that run through this section are daily unloading men, women, and children, homeless, hungry, and penniless. They soon become part of the weltering crowds that look longingly into the cheap, smelly eating houses.

Mixed with the noise and bustle of street cars and automobiles are the shrill cries of newsboys, street vendors, and patent-medicine men. And through all this, strange to say, comes the blah-blah of the jazz bands. The show and dance business is good. It's the "eat, drink, and be merry" cry. Men who haven't had a square meal in days pick up some loose coins and spend them on a low burlesque show and a taxi dance.

In the past year the number of these shows have increased 400 per cent in Los Angeles. And the cheap dance halls, no doubt, in the same proportion. Mean movie houses with their lurid, sex-appeal posters draw crowds. Ragged, dirty children sneak in through the dark exits.

#### HOPE ONLY IN CHRIST

Ⓒ Every so often a police ambulance, with siren wide open, cuts a swath through the traffic. Someone has been hit by an auto, been shot, or committed suicide. The crowd is curious for the moment and then goes doggedly on its way. It is not a hustling crowd. It

just surges back and forth like a tide at sea,—curiously looking here and there, waiting for something to turn up. A new trick of a medicine man or a grotesque freak will cause it to pause momentarily and then it goes morbidly on again,—lifeless, listless, hopeless.

This second picture of Los Angeles during these two weeks is not a pleasant one to look at, and less pleasant to contemplate. Certainly less pleasant when one considers that it is only a typical picture of what is going on all over the world. There just happened to be remarkable contrast in Los Angeles during this period.

No one with any eyes at all to see can doubt that there is something wrong with this world. Statesmen have grown gray and well-nigh lost their wits in efforts to solve the riddle. Scarcely any voice hearty optimism for the future. It is a time when the souls of men are tried. It is also the time when the Holy Scriptures have predicted the end of the world. Study the prophecies of Daniel and consider the signs of the end as foretold by Christ in the twenty-fourth chapter of the gospel according to Matthew, and similar passages.

We sincerely believe that only by the application of the principles laid down by Jesus Christ, both to the individual and to society, can the human race exist in a peaceful and happy state. And we also believe that this condition will never be brought about until after the second coming of Christ, which all signs indicate is not far off. Then, and only then, will His kingdom of righteousness be set up, and no longer will the world present the sordid and contrasting spectacles that it does today.

#### Edison's Unfinished Task

(Continued from page 14)

We have seen the passing of a great man. The world can never forget what he has done as long as commerce moves and light shines. Personally I shall never again see an electric light twinkling in a dark place but I will remember the man doomed, by the foolish carelessness of his fellow man, to spend his life in darkness, and who put off his tithe of time to the Lord too long because he knew not that, "now is the day of salvation." (2 Corinthians 6: 2). Although I did not know Mr. Edison personally, the story of his life has preached to me a mighty sermon. Let others give him the acclaim that is his due, to me the name of Thomas Alva Edison will ever remain the title of the leading character in one of the saddest stories ever told.

# Why This



# MACHINE AGE?

By L. Ervin Wright



MAKING a living has become the all-absorbing pursuit in our modern civilization. Men who have jobs are in constant fear that at any time they may lose them; men who don't have jobs are worrying about the prospects of ever getting a job again. We have come to the time just before the reappearance of Jesus Christ. One of the signs of the nearness of that event as given by Jesus Christ was that, because of fear, men's hearts would fail. (Luke 21: 26.)

Nearly every magazine and newspaper in the country has something to say about getting rid of our present fears. All sorts of panaceas have been offered to cure our heart failures. Confidence must be restored, we are told. But is there anything in the old order of things worth having confidence in? Confidence based on less than a sound foundation is a cruel illusion.

## MACHINES VERSUS MEN

☞ You may have a steady job today; tomorrow it may be displaced by a robot. "In the boot and shoe industry, for instance, 100 machines have replaced 25,000 men; in the automobile industry, one alteration in the manufacture of automobile frames has permitted 200 men to do the work of 2,000. A machine has been invented which can make 73,000 electric light bulbs in twenty-four hours; before its invention in 1918, an individual worker spent a whole day making forty. A machine has now been contrived which can make 32,000 razor blades in the same time that one man formerly produced 500. In the glass bottle industry, an automatic glass blower can turn out as many

bottles in one hour as forty workers. In loading pig iron, two laborers accomplish today the same work that a few years ago required 128 men."

The editor of the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin* in writing about our present predicament with machines says: "Great men like the late Thomas Edison have used their brains and invented marvelous machines for the benefit of man. Industrialists have taken those machines and used them for the benefit of *increased profits*. Instead of sharing those profits with the workers they have put them in their own pockets. . . .

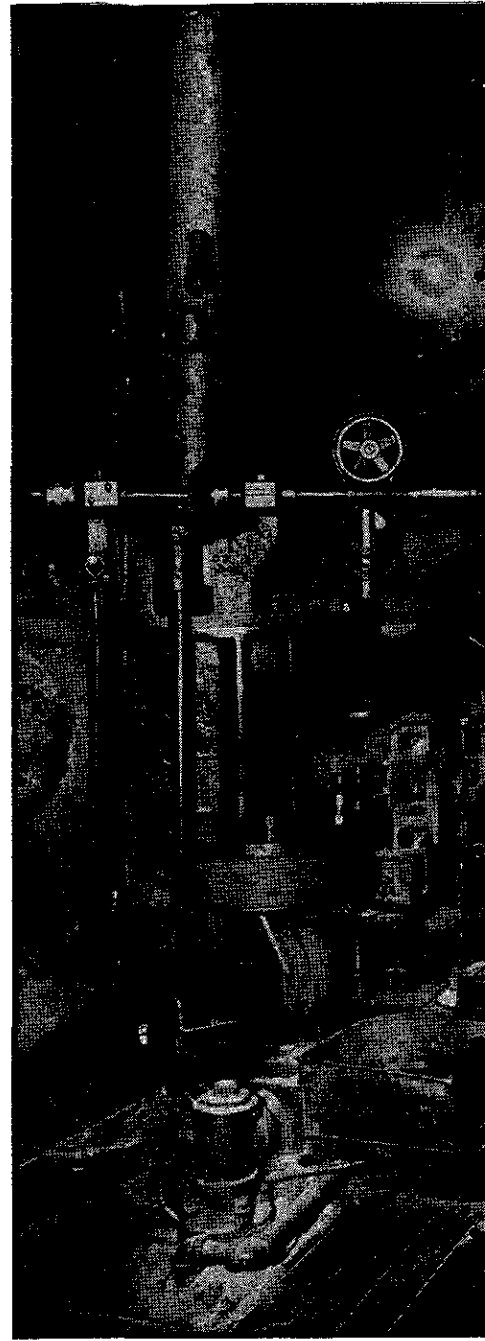
## PERVERTED MACHINERY'S PURPOSE

☞ "They are good machines, they are useful machines, but as long as they are owned by selfish or shortsighted men they are dangerously effective instruments of misery. And as long as some men take the almost divine discoveries of their fellow men and use them for their own enrichment, we can have no complete economic 'recovery' in this country."

William Randolph Hearst recently said: "It has been the habit of the employing classes to take the full benefit of labor-saving machinery and capitalize it, depriving the working people of their due share of this benefit.

"The advantage of labor-saving machinery should be distributed to the employers in greater profits, to be sure, and to the consumers in cheaper prices; but above all to the working people in shorter hours, better wages, and better living conditions. . . .

"Employers should realize that they have no moral right to monopolize these benefits and should have no legal right to do so.



The machine, invented to help

"They must, in common justice, common morality, and common advantage, distribute these benefits. . . .

"Capital might just as well understand here and now that an intelligent public opinion will no longer permit the employing class to monopolize all the benefits of invention, but will insist upon those benefits being shared with its employees and with the consuming public."

Something must be done, and done soon, about our technological unemployment. We cannot go on forever displacing men by machines unless



man, has turned to destroy him.

these men are taken care of. The human equation must not be subordinated to machine-made profits. Still shorter hours are offered as one solution. It would help a great deal. The spreading out of available work, a little to every one, would help more.

With all our modern inventions it might not be impossible to create a four-hour day and perhaps shorter. A six-hour working day has already been adopted by some employers. The five-day working week is in operation in many places already. Some such

arrangement must be made universal in order to give work to all. Unless we do adopt such a plan, those that work must support those who don't work.

Although God said that "in toil" man should make his livelihood (Genesis 3: 17, A. R. V.), God never intended that the pursuit of making a living should be so difficult that it should occupy man's sole thoughts, even in this world.

The modern world has laughed at many of the customs of the Israelites of old. Those of us who keep the seventh day of the week, or the Sabbath, are often asked why we do not observe the Sabbatical year. The Sabbatical year was ordained by Moses to come every seventh year and in it no work was done except that which was necessary. No crops were raised, no spinning was done, no clothes were made, farms and machines, such as they were, all rested. The difference between the keeping of the seventh day of the week and the keeping of the seventh year is this: The weekly Sabbath is a moral commandment and eternal in its nature; it was placed in the very heart of God's law of the Ten Commandments; whereas the Sabbatical year was in the Jewish ceremonial law and was obligatory only during the Jewish economy.

However, there would be no sin if one should continue to keep the Sabbatical year. In fact, had the world been keeping it today, part of our unemployment problem would be solved. Because the world did not, several millions of people in the United States alone are now taking two or three Sabbatical years at once, and no one knows how many more they may be forced to take before the thing is over.

#### WE COULD LEARN FROM THEM

¶ Were the modern world to revive some of the old Hebrew laws, it would discover that God had a solution for unemployment and loss of ownership 3,500 years ago. The modern world in its search for something to instill confidence into the people might with great profit adopt some of the laws of the old Hebrew economy.

The ancient Hebrews had a short working year. Three times a year all Israel was required to come to worship at the sanctuary. It is estimated that the time consumed in making the trip to and from their homes to the sanctuary and the time spent at these annual festivals amounted to about two months. If we should take the time thus spent off each week in the year, we should find that the ancient Israelites did not average more than a five-day working week during the working year.

We do not know the length of their working day. With God's blessing upon their crops and the work of their hands, the working day may not have been longer than ten hours. It may have been less. As the parents were the teachers of their children, it may be safe to conclude that after the children were taught the truths of God and of science each day there would remain possibly less than eight hours to till the soil or perform other manual tasks.

If the ancient Hebrew worked eight hours a day on an average of not more than five days a week, he worked about forty hours a week. That would be 2,080 hours in one year. The man today who works eight hours a day six days a week, or forty-eight hours a week, works in a year 2,496 hours. According to the Hebrew standard such a man puts in 416 hours too many in a year.

#### GOOD PURPOSE FOR LEISURE

¶ Modern labor organizations and modern business men realize the working hours in a year are too long. They are coming back to the Bible working year in spite of themselves.

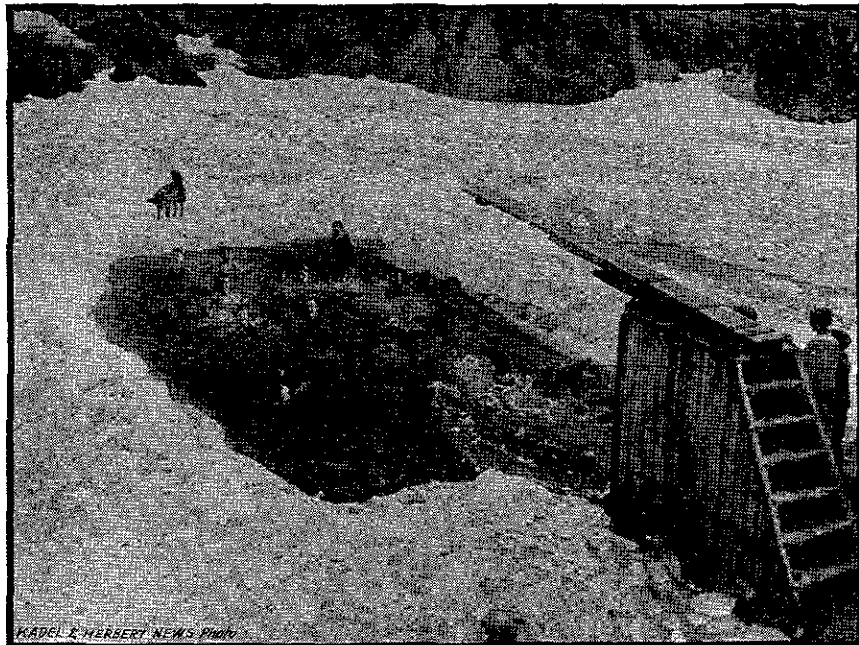
William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, recently stated: "Five years will bring about permanent industrial policy for a five-day week. Machinery and power have made this necessary. . . . We cannot go on in the same old way. A six-hour day will also come in the near future."

The Sabbatical year in ancient times was a blessing. No one went hungry that year, for all enjoyed the surplus of the preceding years. It gave every man, woman, and child a whole year free from manual toil. This year for vacation was not merely a year of idleness, however. It was a year for study, for contemplation, for delightful researches into the realm of nature, to investigate at leisure the works of God, to search out God's plan for the human race, to travel, and to broaden one's education by coming into contact with the best minds in the land.

The modern world has cast behind its back God's laws. It tramples His Sabbath under foot every week without a thought. It has no time to search out the plan of God for the race. It knows no god but the god of gold. Its sole delight is in having what it calls a "good time." It does not take the time saved by labor-saving devices and inventions to live as God would have it live, to help the poor and needy, to tell the lost story of the soon-coming Christ, or to study God's will for the race.

(Continued on page 34)

# HEALTH SERVICE



It takes real physical vigor to enjoy this, bathing through the ice.

## Life's SEVEN Essentials

By ROY FRANKLIN COTTRELL

**T**HE body of the average man or woman, says the chemist, "is composed of enough water to fill a ten-gallon barrel, fat enough for seven cakes of soap, carbon for 9,000 lead pencils, phosphorus for 2,200 match heads, magnesium for one dose of salts, iron for one medium-sized nail, lime to whitewash a chicken coop, and enough sulphur to rid one dog of fleas."

Sixteen basic elements unite to form the human body. The whole may be purchased for about one dollar; and whether the individual is "a village idiot or an Einstein," his chemical value is said to be approximately the same. But is such the true worth of a man? It is determined not by his avoirdupois, his muscular strength, his value on the auction block of the slave market, the position he occupies, or the salary he draws. Neither is his intrinsic value measured by what he acquires, but by what he gives.

His contribution to the world's happiness, comfort, progress, and uplift depends upon various factors; but without health, the ordinary individual is not worth much. Three per cent of the world's inhabitants are chronic invalids. The most of them contribute nothing, and constitute a dead weight upon society, requiring the time and strength of an additional four or five per cent in caring for them. To give his best, one must be physically fit.

Health is a valued possession, and may be defined as "a free circulation of pure blood in a sound organism." It is not a matter of chance or freak, but is the outgrowth and reward of strict obedience to nature's laws. Health depends upon the proper intelligent combination and use of life's seven essentials which are enumerated as: sunlight, air, water, food, clothing, exercise, and rest.

That mysterious force which comes speeding to us from the sun and other

heavenly bodies at the rate of 186,000 miles a second is indispensable to our well-being. All energy, including that stored in vegetation, in oil and coal, came originally from the sun. Were we left in total darkness for a brief period, plant and animal life upon this planet would become extinct. Plants that grow in semi-darkness are usually yellow and sickly; while half the children born and raised in the congested sections of our large cities are affected with rickets. The cure for this malady is fresh, wholesome food, and an abundance of sunlight. It has been shown that direct exposure to the sun for fifteen minutes daily will prevent rickets.

### CALL IN "DR. SUN"

**L**ight, when absorbed through the skin, becomes food to the body. It is a powerful, growth-promoting, healing, and germ-destroying agent. Light builds the muscle tone, stimulates metabolism, raises the bodily resistance, increases the alkalinity of the blood, and is successfully employed in the cure of ulcers, skin diseases, anemia, and certain forms of tuberculosis.

Sunlight, the wonderful servant and friendly healer, may also prove a deadly enemy. Aside from sunstroke, man may die from sunburn. Anyone commencing the use of heliotherapy (sun treatment) should do so under the direction of a competent authority. Science is bringing to us a vast amount of new knowledge concerning sunlight; and to enjoy the best health, we should wisely employ "Dr. Sun" as a personal physician.

"Breathe to be healthy, breathe to be handsome, breathe to stand well, talk well, and be well." Veda Sutton, the voice trainer for the National Broadcasting Company, says:

"The only purpose of breathing is to get oxygen into our systems, for without oxygen we should quickly die. Every valve process in the body is dependent on oxygen for its performance. The more oxygen . . . the brighter will be your color, the more pep you will have, the smarter you will be. If you're low in body, sunk in mind, awkward, ugly, rasping, even if you're a little crazy, 'breathe,' is the chorus of advice."

Our lungs contain about 2,000 square feet of mucous-membrane air surface. This provides ample room for a quick

exchange between blood and air, receiving oxygen, and throwing off carbon dioxide. In this way, each adult spoils one cubic foot of air a second. So wherever you are, night or day, provide for yourself a pure, generous supply of life-giving air.

Three quarters of the bodily weight is H<sub>2</sub>O. The blood, lymph, and spinal fluid are composed principally of water. It is the medium by which nourishment is carried to all the tissues; it is the agent by which a large amount of the poisons are eliminated from the body.

Young rats, provided a normal diet, yet restricted in water supply, ceased growing. They consumed less food, and revealed signs of starving, the same as when certain vital elements of food were lacking.

Next to the air we breathe, water is an essential to life and health. Many are drinking but a small fraction of the water they actually require, and are suffering the consequences. To function properly, the human machinery needs from six to eight glasses of water daily; and when the occupation or weather induces free perspiration, the quantity should be generously increased.

"If people would eat correctly from childhood to old age," said the celebrated Osler, "we would eliminate ninety per cent of the diseases that affect the human race."

Within the past two decades, the science of dietetics has made marvelous

progress. It is demonstrated that health demands those fresh, unadulterated, "unprocessed" natural foods, some cooked and some raw, that contain all of the so-called "mineral salts," or chemical elements, and also the indispensable vitamins.

#### MORE DANGEROUS THAN TORPEDOES

On one of its raids during the early part of the World War, the German cruiser, "Kronprinz Wilhelm," remained at sea for 255 days and sank fourteen enemy merchant ships. At the time of each capture, the storeroom of the helpless craft was looted of its provisions, which consisted chiefly of white flour, sugar, tinned biscuit, salted and fresh meats, vegetable oils, etc. The crew imagined themselves living on the "finest of the wheat," and little realized that they were actually starving. The cruiser might have continued its career indefinitely, but the stroke of an unseen foe disabled more than a hundred of the men. Weakness, emaciation, and swelling of the joints were daily increasing at an alarming rate, and they were forced to capitulate to sickness, and put into port for help.

Arriving at Newport News, the sick were given an abundance of fruit juices, vegetable broths, bran water, and other things that supply the mineral elements and vitamins. Ten days after the new diet regime was instituted, half of the patients were pronounced well,

and the others were convalescing satisfactorily.

Eminent medical authorities sound the alarm that even in prosperous American homes vast numbers are subsisting upon an impoverished bill-of-fare. Would you postpone your own funeral? Then observe the following:

1. Secure a scientific diet chart, and occasionally check your average daily food to determine if you are obtaining a complete, well-balanced fare.

2. Choose a lacto-vegetarian diet. Much of the pork, beef, fish, and fowl is diseased; while the *best obtainable* contains the eliminative poisons.

3. Eat moderately, remembering that one fourth of what many eat, keeps them; the remaining three fourths they keep at the peril of their lives.

4. Eat slowly, masticate thoroughly, and enliven the repast with plenty of good cheer.

5. At meal times and for an hour or two afterward, avoid much water drinking, especially of iced drinks.

6. Eat at regular hours, never between meals, never when greatly worried or fatigued, and not more than three times a day.

7. The third meal, if eaten, should be light, easily digestible, and taken several hours before retiring.

8. Eat some hard foods that require strength of teeth and jaws, some bulky

*(Continued on page 32)*

## The Doctor REPLIES to HEALTH QUERIES

*Medical and hygienic information of interest to the general reader is given here by a practicing physician. Queries may be sent to the editor.*

### Cancer

*What is a cancer, how does it begin, and how is it spread in the body? C. H. S.*

A cancer, as it is commonly understood, refers to the various malignant growths that may occur in the body. A cancer begins as a single cell, or a group of cells, which begins to grow and multiply independently of the rest of the body, and has no function in the body. At first the growth is local, but soon becomes of such a size that it causes trouble by interfering with the function of near-by organs or spreads into other parts of the body and there causes trouble. It may break down itself and cause hemorrhages or open sores, or it may discharge poisons that affect the general system. There are many kinds of cancers, both external

and internal, and some that grow rapidly, and some that are of very slow growth. Cancer is spread in the following ways: by extension locally, or by cells breaking off and being carried by the blood stream or by the lymphatic vessels. Cancer is so serious a disease that it causes the death of the patient unless it can be entirely removed or destroyed.

### Care of the Eyes in Measles

*What is the best treatment for the redness of the eyes during and following a case of measles? M. O. R.*

If the inflammation is mild, as is usually the case, moist boric acid dressings applied every four hours without pressure will bring quick relief. The eyes should be protected during the course of the disease by being kept

covered, having the room darkened, or by the wearing of dark glasses.

### Adenoids

*I have been told that my child has adenoids. What are they, and should I have them removed? B. N. N.*

Adenoids are growths that form on the back and upper part of the pharynx, and in the back part of the nasal cavity. They cause obstruction, and the child cannot breathe through his nose. They lead to deformity of the nose and the mouth, may cause deafness, and also may be a cause of nervousness. They should be removed as soon as discovered. They are also an indication that the child is not well nourished, and so following the operation, which is a simple one, the child's general health should be built up.

# HOME and CHILDREN

## Are ALL the Children In?

By Josephine Cunningham-Edwards

“THEY did not do that way when I was young!” is echoed from lip to lip of the older generation as they observe the gin-crazy, dance-crazy, jazz-crazy antics of the youth of today. Then there inevitably follows a recital of the moral straitness of the previous churchgoing generation. Tender reminiscences are recalled of the old home away from the din of the city, and of the family Bible which was lifted reverently from its place each day by hands that are but memories now.

“Why are the young people so different now?” Everyone seems to have his own solution concerning the underlying reason for the cosmic wave of crime, dissolution, and degeneracy in youth.

There must be a background for the rampant as well as for the serene. Let us consider the background of the generation of startled onlookers. This moral decadence did not come in a day nor in a year.

The average American home of yesterday was not crowded by an encroaching slum. The children did not mingle with the flotsam and jetsam of humanity. But “down the old back road” to the little unpainted cottage, surrounded by ample acreage, the memory travels.

### TWO DAWNS

“The sun could be seen as it was rising above the wheat in grandpap’s east field, while yesterday’s youth was returning from the barn with two foaming buckets of milk. The ducks were hurrying in an awkward procession down to the pond which was below the hill. The hens were clucking expectantly in the barnyard.

He knew that an appetizing breakfast awaited him, and he was filled with hungry anticipation as he filled the

Neglected children of the city slums.



clean crocks in the spring house with the frothy rich liquid.

When the family sat down to breakfast, it was dear old grandpap who tremulously asked God to bless their daily bread.

That was the background for the youth of yesterday. Let us return to the present. The sun is about to rise. There is an air of expectancy about nature even if it is camouflaged by the thick clouds of smoke which envelop the majority of large cities. The wheels of factories, the clatter of surface cars, the rattle of elevated trains and the roar of traffic meet the ears of a tipsy lad of seventeen being piloted home from a “keen” party, by two of his soberer chums.

### IS MOTHER THE SAME?

“His head feels as big as a barrel, and aches in spite of repeated doses of aspirin. His stomach feels upset and queer. He hopes that “mom” left plenty of black coffee in the percolator. “That hooch at the party last night wasn’t so hot —.”

“They didn’t do that when I was young!” That frenzied cry re-echoes from frantic mothers and fathers the world over. Why?

We may conclude, then, that there is something lacking in the home life today that was there yesterday. There are no drastic changes in the tenor of morality without a cause for them. The “wild life” has come in to fill a gap in youthful life that was erstwhile usefully filled.

Can your children say of you, modern mother, “My mother’s prayers have

followed me”? Has the word “mother” lost the sweet connotation it has borne for generations? Are those half-nude, painted devotees of the dance-floor the ones who bear that sacred name to the youth of today? Are mother’s kisses odorous of nicotine? If so, it is small wonder that the youth do as well as they do.

### PARENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR TRAINING

“Do the modern youth know what it is to prepare a meal without the services of a near-by delicatessen? They fill their stomachs with ready-prepared indigestibles because mother did not get home from the card party in time to open anything for supper. No time is found to thank the Giver for the baker’s bread. There is just time to “grab” a bite before Mayme’s movie party!

Solomon said: “Train up a child in the way that he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it.” In training a rambler rose, every little tendril is firmly fastened to the place where it will blossom best and be the most beautiful. Sometimes the gardener misses a little slip, and it creeps in under the foundation or through the cellar window. When it is finally discovered, the fresh green is gone from the leaves and stem, leaving it a sickly white. The young tendril tried to dissipate a little and nearly lost its connection with life because it was not trained in the way that it should go.

Mary was just a country girl, born in a peaceful home situated in the fertile grain belt of the Middle West. She was born at the dawning of the

ultra-modern age, of old-fashioned parents who were simple-hearted enough to believe the Biblical version of creation, and the story of Jonah and the whale. They believed in prayer, too, and Mary was so occupied with good things that she had no desire to frequent the noisy pavilion in town where the coarser moderns went to make "whoopee."

Her time was not all spent in "Psalm singing" as some of her neighbors sneeringly remarked. She led a thrilling life. She knew where the robin's nest was in the old sycamore tree, and she had counted the eggs. There was a little squirrel that ventured close enough to eat from her hand. The scrupulous neatness of the little home showed the care of loving hands.

Down in the town was the little church where she and her father and mother went to worship with other old-fashioned folk. Jesus was friend and adviser, and it was a delight to keep His law.

Then she was married. Fred was a tall, handsome youth with likes and dislikes decidedly different from Mary's. Yet he was a husband in whose appear-

ance any wife might take pride. He was polished, talented, genteel, and pleasant. But coming from two different kinds of homes, they were totally unsuited to each other.

Mary believed in constancy after marriage; Fred thought it was silly and old-fashioned to be so strait-laced. Mary loved the old church of her childhood; Fred was more interested in hip-flasks, movies, and tap-dancing. Mary liked to read good literature and poetry; Fred combed the news stands for lurid tales of murder and immorality. And so the trouble began.

"Can two walk together except they be agreed?" There were remonstrances on Mary's part with every bitter disillusionment. They were answered by reassuring caresses and many laughs at Mary's "puritanical prudery." He put forth every argument, every means of persuasion to swerve Mary from her integrity. Fred was anxious for her to join his crowd and have a fast and a happy time, "for tomorrow we die," he laughingly quoted.

If she wouldn't, he frowningly intimated that there were plenty of "janes" who would be proud to go with him.

Mary adored her husband, and in desperation, she plunged into the whirl of gayeties enjoyed by Fred's crowd, but they were as Dead Sea fruit to her lips. Through the smoke from her cigarette, a tiny bedroom arose before her memory. The room was softened by twilight, and she could dimly see a chubby-faced baby girl lipping her "Now I lay me" at the knee of a sweet-faced mother. Then she could hear once more her name in mother's prayer.

Mary's mother's prayers followed her until she gave up the false life and was drawn back to the purity of her childhood trust.

If Mary's mother had not been a woman of God, if she had not claimed the promise, "I will save your children," Mary would still be a recruit in the gin-crazy, dance-crazy, jazz-mad army. It was the emptiness, the tastelessness of it all that appalled Mary. She had tasted better things.

There are young people, thousands of them, that never hear prayer in their homes. They never hear the name of Jesus or God uttered, save in the con-

*(Continued on page 33)*

## A Home Maker ANSWERS Parents' QUESTIONS

*Perplexing questions on married life, home management, and child training will be answered here by a specialist on the home and its ideals. Send questions to the editor.*

### Controlling Children's Affections

*Should children be encouraged who are already over-demonstrative in their affections, or should they be checked to the extent of having a spinal column?*

There are children who are too demonstrative; but on the other hand, there are many more people who are lacking in proper manifestation of love. When a jellyfish and a ramrod meet, which would you modify?

If you will give me a well-balanced person who loves children and is not afraid to show it, then I will answer that such a person may use his sound judgment to control the demonstrations of affection in a neurotic child. But there will likely be necessary a physical examination and some medical treatment.

### Control of Imagination

*Do you think it proper to encourage a child's imagination when playing — a child with a wonderful imagination?*

I should think a child with a "wonderful" imagination would not need to be encouraged to exercise it: But should

he be discouraged? No; for the attempted repression will only close the avenue of sympathy and expression between child and parent, while the fantasies go on. The imagination may be directed by the parent into wholesome channels of thought and play, and possibly that is what the questioner means by encouragement. Imagination is a precious gift, which may be made of great value to the world. The parent, by entering into the spirit of the child's imaginations and playing with him, can guide the thoughts aright.

It may be found necessary, as the child grows older (five to ten), to establish in his mind a distinct boundary between fact and fancy. "Oh, that was a great play-story, wasn't it? Now I'll tell you just what did happen."

Another very important principle is to keep the child adequately employed in practical things. Helping mother in the garden is the very best antidote to building castles-in-Spain. The child's imagination may illumine his work and make it a joy, but the results are never

fantastic. His imagination is stimulated by the wonderful tale of what will come out of little brown seeds, but he has to wait in patience for the growth and fruitage, and the results are normal. He will find that he cannot grow a sugar bush or a candy store by planting a gumdrop. His beans never grow up into heaven nor into an ogre's kingdom.

And so in all practical work. He may build him an airplane out of a box, an oil can, and some gunny sacks, and he may imagine himself in it flying through the heavens; but he is always on the ground when dinnertime comes. He may imagine the beginning of a Rockefeller fortune in his setting of eggs, but experience teaches him that he has to reckon with weather and weasels and market vagaries in becoming a chicken millionaire. The child who is given a chance to be busy about practical things, and who has the sympathetic companionship of his father and mother, will not be injured by the most bountiful gift of imagination that God ever bestows.



# BIBLE RELIGION



The church that endures is not indicated by formal ceremony nor by costly and unique edifices. The "church organ" church in Copenhagen, Denmark.



**W**HAT is the matter with the church? What has become of the old-time religion? Is Christianity a failure? Where lies the trouble in the Christian world today? These and other similar questions are in the minds and on the lips of many people not only in the church but spectators—onlookers from without. By some, at least, of the "outsiders," these questions are asked to throw a stigma on Christianity as a failure. That there is something wrong no seriously minded person can deny. It is not our purpose in this article, therefore, to deny the conditions that exist but rather to point out the cause and, if possible, the remedy. No one can gainsay that the situation is confusing and perplexing. That there is a falling away from the former standards and landmarks of Christian faith and belief is apparent more and more with the passing years.

## What's the Matter with

# The CHURCH?

By ALFRED R. OGDEN

The Bible itself, the book of the Christian religion, is today being looked upon even by many whose names are on church books, and even by the pulpit itself, in altogether too many cases, as a Hebrew fable. Its history, divine inspiration, and doctrines are openly denied by many who stand high in the so-called Christian world. Even many ministers are denying Christ's virgin birth, His divine atonement for sin, His death, resurrection, and ascension to heaven. He is openly and publicly ridiculed as Lord and Saviour of mankind from sin. What does it all mean? Fifty years ago—yes, even a short quarter of a century ago—these conditions were not to be found in the churches. The scoffers were all on the outside. It was the Ingersolls, the infidels, and atheists, who denied these fundamentals of the Christian religion. But now the appalling situation is that these same fundamentals are denied right in, and by, the church itself. This calls for the most careful consideration by the sincere and God-fearing of all Christian faiths and persuasions. All may differ on questions of doctrine and practice of the church, but certainly all Christians should be united upon the great fundamentals of the Christian religion. The situation in the church itself—without reference to any particular denomination—is that which lends seriousness and complexity to the condition. Some earnest, God-fearing men, are crying out against the conditions, as is very evident from both their spoken and printed utterances. As a good illustration, the writer has before him the magazine *Time*, December 7, 1931, in which he finds the following,

under the caption, "A Dying World":

"If an 'unsaved, unwashed world is dying,' it is not for lack of preachers to minister to it. What shall they say? Most, today, talk of Depression. Some endeavor to be cheery, smart, topical. Others are modern, 'humanistic.' Of the group who preach the real, old-time religion, none is more zealous than a towering, white-haired patriarch of the Northwest, Dr. Mark Allison Matthews. Pastor of the world's largest Presbyterian church (Seattle's First, with a congregation of 7,886), he spoke forthrightly to his brothers last week. In *The Presbyterian* he wrote:

"The pulpit is to blame for the apathy and conditions of today. . . . The church was commissioned to evangelize the peoples of the world. Evangelism is her supreme business. . . . Does she know her business? Does she recognize her duty? . . . Ninety % of the sermons are not evangelistic. . . .

### PURPOSE OF THE PULPIT

☞ "The pulpit is not an academic forum, nor is it a book review clinic. . . . Such an effort is a waste of time. . . . The pulpit is not a reform bureau. The gospel message is not primarily a reform message. . . . Christ came to save sinners, not to reform them. . . . Salvation is not by law, neither is it by works.

". . . Ninety % of the efforts of the members of the church are unevangelistic. The men are concerned with machinery and budgets—souls are secondary. . . . The supreme business of Christian laymen—including women—is finding the unsaved and telling them the good news of salvation."

(Continued on page 31)



## ~ Just What the Bible Says ~

### Judgment Day---in Pantomime and Prophecy

1. What special service completed the round of daily service in the sanctuary of the Israelites?

"On the tenth day of the seventh month there shall be a day of atonement." Leviticus 23: 27.

2. What was the purpose of this day of atonement?

"He shall make an atonement for the holy place, because of the uncleanness of the children of Israel, and because of their transgression in all their sins." Leviticus 16: 15, 16.

3. What were the people to be doing while the high priest was thus making an atonement for them?

"It shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. And ye shall do no work in that same day: for it is a day of atonement, to make an atonement before the Lord your God." Leviticus 23: 27, 28.

4. What would be the result to any one who did not observe this day?

"Whatsoever soul it be that shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall be cut off from among his people.

And whatsoever soul it be that doeth any work in that same day, the same soul will I destroy from among his people." Leviticus 23: 29, 30.

5. What was accomplished in the theocracy of Israel by the day of atonement?

Ans.—By this day of atonement the congregation was divided into those who had sought repentance and forgiveness by afflicting their souls and abstaining from work, and who had thereby shared in the atonement and were sinless before God, and those who by ignoring the day had not had their sins forgiven and were lost. It was thus a day of judgment.

6. Since the Mosaic tabernacle and its services were symbolic of Christ's service as High Priest in heaven (see Hebrews 7-10), what phase of the plan of salvation is symbolized by the day of atonement?

"He [God] hath appointed a day, in the which He will judge the world in righteousness by that Man whom He hath ordained." Acts 17: 21.

7. As the day of atonement came at

the end of the yearly round of services in the earthly tabernacle, when in the history of the world does the day of judgment come?

"Let both grow together until the harvest: and in the harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them: but gather the wheat into My barn. . . . The harvest is the end of the world." Matthew 13: 30, 39. Note: The "harvest" and the "day of judgment" are the same—a time at the end of the world when men will be judged and the wicked and righteous separated.

8. What warning was given the ancient Israelites of the approach of their yearly judgment day?

"In the seventh month, in the first day of the month, shall ye have a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation." Leviticus 23: 24.

9. What warning of the day of judgment does God give the world?

"I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come: and worship Him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters." Revelation 14: 6, 7.



## SCRIPTURE PROBLEMS SOLVED



*This is a service department where questions on religion, ethics, and Bible interpretation will be answered. Inquirers may address the editor.*

### Understanding God's Way

*I don't understand why a loving, good God would command His people to destroy a whole nation, men, women, and children.*

Someone has said that if he understood all God's ways he would be as wise as God and would no longer respect Him as God. God nowhere promises that we will in this life understand Him. "Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?" Job 11: 7. He says, "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways My ways." Isaiah 55: 8. "He that cometh to God must believe." Hebrews 11: 6. We are to believe first, and then seek to understand; but whether we understand or not, we are to believe. As to the problem in question, it is well always to keep in mind the intricate

task God has of dealing justly with all sin and sinners in a sin-cursed world, and ever having as a great objective the saving of as many as can be saved. Jesus enunciated the principle that if your right hand would make you lose eternal life, then cut it off; for it is better to go into life maimed than to be lost entirely. The Jews had a saying that was recognized by Christ, that it is better for one man to die than that a whole nation perish. So He died that a world might live. It is better that a cancer be cut out of the flesh than that the whole body die of cancer. It is better that a small nation perish than that a world be corrupted by its vile example and be led downward to death. We understand that the nations God caused to be destroyed were irrecoverably lost to good and beyond all hope of redemption. Of course, only God could

know this. As an incorrigible child is best removed from his fellows because of his contaminating influence, so God has removed nations. This is the understanding as far as the writer is able to understand.

### Origin of the Devil

*Did God create the devil? And if so, why?*

God created Lucifer, who became a devil, but He did not create him a devil. (See Ezekiel 28: 12-19, Isaiah 14: 12-19.) The very essence of God is love. And love led Him to make lovable creatures who could love Him in return. But true love is free to love or not as it wills, else it is forced and unappreciated. So God made angels and men free moral agents, able to choose Him or refuse Him. Lucifer chose rebellion; hence he made himself a devil.



# The Month's Reading

Condensed Articles from the Leading Magazines



## High-Flying Planes Poised to Race the Sun Across the Atlantic

Condensed from Popular Science Monthly (October, 1932)

Edwin Teale

**C**ARRYING within its fuselage an air-tight cabin shaped like a metal capsule, a silver-white monoplane soared into the air near Paris, France, a few days ago. Built secretly behind locked doors at the Farman plant, it is the latest entrant in an international race to conquer the stratosphere—the thin air ten miles above the surface of the earth.

Shortly before that, workmen at the Junkers' factory, Dessau, Germany, had completed a strange machine with a slender body and an enormous seventeen-foot propeller, also designed to fly in the stratosphere. Its preliminary, low-altitude tests completed, it is now poised, waiting perfect weather for its first dash to the upper levels of the sky.

A third machine, a huge monoplane with wings of variable area designed by the French engineer, M. Guerschais, is receiving its finishing touches as this is written. This craft, its inventor predicts, will be able to climb to an altitude of ten miles in forty minutes.

Within the next few weeks, one or more of these planes may blaze a trail into the rarefied air above the 50,000-foot level. In this region of bitter cold and steady winds, aeronautical authorities agree, lie the airways of the future. Storms, rain, fog, snow, sleet, lightning, and shifting winds that menace flyers in the present airways are all left behind in the stratosphere, that mysterious outer shell of the earth's atmosphere which no heavier-than-air craft has penetrated.

What will these pilots find when they reach the top of the sky? Data collected by means of sounding balloons indicate that at different levels of the stratosphere swift "trade winds" blow continually from different points of the compass and provide "tail winds" for planes heading in any direction. Miles above the highest clouds, the "thin-air ships" will race through clear air, aided by favoring winds and uniform weather.

Guiding his machine from an air-tight cabin, the pilot will navigate by stars that shine day and night, in a blue-black sky. We see the stars disappear and the sky turn light blue in daytime because we look upward through a haze of reflected sunlight. In the stratosphere, above this haze, the sky is always black, the stars shine continually, and the sun gives off the harsh glare of a searchlight.

Favoring winds and the thinness of the air will make possible tremendous speeds. Engineers predict the Farman plane may rush beneath the jet black sky at 400 miles an hour; favoring winds may add another 100 miles. Such speeds would bring Paris within eight hours of New York and make possible a round trip between America and Europe in less than twenty-four hours. At the latitude of Paris, a plane going 500 miles an hour could circle the world in a single day.

Because this is true, the first pilot to head westward from the French capital at 500 miles an hour literally will race with the sun. Because he will be going fast enough to circle the earth in twenty-four hours, he will remain in a fixed position in relation to the sun while the earth is spinning beneath him. If the Farman plane heads west at that pace, its pilot, Lucien Coupet, will be the first man since Joshua to see the sun stand still in the sky!

However, the thinness of the upper air, which makes such tremendous speeds possible, also accounts for some of the greatest difficulties the designers of high-flying planes had to overcome. Stratosphere ships will fly at a height where the pressure is less than one eighth that of sea level and there is insufficient oxygen to support life.

When spectators crowded around the Junkers and Farman planes on their first appearance, the feature that interested them most was the air-tight metal cabin designed to protect the pilot against these dangers.

On the Farman, the cabin is a duralumin cylinder seven feet long and three feet in diameter, shaped like a capsule. You enter from the top of the fuselage through a round "conning tower" and descend into what seems to be a miniature submarine. Two seats, one in front of the other, are fitted with dual controls. Electric bulbs light the interior, for the only openings that permit sunlight to enter, or the pilots to look out, are small portholes, one on either side of the cabin. Just outside the left porthole, a streamlined case on a wing strut holds the dials of twenty instruments for making observations during trips to the stratosphere.

At the start of a flight, one pilot crawls forward and takes his place in the leading seat. The other, perched high on the back of the fuselage where he has a clear view in all directions, guides the plane into the air, using a small demountable control stick and auxiliary rudder pedals. At ten or fifteen thousand feet, he signals the other pilot in the "blind" cabin below who takes control, flying by instruments. Then the "take-off" pilot, who also lands the plane, clambers down, closing an air-tight hatch behind him, and the machine continues its upward climb with compressors driving fresh air at sea level pressure into the cabin.

Providing heat for the cabins, however, automatically takes care of itself. The compressors turn at such speeds that the friction of the blades on the air heat it while it is being driven inside. At some altitudes, the air coming from the compressors is expected to be too hot and special radiators are provided to cool it.

Long-distance air raids by stratosphere planes are visioned as a feature of the next war. Military authorities, as well as air-transport operators, are watching closely the tests under way. In fact, the French Air Ministry is actively co-operating with the Farman plant in the development of its machine.

Construction of the three planes now being groomed for the spectacular race to reach the stratosphere was begun soon after the Swiss scientist, Auguste Piccard, and a companion, in May, 1931, soared to a height of 51,775 feet in an air-tight aluminum ball slung beneath

a balloon inflated with half a million cubic feet of lifting gas. Data collected by this Columbus of the upper air aided designers in their work.

The highest point in the sky at which any record has been made is something over twenty miles, reached by small sounding balloons of the Weather Bureau. The record for airplanes—43,166 feet, set in 1931 by Lieut. Apollo

Soucek of the U. S. Navy—falls more than a mile short of the lower fringes of the stratosphere.

Penetrating these upper reaches, where planes may some day race the sun around the earth, is the next important stride in flying. The trail-blazing machines of two nations, now tuned up in Europe, promised to lead the way to this new realm of travel.

of the masses of the nation, annually pass through our various institutions where their habits and conditions are studied at close quarters. Our opinions, and even our instincts, are supported by facts, which alone form a solid basis of reason.

Whatever view be taken of our judgment, in forming it we have not been actuated by prejudice, tradition, or theological dogma. On the contrary, we are what many churches believe to be a revolutionary force in religion. We have torn up traditions, we have challenged customs, and at every point, our methods have been adapted to actual contact with the facts of life as lived by the masses. Nor are we moved by criticism, persecution, or the propaganda of any organization; still less, by any influence, described as "a lobby." The Salvation Army stands wholly outside politics and controversy and is well aware that its support of Prohibition is not approved by many friendly newspapers and generous contributors. With great respect to those who differ from us, we are bound, at whatever cost to popularity, to say plainly that *it would be impossible for us to carry on our work except in direct opposition to the liquor traffic in all its forms*, nor would there be one person, however wet in his sympathies, who would continue to hold us in esteem if for one instant we wavered from this attitude. There is no stronger regulation in The Salvation Army than that which forbids our officers and soldiers to touch or handle alcoholic liquor. Long before Prohibition, this made us the largest temperance movement in the world.

Let us face, frankly and honestly, what is meant by repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment. A huge interest, now non-existent, will be legalized. That interest will be supported by billions of dollars in Europe and the United States. The sole aim of this interest will be to derive profit from the sale of intoxicants to the people of this country, at whatever sacrifice of character, comfort of home, happiness of children, honor of womanhood. The press will be subsidized by advertisements. Legislatures will be subjected to all the well-known activities of the lobby. Officials and police will be corrupted. Anybody who supposes that the liquor trade will indulge in half measures is failing to face realities.

The magnitude of the business to be developed is demonstrated by the very claim that the yield on taxes alone will be \$1,500,000,000. If the taxation be

## "To Be or Not to Be"

Condensed from the pamphlet of the same name

*Evangeline Booth*

Commander-in-Chief, The Salvation Army, U. S. A.

IT IS demanded that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and distribution of intoxicating liquors shall be repealed or modified, and so great and far-reaching a moral question claims, like all others, the most earnest and intelligent study of The Salvation Army. From the hour of our conception, our convictions on this question have been adamant, and the clarion call of the moment summons every energy of our organization to contend for what we believe to be for the nation's highest good, which—I think it will be conceded—we have ever sought to serve. What is really involved in the question before us—the legalization of alcohol in any form as a beverage? Why do not educated, law-abiding citizens examine the actualities of this situation before giving their names to the beer parade? Is it realized that any alteration in the Eighteenth Amendment will affect directly or indirectly, the health, the home comforts, and the prosperity of every family in the country, the women and children in those families, the honorable business of the clothiers, the bootmakers, the grocers, the bakers, and other retail tradesmen who provide necessities for those families? In every land, the wide world over, liquor is the deadliest rival of all that commercial enterprise which ministers to the domestic happiness of nations.

It is in my position as Commander-in-Chief of The Salvation Army in the United States that I am writing. With its officers and trained workers holding strategic positions I am in constant touch through periodical reports. I am thus kept informed of the situation as it develops. On the main issues here discussed, the responsible leaders of The Salvation Army throughout the

world are unanimous in their judgment of the evils of drink. The Army includes many men and women who, before their conversion, had been customers of the saloon and speakeasy, and know these institutions, not by hearsay, but from the inside. Our work brings us into contact with drink as an influence to be counteracted, and I suggest that our united testimony, based upon this varied experience, deserves consideration.

It is an experience by no means confined to the poor. Among the most saddening tragedies with which The Salvation Army has to deal there must be included the wrecked lives of the so-called rich. People in grave personal trouble talk to officers of the Army as they talk to few others, and in these disclosures, as deplorable among the wealthy as among those in want, drink is frequently an element. As a regenerative agency, therefore, on duty day and night, particularly in the large cities where this controversy is most acute, we submit that our conclusions are evidence not to be lightly dismissed. We are in hourly touch with the masses of the people. We are trusted by the authorities with prisoners on probation. We are engaged in the rescue and restoration of women and girls. We are daily the defenders of child life and the protectors of neglected infancy. We are preaching, day after day, to passers-by on the pavement. We are patrolling the docks at all hours of the day and night. We are frequent visitors in the most depraved and destitute sections of our cities. Wherever human life is in moral peril, wherever the human mind is contemplating self-destruction, wherever material circumstances have extinguished the last spark of hope, there is our mission of service. Hundreds of thousands of men and women, typical

25 per cent of the consumption, that means a Drink Bill of \$6,000,000,000 or \$250 on the average for every home in the country or a levy of \$5 a week.

The Salvation Army is against this tribute largely exacted on the moral weaknesses of humanity. It is an outrage and a gross perversion of justice that an income taxpayer should seek to lessen the burden on his pocketbook by developing a source of revenue which involves the social effects accompanying such a whole-hearted liquor traffic as this proposed revenue would necessitate. The very estimates of what revenue is expected, are a sufficient warning of the tremendous moral disaster which is contemplated with such complacent equanimity.

To those who sincerely advocate regulation, it may be permissible to put certain questions.

1. If you admit that the law cannot close the speakeasy, how else expect that the law will control the saloon?

2. If the saloon be authorized to sell light wines and beer, how are you going to prevent its including hard liquors in its business?

3. If the sale is to be for consumption off the premises, how are you going to watch the saloon so as to prevent consumption on the premises?

4. If liquor is manufactured, distributed, and imported into a wealthy state like New York, how are you going to prevent its reaching the dry states? You say that you cannot stop liquors passing from Ontario to Michigan. Then how are you going to stop liquor passing from Michigan to Ohio?

5. If there is to be a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment, are those who demand it prepared to accept the verdict? If the law is sustained, are they prepared to obey the law? Or is the referendum to be "heads I win

and tails you lose"? If the vote goes dry, the wets are still to be free to break the law.

6. Some people are saying that they desire a modification of the Eighteenth Amendment, but without bringing back the saloon. Is this guaranteed by the liquor interest? Will they agree not to agitate for the saloon? Of course not.

There has been no single fact of history so impressive to mankind as the decision of this country to make an end of drink within her borders. It is a fact which is influencing the consumption of liquor everywhere and the attitude everywhere of democracy towards that consumption. It is not only for ourselves that we are fighting this battle. It is a battle to be won for all mankind. When Charles A. Lindbergh conquered the ocean and landed in Paris, it was a most splendid feat of skill and courage, but his triumph was redoubled when it was discovered by his countrymen that he could overcome not only the perils of the Atlantic, but the pressure of that hospitality which is unsatisfied unless it includes alcohol. The welcome accorded to Lindbergh on his return to this country was far more than a recognition of his physical prowess. He had been true in his loyalty to the United States.

If the Eighteenth Amendment were to be abandoned, whether by direct and legal decision, or by indirect subterfuge, there will not be a drinking den in the world, not a gambling hell in the remotest seaport, not a haunt of vice in the most pagan city, not a purveyor of opium and other drugs, not an organizer of the white slave traffic, not an exploiter of the native races in Africa and Australasia, that will not raise a shout of joy in triumph over the foremost nation in the world, over that righteousness which exalteth a people.

"The power of the Briand-Kellogg Treaty cannot be adequately appraised unless it is assumed that behind it rests the combined weight of the opinion of the entire world. . . . The American Government's . . . refusal to recognize the fruits of aggression might be of comparatively little moment to the aggressor. But when the entire group of civilized nations took their stand beside the position of the American Government, the situation was revealed in its true sense. Moral disapproval, when it becomes the disapproval of the whole world, takes on a significance hitherto unknown in international law."

Last week the League of Nation's commission to Manchuria under Lord Lytton was still in China finishing its voluminous report on the invasion, preparatory to taking it to Geneva. No official announcement was made, but every one felt sure that the report would hold Japan guilty of aggression. The Japanese Government had not the slightest intention of modifying its Manchurian policy one iota, but it was burningly anxious to know just how far the United States and Europe would back their "moral indignation." European reports were reassuring. British editors were as indignant as those in the United States, but British statesmen kept very silent, anxious not to endanger their friendly relations with Japan. So did the French. French citizens have money invested in the Chinese Eastern Railway, which they are anxious to sell to Japan. In the United States the complete text of the Stimson speech was cabled to Japan. Smiling little Ambassador Katsuji Debuchi was called home "on vacation," to give a report on public opinion in the United States.

Before Count Uchida had been speaking sixty seconds, two facts were glaringly evident: (1) Japan is ready to give formal recognition to her puppet state of Manchukuo immediately, and (2) she will take no back talk from the League of Nations. These prime points were made with all the suavity of which Count Uchida is capable and the introduction of a word new to newspaper headlines: *fsisiparous*. Said Japan's Foreign Minister:

"There are those in other countries who do not fully comprehend the attitude of Japan toward China nor the measures she has taken. . . . Although Japan has been the chief victim of the abnormal state of affairs in China, other countries have also suffered intolerable indignities. At the same time it is admitted by those conversant with actual conditions in China that no

## Japan's Foreign Policy

Condensed from an article in Time (Sept. 5, 1932)

THE Japanese Government is building a simple, square-towered Parliament building not far from the low, buff-colored wooden Imperial Palace. The Diet and House of Peers meet at present in a low, dingy, frame building, which "looks like an orphan asylum," according to Japanese correspondents. To this Imperial orphanage went the peers of Japan last week, some in gray silk kimonos, more in frock coats and high button shoes, to sit on stiff benches behind wooden desks and listen to a

speech actually addressed to the entire world: an explanation by Foreign Minister Count Yasuya Uchida of his country's foreign policy. Most cautiously, most meticulously was the speech prepared.

Three weeks ago U. S. Secretary of State Stimson addressed the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, referring to his efforts in January, 1932, to stop the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Said Statesman Stimson in his New York speech:

remedy can be effected by having recourse either to the covenant of the League of Nations or to any other organ of what may be termed 'machinery of peace.' In fact, it has been the practice of the powers, as has been demonstrated on innumerable occasions, to repair or prevent injuries to their important rights and interests in China by direct application of force without relying upon those instruments of peace. . . .

"There are those who argue as though the action of Japan were a violation of the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact. But such contention has no foundation in fact. . . . The anti-war pact does not put restraint upon the exercise of the right of self-defense.

"... The independence of Manchukuo has been achieved through the spontaneous will of Manchurians and should be regarded as a consequence of a fissiparous\* movement in China, and that recognition by Japan of the new State thus created cannot violate the stipulations of the Nine-Power Treaty.

"... It appears that in certain quarters a plan is being considered to reach a solution . . . by investing China proper in one form or another with authority over Manchuria. . . . The people of Japan can never consent to a solution of that kind."

There were two still more drastic ideas which Foreign Minister Uchida did not voice in his formal address but which other Japanese, nearly as potent politically, called to the world's attention. For a fortnight foreign correspondents had heard rumors that Count Uchida was about to formulate a "Japanese Monroe Doctrine," claiming the right to protect all Asia "from Suez to Kamchatka," except American and European possessions, from Western aggression, and that the originator to be cited for this idea was none other than the late great Theodore Roosevelt. Editors were unable to find any trace of such a doctrine in T. R.'s writings or biographies.

Last week gentle, white-haired Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, Harvard 1878, Privy Councilor of Japan, came forward with an article in *Contemporary Japan* to explain that he was the person to whom President Roosevelt had suggested a Japanese Monroe Doctrine. The Viscount said it had occurred during a rocking-chair conversation at Sagamore Hill in 1905 while Russian and Japanese delegates were negotiating the Treaty of Portsmouth which ended

\*By fission: Reproduction by spontaneous division of a cell into two parts, each of which grows into a complete organism. Many bacteria are fissiparous.

the Russo-Japanese War. He explained that it has never before been published because he had promised President Roosevelt not to do so while the latter remained in office or afterward except by special arrangement. T. R. went hunting in Africa, then returned to start the Progressive Party. Then came the War—they never got around to it.

"After a lapse of 28 years," wrote Viscount Kaneko, "I do not pretend to repeat the exact words of the President, but their substance made an ineffaceable impression which can never be forgotten as long as I live:

"All the Asiatic nations are now faced with the urgent necessity of adjusting themselves to the present age. Japan should be their natural leader in that process and their protector during the transition stage much as the United States assumed the leadership of the American Continent many years ago. . . .

"If Japan will proclaim such an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine I will support her with all my power during my Presidency or after its expiration."

The idea having been thus pedigreed (and United States observers admitted that it sounded very much like the ideas that used to emerge from the Oyster Bay rocking-chair during the early years of the century), it was carried one step further last week by swart, smiling, mustachioed Kaku Mori, leader of the younger faction of the chauvinistic Seiyukai Party. Mr. Mori is not now a Cabinet member. He could, and did, speak so freely to the Diet that a frightened cable censor hastily mangled the last part of his address while it was being sent to the United States:

"Our national policy is, thus, that of a Far Eastern Monroe Doctrine. The League of Nations is not necessary to Japan. We have no occasion to poke our nose into Europe's affairs. We should concentrate our efforts on the stabilization of Asia. . . . 'Back to Asia' is the watchword of our party. We may be forced to quit the League, and China may renew her campaign against us. We must prepare for repetition of the Shanghai affair, and it is impossible to expect improvement in our relations with the United States; they are likely to become worse. . . . Extraordinary measures, in which the army and the politicians co-operate, are needed."

"What do you mean by extraordinary measures?" asked a Diet voice.

"If necessary . . ." Whatever Party Leader Mori thought was necessary remained a secret on the floor of the Japanese censor's office.

Censors were less alert in the case of Lieut.-General Sadao Araki, Japan's

dry, spry little Minister of War, translations of whose article for *Kaikosha*, the Army Club magazine, reached the United States last week:

"The countries of eastern Asia are objects of oppression by the white people. This fact is undeniable, and imperial Japan should no longer let their impudence go unpunished. . . . The United States loudly professes to champion righteousness and humanity, but what can you think when you review its policy toward Cuba, Panama, Nicaragua, and other Latin-American nations? Nowhere in the society of nations do we find the pacific spirit which we call Japanese 'kultur.' We must shake our fist in their faces."

Count Uchida is not, and never has been, a roaring militarist. In internal politics he is known as a great conciliator. Time and again he has been pushed into important offices because of his ability to smooth things over. A graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University, he was Ambassador to Washington from 1909 to 1911, Ambassador to Russia during the World War. In two separate Japanese crises he became temporary Prime Minister. He was created successively a Baron, Viscount, and Count, and served on the Privy Council from 1924 to 1929. In 1928 he signed the Briand-Kellogg pact for Japan. In 1931 just before the Manchurian question became acute he was appointed president of the South Manchuria Railway. Japanese regarded the appointment as an effort to lift that all-important job above party politics.

Before accusing Count Uchida of threatening the peace of the world, his critics should remember Japan's position—an overpopulated, earthquake-ridden string of islands faced with grave unemployment and a rickety currency, with little chance of squeezing her citizens through the immigration restrictions of the West. Hundreds of thousands of Japanese believe that rich, undeveloped Manchuria is their only hope of salvation. When Count Uchida was born, what Japan is doing now would not have excited protest. When Count Uchida was nine years old, the Prime Minister of Britain was a brilliant, dapper Jew, Benjamin Disraeli, later Earl of Beaconsfield, who preached exactly the same sort of utilitarian imperialism.

Even Count Uchida put forward as chief excuse for the invasion of Manchuria the idea that what they were really doing was helping a suppressed people, the Manchurians, revolt against Chinese authority.

## Peace and the League

(Continued from page 7)

"In a mechanized world, in a world that has become almost completely interdependent, economically and financially, the nations, in a vain attempt to secure self-sufficiency and regardless of the facts of geography, have striven to stimulate production in industry and agriculture and to create a surplus for sale abroad. At the same time they have built higher and higher the tariff walls that serve quite as effectively to prevent their goods from going out as to hinder the entrance of those of their neighbors. By the maintenance of legalistic views as to war debts and reparations they have still further stifled trade and reduced their own tax-collecting power. Irritated, not unnaturally, at the tragic results of their own stupidity, they attempt to throw the blame on their neighbors and spend huge sums of the taxpayer's money on armaments for wars that they have renounced 'as instruments of national policy.' In the Far East the shells of the guns and the bombs of the Japanese aircraft have demonstrated how futile are our present defenses against war and its terrible consequences."

### KNOT MORE TANGLED

It is little wonder, then, that the *New York Times* was recently moved to remark that the antagonisms among the nations and the issues that now confront them "have contributed a thread and a knot to the age-long cocoon of complications which only seems to wind deeper and deeper as men try to untangle it."

Another serious obstacle that lies in the path to world peace is the fact that two great world powers, the United States and Russia, are not members of the League of Nations. It is known also that other nations are not very much satisfied with their positions in the League. It was recently asserted by a writer in the *Nineteenth Century and After* that "Britain half wishes she had consigned the League to the oblivion in which America wished it." It has also been stated that, owing to the attitude adopted by many nations toward Japan in connection with the Sino-Japanese dispute, Japan is seriously considering withdrawing from the League. And there will always be the danger of other nations acting similarly should their feelings be hurt or their ambitions thwarted.

In addition, there are the nationalistic ambitions of such countries as India, China, Egypt, etc., which may easily

cause conflicts of gigantic proportions. And Communism, advocating world revolution, backed by mighty Russia and spreading to almost every land, is undoubtedly a deadly menace to world peace, and a knotty problem for the League of Nations to deal with.

But suppose all or most of these difficulties could be overcome—at least outwardly—and world-wide peace be apparently established. It is possible that such a thing may yet be achieved. It could, however, be but a temporary condition, for we have the definite, inspired assurance of the Bible that this world can have no real and lasting peace so long as men have charge of affairs.

### WAR CANNOT BRING PEACE

A writer in the March number of the *Round Table* remarks that if the present international crisis were due to material facts alone, it would be already abating. "Its gravity consists," he says, "in its largely originating in fears and passions which gradually acquire accumulating force." And Dr. Otto Hoetzsch, of the University of Berlin, makes this important statement: "Peace is by no means insured by preparations to fight against war with the very weapon of war. The problem is much more complicated; *peace can result only from the removal of the fundamental causes of war.*"

And those "fundamental causes of war" are the fears and passions of human nature that absolutely cannot be eradicated without the supernatural power of the grace of Jesus Christ. Recently the editor of the *Scientific American* very significantly wrote: "We hope some day to see the abolition of war for all time, but we know that *only a change in human nature will make this wish come true.* Armageddon is the effect, not the cause of the warlike aspect of the world; and while disarmament is a laudable aim, it must have a reasonable minimal limit until national animosities have ceased to exist and the long-heralded and hoped-for brotherhood of man becomes a fact."

Can we ever hope to see that "change in human nature" which will make possible "the abolition of war for all time"? So far as this present world is concerned, the answer to that question is very definitely, No. According to the plain teachings of the word of God, hatred, jealousy, covetousness, and evil of every description will abound until the close of earth's history, and, indeed, will increase rather than decrease. (See 2 Timothy 3: 1-5; Matthew 24: 12-14, 37-39.)

But it is not only the passions, prejudices, and evil propensities of human nature that are at work against the interests of peace. Evil forces that are beyond the control of men are busily at work to plunge the world into further strife and war and irreparable ruin. The apostle John tells us that, in a view given him of an event that is soon to take place, he saw "the spirits of devils, working miracles, . . . go forth unto the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty." Revelation 16: 14. And they gathered them together, he tells us, "into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon." Verse 16.

Yes, the spirits of devils are indeed at work among the nations of the whole world in preparation for the final clash at Armageddon. Now notice a remarkable statement made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain. Speaking in Parliament concerning war plans, he said that he could not understand how it was that while the whole world wanted peace, it armed for war. He said:

"For the present general competition in arms among the nations it is difficult to say who is responsible. It would seem as if they were all bewitched, or labouring under some doom imposed upon them by devils or something else, going on and on until once again they are launched into war. . . . People are beginning to feel that there is something devilish in the operations now going on to increase armies, navies, and air forces."—*London Times*, July 24, 1923.

### OUR HOPE OF PEACE

According to the divinely inspired Scriptures, we can look for no universal, permanent peace this side of the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. The forces of evil, human and satanic, will soon plunge the world into its final conflict. But at that time God will bring about the absolute destruction of all evil, and then will sound forth the glad proclamation: "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall reign forever and ever." Revelation 11: 15. To the Prince of peace "the Lord God shall give . . . the throne of His father David." Then "of the increase of His government and of peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon His kingdom, to establish it, and to uphold it with justice and with righteousness from henceforth ever forever. The zeal of Jehovah of hosts will perform this." (Luke 1: 32; Isaiah 9: 7, R. V.)

Do you long for peace? Do you desire to have a place in that eternal kingdom of peace over which our living Redeemer shall be the righteous King? Then make your peace with Him now. Surrender your life to His control, and He will give to you, even in this life, "the peace that passeth all understanding," and in His soon-coming kingdom "an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away." (1 Peter 1:4.)

## What's the Matter with the Church?

(Continued from page 24)

"Flaying the 'modernistic, rationalistic preacher' as a 'curse to the Church,' Dr. Matthews pointed out that no one can become evangelistic who does not believe in 'the virgin birth, the deity of Christ, His vicarious death, physical resurrection and ascension. . . .'" Nor can a worldly person make a conversion. 'No deaconess ever led a girl to Christ at the whist table.' Estimating modernism and rationalism as failures, he recommends positive, evangelical action:

"1. 'Never sound an uncertain note from the pulpit. . . .'"

"2. 'Preach only Christ and Him crucified. . . . Preach the Blood. . . . The Blood covers, the Blood redeems, the Blood regenerates, the Blood saves. . . .'"

"3. 'Open the prayer closet in every home. . . .'"

"4. 'Begin personal work. . . .'"

"5. 'Let every Christian return to his church pew and fill it every service. No absentee can be an evangelist. The absentee pew lord is a curse. . . .'"

"The world . . . is tired of harangues on subjects that it knows all about, therefore your pews are empty. . . . When you tell about Jesus and His love, a dying world will listen."

We fully agree with Dr. Matthews' statement. The church was commissioned to evangelize the peoples of the world. "Evangelism is her supreme business. . . ." That is the divine command of the Lord and Master himself in the great commission: "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations." But note the statement of Dr. Matthews further: "Ninety per cent of the sermons are not evangelistic." If they are not evangelistic, what, then, are they? Dr. Matthews goes on to state some of the things that many ministers are doing rather than preaching the gospel. Or in his own words, he says: "The pulpit is not an academic forum, nor is it a book review clinic . . . The

pulpit is not a reform bureau. . . ." What is the business of the church? "Christ came to save sinners, not to reform them," says Dr. Matthews. He then points out that no one can be evangelistic who does not believe in "the virgin birth, the deity of Christ, His vicarious death, physical resurrection, and ascension. . . ." In all of this he speaks advisedly. All of his words in the quotations above cited are well worthy the careful consideration of all ministers of the gospel, and indeed of every church member of all Christian denominations.

That such conditions as Dr. Matthews points out are prevalent none can deny; but their cause is the question with which we wish to concern ourselves in this article. Knowing the reason may help us in finding the solution and the remedy. We believe that John in the Revelation gives the key to the situation. In the second angel's message of the last, great, threefold messages of the Apocalypse, we find the following in chapter fourteen, verse eight: "And there followed another angel, saying, Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication." This is evidently a significant message. It comes in connection with the first and third angels' messages of this series, so is an important phase of the final warning of God to prepare earth's inhabitants for the "harvest," which "is the end of the world." (Matthew 13:39.)

### MEANING OF BABYLON

¶ Perhaps the first point of interest would be to ascertain, if possible, the meaning and significance of the word "Babylon." Something as to the etymology of the word can be found in the book of Genesis. In chapter ten, verse ten, we find, regarding Nimrod, that "the beginning of his kingdom was Babel." The margin for "Babel" is "Babylon." And in the eleventh chapter we read in the ninth verse, concerning the great tower, that after the confusing of the language of the builders, "therefore is the name of it called Babel." The margin says, "confusion." And to this day the meaning of the word "Babylon," or "babel," is *confusion*. We say, "Just listen to that babel of voices," meaning confusion. Everywhere the words, "babel," "Babylon," are used to mean confusion.

It would be quite logical for us, therefore, to conclude that the angel's announcement, "Babylon is fallen, is fallen," must signify a confused and fallen condition of the church. And

thus fallen, she has caused the nations to drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication. This could very naturally be taken to mean that the churches have by false doctrines and apostate condition led the nations into spiritual "fornication," and therefore to share in her punishment. The apostate condition of the Christian religion in the various forms of Christendom in our time could very truly and forcibly be represented by "Babylon"—confusion. For it is hard to find people of even the same religious faith or the same church affiliation today who are agreed on even the great fundamentals of the Christian religion. Confusion is written in large letters everywhere in the Christian world. Confusion in faith, confusion in practice, confusion in belief and doctrine, confusion in having lost the vision and mission of the preaching of the gospel—yea, confusion everywhere and on every question. When a great religious preacher is bold to say, as Dr. Matthews in the quotation already referred to, that "ninety per cent of the sermons are not evangelistic," truly such a condition, if at all accurate, should cause alarm and direct the most candid attention and consideration to the situation that, if possible, a remedy might be found.

### MOTHER AND DAUGHTERS

¶ Some of our Protestant friends would be inclined to apply this message of the fall of Babylon to the Roman Catholic Church alone. But that such an application cannot be made to Rome only is quite evident from the further statements of the writer of the Apocalypse as found in the seventeenth and eighteenth chapters: "And after these things I saw another angel come down from heaven, having great power; and the earth was lightened with his glory. And he cried mightily with a strong voice, saying, Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. For all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies." Revelation 18:1-3. There is a further description of Babylon given in verse five of the seventeenth chapter: "And upon her forehead was written, MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH."

That the mother might represent the Roman Church we would not deny, but

as a mother she has daughters. These can be none other than those so-called Protestant churches who are still holding on to doctrines, practices, and customs of the "mother" church. That the Protestant churches did not entirely leave Rome is very apparent to all who are familiar with the history of the Reformation.

The term "woman" in symbolic prophecy represents a church. (See Jeremiah 6: 2.) Babylon is here compared to a woman. It is the same symbol as found in chapter twelve of this same book. The character of the woman would naturally indicate the character of the church represented. Since the "mother" is described as a harlot, the daughters are likewise corrupt. It must therefore be evident that the message of the second angel of the fourteenth chapter announces the condition of Christendom just before the coming of Christ to earth the second time. That Christendom has fallen from her once high and lofty ideal is certain. That the doctrines of the church have been corrupted is apparent. That the fundamentals of the Christian church are being undermined in this modernistic age in which we live is unquestioned.

The true church is represented by a chaste virgin. "For I have espoused you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ." 2 Corinthians 11: 2. But the condition of the church is not pure and chaste in this our day. Yet while the condition of the popular church is such as depicted in the sad announcement, "Babylon is fallen, is fallen," the Lord does not leave His sincere and earnest followers in this sad plight; for along with the announcement of the fall of Babylon comes a divine call: "And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, Come out of her, My people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." Revelation 18: 4. Thank God, He is not willing that His people shall remain in, and be contaminated with, Babylon, but rather gives the earnest call to "come out of her, My people." But God would never call His people out of something, however bad that condition might be, if He had nothing better to bring them into. What then is the remedy?

#### THE ANSWER

¶ We believe that the third angel's message itself is the answer to the question. That is the only remedy for all of earth's ills, spiritual, social, or political. The gospel, with its everlasting rewards, is that into which God designs in this last message to bring those of

every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, to be prepared for His coming kingdom. The full gospel is the remedy.

Are you in Babylon? If so, heed the call, respond to the invitation to come out of her. Seek to find God's way. Endeavor to find the message that leads to eternal life. This way is found in His last message to earth's inhabitants.

---

### Special Notice to Watchman Subscribers

A new ruling of the Post Office Department makes it necessary for us to pay two cents for every notification of change of address sent to us by postmasters. WATCHMAN subscribers can save us this expense, which runs into many dollars for the hundreds of changes each month. Just drop us a one-cent postal card about two weeks before you move, giving both your old and your new address.

Remember that whether or not you notify the post office of your change of address, your magazine will not be forwarded to you at your new address by the post office. The one safe way to insure getting the magazine to your proper address is to send us your new address in advance. Your help will be appreciated. Thank you!

---

### Life's Seven Essentials

(Continued from page 21)

foods, and some uncooked foods every day.

9. Use nothing that contains stimulants, narcotics, pepper or hot condiments, and but very little salt.

10. "Eat for strength." "Eat ye that which is good."—Bible.

To insure a healthy, vigorous skin, wear the minimum of clothing that will properly protect the body and secure warmth. The millions of minute pores should be permitted to breathe, hence loose-fitting, porous underwear is the more hygienic. When the weather is cold, dress so that the arms and limbs, the hands and feet, are warm, dry, and comfortable at all times. Otherwise, colds, influenza, and pneumonia may result from carelessness and exposure.

The muscular system is a marvelous power plant. We are told that an automobile, were it as efficient as a normal, well-developed man, could run 4,200 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The human machine is built for activity, and if we would know the zest and joy of living, this wonderful muscular system should be kept in working condition by regular exercise.

There is a close relationship between bodily activity and the vital processes of respiration, blood circulation, digestion, and assimilation. Flabby muscles with stooped, rounded shoulders, slow down the movements of heart, lungs, stomach, and intestines. A relaxed abdomen and prolapsed digestive organs induce fermentation, malnutrition, nervous dyspepsia, toxemia, headaches, bowel disturbances, and lowered vitality.

Stand erect; sit erect; exercise regularly, vigorously, in the open air according to your strength. You will enjoy better health, and have a clearer, stronger mind to grapple with life's problems.

At night the wise Creator removes the great luminary of the skies in order that life on the globe may find physical repose. A portion of the time He even hides the moon, that all nature may the more completely rest. And man, when he acquires the true science of eating, drinking, breathing, and working, can more fully appreciate the blessing of rest.

Even an electric battery requires frequent seasons of rest to rebuild its energy, else it "goes dead." Our heavenly Parent not only prepared the darkness as man's period of recuperation, but designated the seventh day of every week as a Sabbath of rest. Yet society of today too often "burns the candle at both ends." It well-nigh turns night into day, and likewise forgets that "the Sabbath was made for man."

Caught in the whirl of modern activity, we neglect to rest; and many turn for relief to psychoanalysis and other mental therapy cults. Some of these are useless; others are altogether harmful, leaving the victims in a far worse condition than when they commenced the co-called mind cure.

#### BIBLICAL MENTAL HYGIENE

¶ We should recognize the very intimate relation between mind and body. Says a well-known authority:

"Many of the diseases from which men suffer are the result of mental depression. Grief, anxiety, discontent, remorse, guilt, distrust, all tend to break down the life forces, and to invite decay and death."

Note this prescription from the Book of books: "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." Proverbs 17: 22. "Courage, hope, faith, sympathy, love, promote health and prolong life. A contented mind, a cheerful spirit, are health to the body and strength to the soul."



Physically, mentally, and spiritually we have wandered far from the Creator's plan. Let us retrace our steps and get back to God. "In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." "Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him." "When He giveth quietness, who then can make trouble?" Isaiah 30: 15; Psalm 37: 7; Job 34: 29.

We would recognize our bodies as temples for God, dwelling places for His Holy Spirit. (1 Corinthians 6: 19, 20.) We would do nothing to defile or destroy, remembering the divine rule of life: "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." (1 Corinthians 10: 31.) We would be supremely grateful for God's rich gift to man, for a knowledge of life's seven essentials, and the way of health. And surrendering our hearts and minds to Him who created us, we receive enabling strength to obey the laws that will bring to us the greatest benefit and highest good.

### Are All the Children In?

*(Continued from page 23)*

tempt of an oath. Like weeds by the roadside they grow, and pass a selfish existence, bearing no fruit to gladden the hearts of others.

They have been taught that self-gratification is the first commandment of life, so they chafe at restraint and feel that a day is a "flop" if its passing has furnished them with no thrill.

The motion picture theaters are crowded with thrill seekers. Illicit love, murder, and burglary are portrayed with the result that they inspire similar deeds among the thrill seekers, and the newspaper headlines glare with youthful depredations.

If you do not believe that such motion pictures cause crimes, ask some authority on the subject. Ask the warden of a penitentiary what part murder and crime pictures play in the wave of wickedness that is now sweeping the earth.

And all this because the youth of today are not educated to appreciate the better things in life. They have learned to measure life only as it relates to pleasure and thrills. They have never been told that "God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil."

With such a background these youth do not know that the second coming of Christ is near, yes, even at the door.

They have the contemptuous idea that Christianity is a "beautiful myth"

only swallowed by the most gullible; and they go about with a curl of the lip, and a supercilious lift of the brow toward those who are simple enough to believe.

Modern youth have the most profound respect for the intricate hypothesis concerning the "origin of the species," though it denies the genealogical record: "which was the son of Adam, which was the son of God."

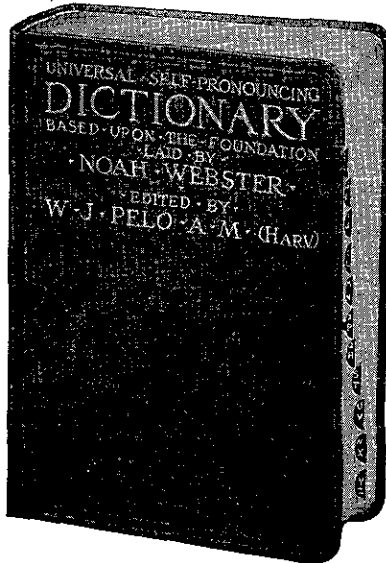
And so the boozing, necking, and dancing go on as it did in the days of Noah, when the flood came and swept them all away.

For all the evils and perplexing problems of life, God always provides a solution. If you are a puzzled parent and do not know what to do to bring John or Mary back to normal, get back to normal yourself. Do not try to pluck the mote from another's eye until you have removed the beam from your own.

If you live where concrete meets concrete, and the skyscraper eclipses the sunsets, try "terra firma" for a while. A cricket can sing a better lullaby than a jazz orchestra ever could.

Dust off the old Bible, unused since grandpap's day, and read those accounts of faith and works which will never grow old. Tear up your theater tickets and search out the old church of your

## ... An Ideal Holiday Suggestion!



**Yours with the  
WATCHMAN MAGAZINE**

for One Year at Only  
**\$1.98 Postpaid**

Students, Teachers, Office Workers, Will Appreciate

### The New "Graphic" Dictionary

and a Year's Subscription to

### The Watchman Magazine

This new "Graphic" Dictionary embodies every modern feature of dictionary making.

**Outstanding features:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Self-pronouncing.   | 5. Total of 1088 pages.   |
| 2. Large type.   | 6. Special appendix contains valuable encyclopedic information of value to schools, offices, and homes. |
| 3. Contains thousands of new words in aviation, radio, etc.                    | 7. Bound in durable red simulated leather, semi-flexible covers, red indexed edges.                     |
| 4. Phonetic pronunciation, synonyms, antonyms, definitions in simple language. |   |

Only a limited number of copies are offered with one-year subscriptions to THE WATCHMAN MAGAZINE, for only \$1.98, postpaid. To insure securing a copy, fill out the coupon below and mail remittance at once.

THE WATCHMAN MAGAZINE, DEPT. R,  
Nashville, Tennessee.

Send the New "Graphic" Dictionary at once, postpaid, and THE WATCHMAN MAGAZINE for a year. I inclose \$1.98.

Name.....

Address.....

**H. M. S. RICHARDS, Evangelist**

**SHORTHAND, MIMEOGRAPHED LECTURES**

**OLYMPIC TABERNACLE SET:** The Mystery of the Golden Bible and Sacred Spectacles of Mormonism, 25c.; Astrology and the Bible, 25c.; Russia in Bible Prophecy, 25c.; "The Sabbath of the Lord Thy God" (3-hour lecture), 50c.; Sunday "Sacredness" Shattered, (Reply to Dr. Herbert Booth Smith, Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles—1½ hour lecture), 35c.; Peter the Rock, 25c. Complete set in loose leaf binder (equal to 10 Tabernacle Lectures), \$1.50.

**HOLLYWOOD TABERNACLE LECTURES:** Why I Am a Seventh-day Adventist; The Unpardonable Sin; The Blessed Virgin Mary; The Seal of God; The Mark of the Beast; United States in Prophecy; The Seven Last Plagues Described; The Mystery House of San Jose; Satan Now Appears as Christ; Discovered, Spirit Demons Fomenting Next World War; Mussolini and the Turk; The Turk and the Seventh Trumpet; The Battle of Armageddon; Peter's Religion; Baptism; God's Last Message to the World. 16, at 25c. each; 5 for \$1.00; complete, \$2.60.

**RADIO LECTURES:** Our Lord's Return; Signs of Our Lord's Return; History Proves God's Prophecy; Is There Hope for Backsliders?; The Resurrections and the Millennium; Heaven; Angels; Eternal Life Only in Christ; Who Are Seventh-day Adventists?; Hope and Faith of Seventh-day Adventists; Why I Keep the Seventh-day Sabbath; Astronomy and the Bible; and The Man that God Forgot; (Introducing our message to strangers). 13, at 15c. each; complete, \$1.60.

**PRINTED BOOKS:** Jonah and the Whale; Carriant's Confession, each 15c.

Postage, 10c. on all orders. Order direct. Olympic Tabernacle, 4800 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Calif.

For Prices, Terms, and New Catalog on  
**Art Lantern Slides or  
Stereopticons and Supplies**

Write  
**ALBERT F. PRIEGER**  
312 W. Louisiana Ave.  
Tampa Florida

childhood. Sit in the same pew that grandma sat in, and you will "find rest to your soul."

Then show your children the real "beauty of holiness," and they will not long to be corrupt. Tell them about the "gift of God" and they will cease to work for "the wages of sin."

**Why This Machine Age?**

(Continued from page 19)

The modern world is taking a forced Sabbatical year, but it is not a Sabbatical year of blessing. It might have been a great blessing but for the selfishness and sins of the modern world. The modern world that would not take time for the things of God has been compelled to "take time out" in spite of itself. God's Sabbath cannot be trampled upon with indifference.

But God is long suffering with the modern world. Our release from hard work and long hours by the application of labor-saving devices and inventions is not without a reason.

Only a few years ago it was not uncommon for the working man to toil fourteen and more hours a day. He had to work that long to make a living. It was a fight to get a twelve-hour day, then a ten-hour day, and the prevailing

eight-hour day: And now the six-hour and four-hour day in the future are imminent.

The modern working man has nearly as much freedom as the ancient kings, and he would not trade his five-room bungalow with its electric lights, radio, piano, gas cookstove, electric refrigerator, electric washing machine, hot and cold water plumbing, and the rest of it, for any ancient king's palace.

There is a reason for man's new freedom and his new way of living. It has all come in the providence of God. Modern man may abuse this freedom, but there will be some who will discover why it has come.

There is a striking parallel between the days prior to the appearance of Jesus as the Messiah nineteen hundred years ago and the present age, which is the one that exists prior to the soon re-appearance of the Christ in the clouds of heaven. The time when John the Baptist was preaching the appearance of Jesus as the Messiah was during a Sabbatical year. (See Edersheim's "Life and Times of the Messiah," book 2, chapter 12.) During that year thousands heard the message of John that the Saviour of men was about to make His appearance. People from all over Palestine came and heard the message.

**Give Magazine Subscriptions  
This Christmas**

Save money by ordering your popular magazines with **THE WATCHMAN MAGAZINE**. New subscription orders will be started when your present subscription expires. All prices quoted for one year subscriptions. No subscription accepted for a shorter period. Canadian and foreign postage extra. Prices good only until Dec. 31.

**A Special Selection of Our Best Offers**

Save 10% to 25% on These Clubs

	Publisher's Price	Our Price		Publisher's Price	Our Price
The Watchman	- \$1.50	} \$4.75 Save 75c.	The Watchman	- \$1.50	} \$3.00 Save 50c.
World's Work	- 4.00		Etude	- 2.00	
The Watchman	- 1.50	} \$3.75 Save 75c.	The Watchman	- 1.50	} \$2.60 Save 40c.
Hygeia	- 3.00		Signs of the Times	- 1.50	
The Watchman	- 1.50	} \$2.15 Save 35c.	The Watchman	- 1.50	} \$5.25 Save 25c.
The Pathfinder	- 1.00		Literary Digest	- 4.00	
The Watchman	- 1.50	} \$3.00 Save 50c.	The Watchman	- 1.50	} \$2.00 Save 25c.
Christian Herald	- 2.00		Life & Health	- .75	
The Watchman	- 1.50	} \$2.65 Save 35c.	The Watchman	- 1.50	} \$3.50 Save 50c.
American Cookery	- 1.50		Popular Science	- 2.50	

USE THIS COUPON TO ORDER NOW

THE WATCHMAN MAGAZINE, Nashville, Tenn. Dept. R.

Gentlemen: Please enter my subscriptions (one year each) to the following magazines:

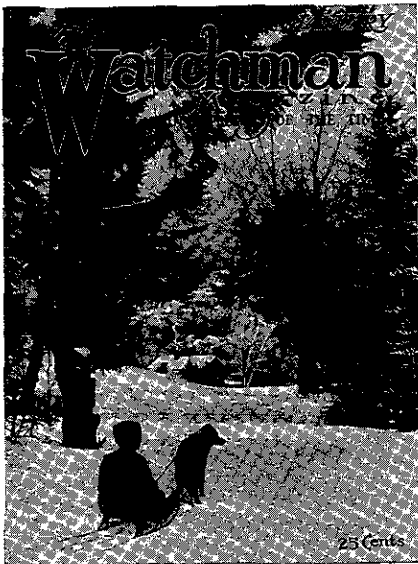
THE WATCHMAN MAGAZINE, and.....

Remittance to cover this club inclosed, \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

Send Gift Card.



**Other Valuable Clubs**

	Publisher's Price	Our Price
The Watchman	- \$1.50	} \$3.50 Save 50c.
Popular Mechanics	- 2.50	
The Watchman	- 1.50	} \$6.00 Save \$1.50
Arts & Decorations	- 6.00	

If you wish a gift card to go with gift subscriptions, simply indicate fact on order.

All workers were freed from their farms and shops. It was a most opportune time for John to make his ministry. Farmers, carpenters, fishermen, and every laboring man then had time to listen as well as those who might have had the leisure to do so at any time. At the conclusion of that Sabbatical year Jesus began His public ministry.

Today the message of Christ's re-appearance is the theme for the hour. Our modern world has been released from its hard work and long hours so that it might learn about this event. The poorest working man in the land has time enough to study the signs of the times these days. And never before have men been so aroused as to what these things mean.

No one who is lost at the coming of Christ can claim he never had time to get ready, that he could not find time to see what the Bible had to say about our day, or that he had no time to tell others about the coming of Christ.

Our release from hard work and long hours will be in vain, however, unless we shall also find release from sin. With plenty of leisure time on our hands there is an increasing danger of falling into the pitfalls of sin. "This was the iniquity of thy sister Sodom, pride, fullness of bread, and abundance of idleness was in her and in her daughters, neither did she strengthen the hand of the poor and needy." Ezekiel 16: 49.

Shall we follow ancient Sodom by trifling away the precious moments of time and by failing to help the poor and needy? Or shall we arouse ourselves and redeem the time by bearing God's message to the world and helping our neighbors? What is modern society's answer to these questions? Remember the Judge of all the earth standeth at the door.

## Be Happy

(Continued from page 15)

The wise old Socrates left us this arresting epigram: "If all our misfortunes were laid together in a heap, whence everyone must take an equal share, most people would be content to take their own and depart."

So be happy with what you have. Your lot could be much worse. You may not have all you want, but if you have all you need, you should not complain. Happiness consists not in having much, but in being content with what you do have. We may not have as much to live on this year as last, but we have just as much to live for.

In one of his poems, James Whitcomb Riley gives us this happy advice:

"For we know not every morrow  
Can be sad;  
So, forgetting all the sorrow  
We have had,  
Let us fold away our fears,  
And put by our childish tears,  
And through all the coming years,  
Just be glad!"

These words have been put to music, and they carry a much better message than a "blues" song.

"Just be glad." Be glad for what you have. Form the happiness habit. That's what Dr. Frank Crane advises. Here are some of his instructions: "Get the habit! For happiness is largely a

habit. Devote some time every day to setting-up exercises in happiness. Shut out all thoughts that hurt, from bad liver to false friends.

"What happens, happens. You can't change it. But you can walk around to the other side of it.

"Think of something else when worry comes. For it's the Same Thing everlastingly that drives folks crazy, and it's Something Else that saves us to sanity.

"You cannot do this? Certainly not. Not at first. That's the point. It takes practice. You attain happiness precisely as you develop the muscles of your arm —by practice."

# The Eternal Quest

BY

**JUST  
PUBLISHED**

By the author of "The Wonderful Father," "Eternity's Wise Men," "The Supremacy of Love," "The Light in the Valley," "Rivers of Living Water," "The Coming of the Comforter."

BY  
LEROY  
EDWIN  
FROOM

## A New Art-Gift Brochure

"THE great yearning cry of the human heart wherever found, is for rest. The eternal quest in every age, and clime and race, is for soul-rest." So read the opening lines of a delightful new art-gift brochure by LeRoy Edwin Froom, former editor of *THE WATCHMAN MAGAZINE*.

☞ THE ETERNAL QUEST is addressed to those who are physically tired and heart-weary. If the trials of life sweep in like a flood, and you long for an anchor to hold you fast in times of storm and stress, just read, *The Eternal Quest*.

☞ Attractively printed on a delicate coral-tinted paper, with artistic cover design in two colors and tied with gold cord, *The Eternal Quest* costs no more than a fine greeting card, yet it carries a message that will long be cherished and remembered. Why not send this little brochure this Christmas instead of the usual holiday card, and make it serve a double purpose? The price is only 25c a copy postpaid.

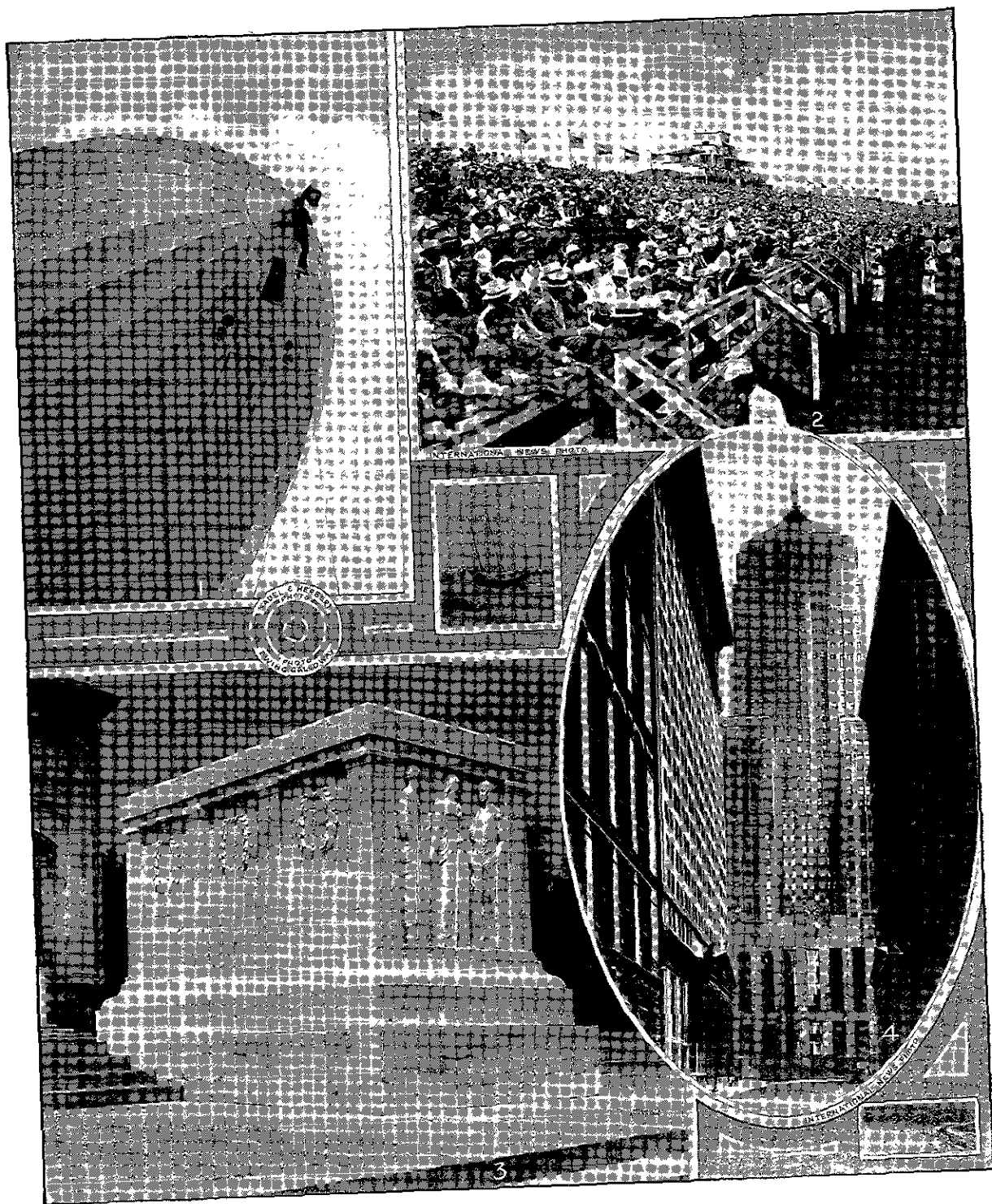
Order from Your Book and Bible House, or

**SOUTHERN PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION**  
NASHVILLE - - - - - TENNESSEE

Uniform with *The Eternal Quest*, in size and price are, "The Wonderful Father," "Eternity's Wise Men," "The Supremacy of Love," "The Light in the Valley."

"COME UNTO ME"

# NEWS PICTURES



1. Making repairs on the mooring cable attached to the nose of the dirigible "Los Angeles," while the flying ship is hundreds of feet in the air. 2. America becomes air-minded. Some of the thousands who attended the National Air Show at Cleveland, Ohio. 3. The unknown soldier's tomb in Arlington National Cemetery, across the Potomac from Washington, D. C., just completed eleven years after the body was placed. 4. The Chicago Board of Trade building, a center of interest in these times of rising and falling stocks.