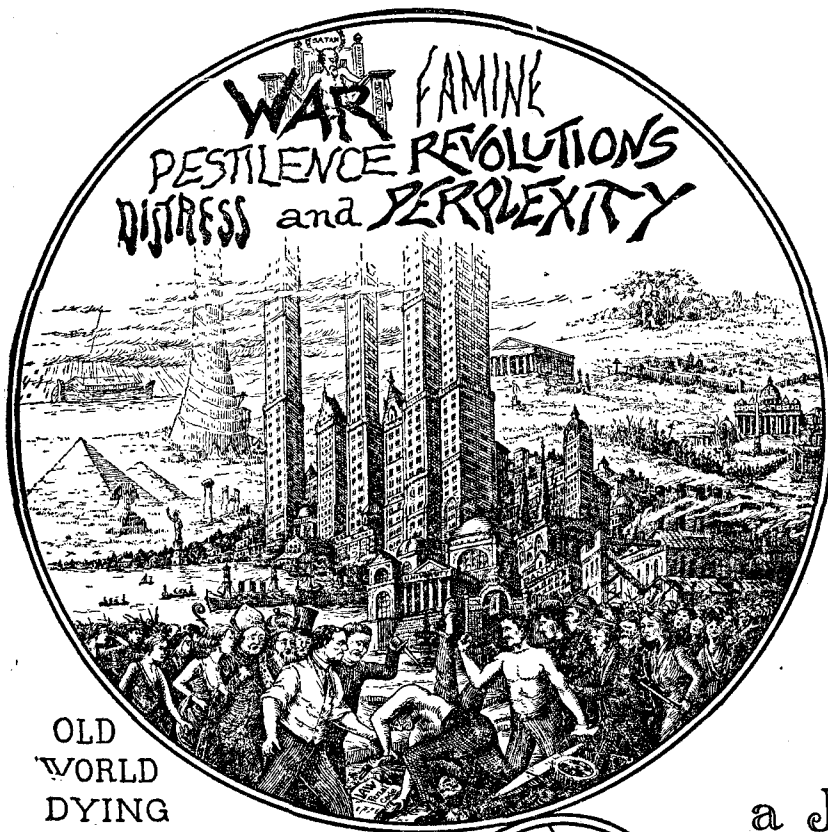




OLD
WORLD
DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact
hope and courage

Vol. VIII Bi-Weekly No. 191
January 12, 1927



3500 PEOPLES
AND TONGUES

THE BRITISH
COAL STRIKE

FUNDAMENTALISM
IN ALABAMA

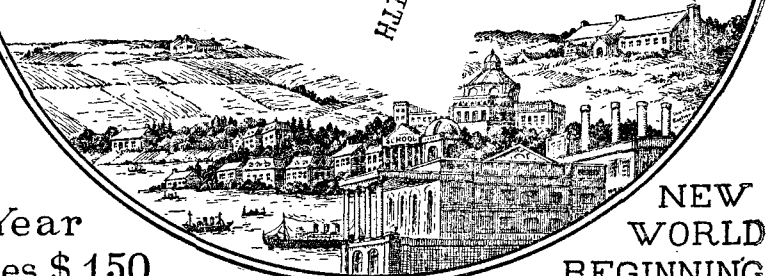
DOES RADIO
HELP VEGETATION

THE NEW WORLD

DISEASE—
CAUSE AND CURE

LIFE
TRUTH
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ALBERT MESSERSMITH
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Contents of the Golden Age

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED TONGUES	227
Origin of the Alphabet	227
Proofreading a Fine Art	227
Additional New Words	229
Changes in Meaning of Words	229
FUNDAMENTALISM IN ALABAMA	233
THE PRICE OF SEALSkins	241
RADIO PROGRAMS	253

FINANCE—COMMERCE—TRANSPORTATION

A Ticket for Around the World	235
SMALL BUSINESSES GOING TO THE WALL	237

POLITICAL—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS	233
The Coal Strike	233
Britain's Coal Problems Not New	233
Britain's Drink Bill	233
THOMAS MUIR, The Romantic Career of a Glasgow Man	236
EX-PRESIDENT OBREGON'S STATEMENT	239

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A STILL GREATER ELECTRIC GENERATOR	237
AIR POCKETS SCIENTIFICALLY EXPLAINED	240
DOES RADIO BENEFIT VEGETATION?	240
SCIENCE SEES THE MILLENNIUM COMING	241

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

THE NEW WORLD	242
DISEASE — CAUSE — TREATMENT — CURE	247
LITTLE STUDIES FOR LITTLE PEOPLE	254
HOW TO BECOME A BIBLE STUDENT	254
STUDIES IN "THE HARP OF GOD"	255

Published every other Wednesday at 18 Concord Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A., by
WOODWORTH, HUDGINGS & MARTIN

Copartners and Proprietors Address, 18 Concord Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
CLAYTON J. WOODWORTH . . . Editor ROBERT J. MARTIN . Business Manager
WM. F. HUDGINGS . . . Sec'y and Treas.

FIVE CENTS A COPY—\$1.00 A YEAR MAKE REMITTANCES TO THE GOLDEN AGE

Notice to Subscribers: We do not, as a rule, send a card of acknowledgment for a renewal or for a new subscription. A renewal blank (carrying notice of expiration) will be sent with the journal one month before the subscription expires. Change of address, when requested, may be expected to appear on address label within one month.

FOREIGN OFFICES: British 34 Craven Terrace, Lancaster Gate, London W. 2
Canadian 38-40 Irwin Avenue, Toronto, Ontario
Australasian 495 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia
South African 6 Leile Street, Cape Town, South Africa

Entered as second-class matter at Brooklyn, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

The Golden Age

Volume VIII

Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, January 12, 1927

Number 191

Thirty-Five Hundred Tongues

THIRTY-FIVE hundred languages and dialects are spoken in the world. It would take about four pages of THE GOLDEN AGE merely to give a list of them. A child would as soon learn one language as another; but today the children are busily engaged learning thirty-five hundred of them, deftly twisting their little tongues about sounds that to most of us resemble human ideas no more than do the sounds made by birds or beasts.

The words "language" and "tongue" come from a common root, *lingua*. By common acceptance certain sounds come to represent certain ideas, and the transmission of these sounds from one person to another constitutes human speech or language, the tongue being the principal organ involved.

For some strange reason America is said to lead the world in the number of its languages, which are estimated at 1,625; Asia has 937; Europe has 587 and Africa has 276. Many families of languages exist, giving evidence that originally they came from one parent tongue.

The most important parent language or group of languages is what is called the Indo-European, comprising most of the languages spoken in Europe and some of those in Asia, including the great peninsula of India. It has nine grand divisions: Indian, Persian, Greek, Slav, Armenian, Albanian, Celtic, Latin and Teutonic. Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese are Latin languages; while Dutch, German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and English are Teutonic languages.

The second grand division is the Semitic group: Phœnician, Hebrew, Babylonian, Assyrian, Aramaic, Arabic and Ethiopic. Some of these languages have ceased to exist. Other groups are the Hamitic, Chinese, Turanian, Mongolian, Finnish, South African, Central African and American, which latter includes the many dialects of the American Indians.

Origin of the Alphabet

THE letter "A" is the picture of an Egyptian ox yoke, turned upside down. "B" was the picture of a house. "C" was the picture of a camel. "D" was a door. "E" was the picture of a lattice window. "F" was a hook. "G" is another form of "C". "H" was a fence, originally with three bars across, instead of one. "I" and "J" are one and the same. "K" was the hollow of the hand. "M" represented the waves of the sea. "N" was a fish, hung up by the jaw. "O" was an eye. "Q" was a head and neck viewed from the back, and "R" the same in profile. "S" was a molar tooth. "T" and "X" were crosses. "Y" was a crossroads. "U" and "V" are one and the same. "W" is simply "UU".

The English alphabet has three letters which are useless, namely C, Q and X. They might as well be dropped. But it needs several more letters. The dictionaries show us that we have eight sounds for "A", five for "E", three for "I", four for "O" and six for "U". Then we have two sounds which we spell with an "OO", an "OU", an "OI", a "CH", an "NG", a "WH", an "SH", a "TH", etc. We would be better off if we had at least thirty more letters to take care of these sounds. Then if we knew how to spell a word we could pronounce it, which is something nobody can be sure of now.

There are plenty of words, however, which can be made out of the 26 letters we now have. Somebody has figured out that these can be combined in 620,448,401,733,230,432,369,000 ways, which is enough for a start, anyway; and we can add the rest after we get the other thirty letters.

Proofreading a Fine Art

FEW people realize how great a burden rests upon a proofreader, or how rapidly that burden is increasing. Almost anybody can read proof after a fashion; but to read proof well re-

quires an excellent education, a great fund of knowledge on an infinite variety of subjects, and a sense of the value of punctuation and capitalization that is almost intuitive.

How important punctuation is to the meaning of a sentence is laughably illustrated in the case of a woman who meant to write, tragically: "Woman! Without her, man is a savage"; but failing to properly punctuate the statement she actually conveyed to paper the rather unfortunate thought: "Woman without her man is a savage."

A Chicago author spent \$12 at 3:15 A. M. telephoning to his New York publisher to insist that a comma be put into a certain line in his book which was to go to press the next day. He claimed that the omission of the comma destroyed the rhythm of the sentence which read: "If all women were like you, there would be no bad men." Perhaps in this instance the importance of the comma was unduly emphasized.

Standards in typography, spelling and punctuation are changing constantly; and every publisher has certain rules of his own, all of which go to make the lot of the proofreader more difficult. One English writer put all his punctuation marks at the end of his book and told his readers to insert these to suit themselves.

The English Tongue

ENGLISH is becoming the dominant language of the world. It was the language used at the peace conference at Versailles, and when M. Clemenceau was called to account for it in the French Chamber he reiterated that it was not his fault if two-thirds of the world spoke the English tongue. However, it is not so dominant as that; for it is spoken by only about 180,000,000 of earth's population, or about one-ninth.

English is what it is, not so much because in the last two centuries the British people have overrun the earth and imposed their will upon one-fourth of the human family, as they have done, but because in preceding ages Britain itself was overrun by Celts, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes and Normans, and each brought in their quota of words and terms which have combined to make the English language the finest medium of human expression.

English is Japan's language of commerce, and its position as the language of trade is so se-

cure that when Germany was figuring on conquering the world she schooled all her boys and girls in English, believing that in the readjustment of things this knowledge would prove invaluable.

Many linguists deplore what they call gross inconsistencies in English grammatical rules. It is said that before Professor Smith, the English lecturer at the Moscow University, opened his course in English grammar, he prefaced it with the remark, "Before we start on our studies, I want you to grasp firmly the fact that there is no grammar in English. There is anarchy."

It is claimed that Englishmen stand well up among the world's linguists. In England it is said that the residents of Newcastle-upon-Tyne speak the purest English of any dwellers in Britain proper. In America it is claimed that the purest English in the world is spoken in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y.

The translation of the Bible did much to transform the hodgepodge of English into a permanent tongue; but there has been considerable change in the tongue since Wycliffe made his first translation, as is quickly revealed by comparing his rendering of Matthew 8:1-10 with the Authorized Version which was made 231 years afterward, and is now itself 315 years old. Wycliffe's translation reads:

Forsothe when Jhesus hadde comen down fro the hill, many cumpanyes folowiden hym. And loo! a leprouse man cummynge worshipide hym, sayinge: Lord, if thou wilt, thou maist make me clene. And Jhesus holdyng forthe the hond, touchide hym, sayinge: I wole: be thou maad clene. And anon the lepre of hym was clensid. And Jhesus saith to hym: See, say thou to no man: but go, shewe thee to prestis, and offer that gifte that Moyses comaundide, in to witnessing to hem. Sothely when he hadde entride in to Capharnaum, centurio neighide to hym, preyinge hym, and saide: Lord, my child lyeth in the hous sike on the palsie, and is yuel tourmentid. And Jhesus saith to hym: I shal come, and shal hele hym. And centurio answerynge saith to hym: Lord, I am not worthi that thou entre vndir my roof: but oonly say bi word, and my child shal be helid. For whi and I am a man ordeynd vndir power, hauynge vndir me knightis: and I say to this, Go, and he goth: and to an other, Come thou, and he cometh: and to my seruauunt, Do thou this thing, and he doth. Sothely Jhesus, heerynge these thingis, wondride, and saide to men suyng him; Trewly I say to you, I fond nat so grete feith in Ysrael.

No American Language

THERE is no perversion of English in America worth mentioning. The British people have no trouble in understanding Americans and the Americans have no trouble in understanding the British. There are a few odd usages of certain words, some of which have been mentioned in our columns previously, but their meaning is readily comprehended on both sides of the water.

A few other words may be mentioned. Americans speak of druggists, hardware stores, dry goods stores, suspenders, canes, boardwalks, chickenyards, gasoline, undershirts, lumber and molasses, while their British cousins prefer to call these chemists, ironmongers, drapery shops, braces, sticks, promenades, fowlruns, petrol, vests, deals and treacle; but the only one of these likely to cause any confusion is the word vest, which has the double meaning in America of a man's outer garment and a woman's under shirt. The American "guess" was used by Chaucer and Shakespeare.

There are more than a hundred languages spoken in New York City, but these are not jumbles of English and something else. They are the languages of all the principal nationalities of the world, just as those languages are spoken by the natives in their home lands. The English remains pure, kept so by the teachers in America's public schools.

The teachers have their troubles teaching English to the cosmopolitan youngsters, too. One teacher who asked a pupil to write the flag salute had the following handed in: "I pledge a legion to the flag and the Republican for which it stands. One nation invisible with liberty and injustice for all. Amen."

The kids do not make all the mistakes, either. A furniture dealer in writing to a customer gave him the cheering information, "We can offer you a dining-room table that will seat twelve persons with round legs or one in mahogany which will seat fourteen persons with square legs."

To accommodate and aid the foreign language newspapers of America, the government maintains a Foreign Language Information Service which supplies information in sixteen languages. It averages to give out about a thousand items a week.

Addition of New Words

EVERY day sees new words added to the English language. Sometimes these start as slang, such as the words cab, mob, fad, cad, crook, dude, crank, pep; and after a time, by common use, they become an accepted part of the language. There is a time when the words are slang, another when they are vulgar, and finally a time of acceptance or abandonment.

The World War brought a great number of new words and terms into existence: blimp, blighty, camouflage, dud, slacker, hooch, etc. A London dictionary gives some others which are not so well known here: clobber (clothing), conchy (conscious objector), cushy job (good pay and little to do), dixie (field service kettle), eyewash (a humbug), fed up (to have had more than enough), no flies on one (no fool), strafe (punish).

America has numerous terms of Indian origin which have been taken over and given a modern meaning. Thus the Algonquin term *mugwump*, originally a captain or superior person, has come to mean a person of derision for those who consider themselves superior to their party and then leave it on false pretext.

Political conditions abroad bring in new words which soon come into general use; as for example, the terms Bolsheviki, Czecho-Slovak, Fascismo, Fascista, Fascisti. The last three words stand for the curious brand of anarchy developed in Italy, which glorifies personal violence in the name of the law.

The word cannibal is said to have been taken over from the name of the natives of the Carib Islands. These natives had the unpleasant habit of eating strangers. At first called caribales, the term was changed to canibales and then to cannibals.

Very often legislators, educators and others attempt to fasten new words on the language; but unless the public "catches on" and approves by frequent or constant use, it is all in vain. The late President Harding's coinage of "normalcy" is an example of a new word that found favor. There are styles in words as there are in clothes, but no one regulates the style except the people themselves.

Changes in Meanings of Words

ALL who are familiar with the Authorized Version of the Bible can remember numer-

ous instances of words which have changed their meaning. The word prevent once meant to go before, suffer meant to permit, charity meant love, hell meant the tomb; but these and many other words are now used differently.

The word girl once meant an infant of either sex. The word wife, from the Anglo-Saxon *woeve*, once signified any woman, married or single, who had woven her quota of bed and table linen and was therefore a graduate *woeve*, ready for marriage.

The word ferry once meant to drag out or to carry. Its application to a boat or vessel for carrying goods or passengers was an afterthought, but finally came to be the principal meaning of the word. The word earmark comes from marks actually put on the ears of cattle in olden times to distinguish their ownership. Exploit and red are new meanings of old words.

Words sometimes get bobbed. Thus the word vanguard has been shortened to van, hobbyhorse has been shortened to hobby, distillery has been shortened to still, attending has been shortened to tending, disport has been shortened to sport, acute has been shortened to cute, withdrawing room to drawing room.

Some words are forbidden or held in great disfavor in specified places. In London theatres the word fire is forbidden; brewery workers dislike to mention water; hospital employes avoid disease; Herr Krupp forbade the use of the word death in his presence or about his works. Scottish fishermen are said to avoid the words rabbit, salmon and minister while they are at sea.

The Joys of Lexicography

THE early dictionary makers traveled an uncharted sea and they made many mistakes, which provide no small amount of amusement to the lexicographers of today. They copied one another's errors, and thus showed that they are like all the rest of the human family, which is still engaged in that pastime.

Bullokar's dictionary, published in 1616, had 5,080 words; Phillips' dictionary, in 1658, had 13,000; Johnson's dictionary, in 1756, had 50,000; Noah Webster's, in 1828, had 70,000; the Standard, edition of 1924, contains 500,000, and the editors compiled 250,000 more that could have been used if thought advisable.

It is said that in order to keep the Standard

up to date about 1,000 persons are constantly scanning the newspapers to note any new words that are used, while about 500 expert etymologists and definers, professors in the greatest universities, stand ready to assist with definitions, etc., as needed.

Perhaps the greatest of all dictionaries is the Oxford Dictionary, which has been in process of preparation since 1857 and is now completed. This work is really a history of the English language, in ten volumes, giving quotations which illustrate the first and last appearance of every notable point in the life history of every word. The work is of a permanent nature, contains 425,000 words and has cost in the neighborhood of \$6,250,000.

The origin of the English language is put at 60% Saxon, 30% Latin, 5% Greek and 5% from all other sources. One oddity of language is that the word "sack" is found in some form in almost every language under the sun, and means the same in all languages. Some of the forms are Egyptian sok, Latin saccus, Greek sackkos, Hebrew saq, Italian sacco, Spanish saco, Dutch zak, French and Irish sac, Swedish sack.

It is said that the origin of the term "getting the sack", meaning thereby the discharge of a person from his employment, reverts to the gentle Turkish custom of getting rid of undesirable persons by sewing them up in a sack and tossing them into the Bosphorus.

Languages Within the Language

THE Lip Language is a language within the English (and every other tongue). In its highest form this language is a part of life in the Lancashire cotton mills. The roar of the machinery makes human speech almost impossible, but by long experience the girls get to understand one another perfectly across the room by merely watching each other's lips.

The language of the underworld is a language all by itself, filled with revolting and obscene terms, profanity, expressions of craftiness and crime about which the least said the better. The language of tramps is akin to this, intended to point out the treatment to be expected at the houses marked.

The language of humanity needs no words. A smile, a caress of a child, a bow indicating thankfulness or humility, a shrug of the shoulders, a turning outward of the palms of the hands

a sigh, a tear of sympathy, a proffer of the extended hand, a gift of food or clothing, a light in the eye, a kind or a harsh tone in the voice—all these and other similar movements are languages within every language. They need no dictionary.

Puzzles and riddles have a language all their own. The poet Homer is said to have died of chagrin because he could not guess the answer to a riddle propounded to him. Cross-word puzzles are said to have caused the restoration of many words which were slipping out of use.

French and Other Romance Languages

UNTIL the treaty of Versailles French was the diplomatic language of the world, the second language of everybody who had two. It is spoken by about 60,000,000 people. Littré's dictionary of the French language confines itself to words that have entered the French language since the seventeenth century. It lists 210,000 words. French is one of the official languages of Switzerland, which has no language of its own but makes use of French, Italian and German. It is also one of the official languages of Belgium, which likewise has no native language but uses French, Dutch or German.

Spanish is one of the few languages in the world which, like the English, is growing in popularity. Ochoa's dictionary of the Spanish language contains 120,000 words. The Spanish tongue is spoken by about 55,000,000 persons. Portugal at one time broke away from Spain, and now 30,000,000 people speak Portuguese.

Americans and Spaniards have some natural trouble understanding each other, even when they translate correctly. When an American advertiser wished to announce in a Spanish paper that he had for sale some single-horse buggy harness the Spanish publication announced with absolute verbal accuracy that the American would dispose of "Harness full of bugs, for a bachelor horse." When the American tried to advertise monkey-wrenches and iron washers the Spanish translated them "Wrenches for monkeys" and "Machines to clean men".

Petrocchi's dictionary of the Italian language contains 150,000 words, like the French, Spanish and Portuguese, of Latin origin. These four languages taken together are styled the Romance or Latin languages. Italian is spoken by about 40,000,000 people.

German, Russian and Balkan Tongues

GRIMM'S German dictionary has been in the making since 1854, and is not yet finished. It contains approximately 150,000 words, limiting itself to words brought into the tongue since the middle of the fifteenth century. The German language is spoken by about 120,000,000 people.

All the languages of the world are in a ferment at this time. Among the peoples once included in the German and Austrian empires this breaking up of languages is particularly noticeable. German and Czech tongues are contesting for the mastery in Czecho-Slovakia; likewise German and Polish in Poland.

In the Balkans the Albanian tongue is blossoming out with its own literature and aspiring for supremacy. In Finland there is a contest on between Finnish and Swedish; in Macedonia there is strife among Bulgarian, Greek and Serbian; in Bessarabia between Roumanian and Ukrainian; in Schleswig-Holstein between German and Danish.

Before the war Russian was the official language of all eastern Europe and northern Asia. It is spoken by about 90,000,000 persons. The Russians are considered the best natural linguists in the world. All tongues seem to come to them naturally. Dahl's dictionary of the Russian language lists 140,000 words.

Yiddish—Hebrew—Norse—Irish

IN NEW YORK there are published today five Yiddish dailies, five weeklies, three or four monthlies and a few other periodicals. One of the dailies has a circulation of 20,000. Yiddish is related to the German tongue, as Judeo-Spanish is to the Spanish. Both of these are slowly giving way to ancient Hebrew, which has become the accepted language of the Jews of Palestine.

Today there are in Palestine Jewish children who know no other language than that spoken by King David, but their vocabulary has been enriched by the addition of many words from the Arabic, which are needed to bring the language of three thousand years ago into accord with modern life.

In Iceland a successful effort is being made to keep alive in its original form the Old Norse language, which elsewhere has been dead for a thousand years. Within the last few years im-

migrants from Iceland have arrived in New York unable to speak any other tongue than the Old Norse.

A great effort is being made in Ireland to revive the Old and Middle Irish tongues. A dictionary of these tongues is in preparation. There is a wealth of material available, and in due time we may see Ireland again speaking its ancient tongue.

In Spain the Catalonians are pressing hard for autonomy, in the hope of having Catalonian taught in the schools instead of Spanish.

In South Africa studies are being made of the clicks and croakings which make up the languages of the Bushmen and Hottentots, with the hope of creating permanent records before these languages disappear. Records are being made on phonographs and these will be preserved and studied.

Greek—Sogdian—Chinese

GREECE has been the scene of a fight between Classical Greek and Modern Greek, styled Dimotiki. There for two thousand years the language of the class room has been one thing and the language of the people another. Now, much to the regret of philologists, Dimotiki is being taught in the schools.

Classical Greek is one of the most perfect of languages. On account of the accuracy and elegance of its words and phrases the Holy Spirit selected Greek as the language in which to convey to mankind the writings of the apostles and the sayings of the Lord.

A recent find among languages is the dead language of Sogdian, once an important tongue in central Asia. Several manuscripts in this tongue have been discovered, written in the clearest black ink on fine paper, white kid or silk, and as legible today as they were 1,000 years ago, when written. They are being deciphered.

The Chinese language is said to be the most difficult language in the world to learn, because each of the 400 words of one syllable has four different meanings, depending upon the tone in which it is spoken; and this principle runs through the entire language.

Thus the word *ta* may be a noun, adjective, verb or adverb, meaning respectively greatness, great, to be great and greatly, all depending upon the inflection given the spoken word. The

Chinese are said to be the second best linguists in the world; and while Chinese is hard for an adult Westerner to master, yet the children, if born in China and brought up among Chinese playmates, learn Chinese more readily than they do English from their parents.

Volapuk—Esperanto—Ido—Music

VOLAPUK, the first important artificial language, was invented in 1878 and learned by a million people within nine years; but it has had its day and is largely displaced by Esperanto, invented in 1887. Esperanto has been introduced into the schools of Russia by official decree. It is taught in twenty-three institutions for higher education in Japan, and is being taught in five Chinese cities. It is also taught in the business colleges of Nuremberg, Germany, and is said to find considerable favor with railway men of continental Europe who are face to face with the perplexities of variant tongues. The general management of the Austrian Federal Railways has established courses in Esperanto for its men.

Esperanto has many ardent friends and many savage critics. The League of Nations Committee on international cooperation declined to endorse it, but since then the stations at Prague and Moscow have been broadcasting their programs in Esperanto, and the chief broadcasting station at Paris announces its programs in French, English and Esperanto.

Ido was invented in 1907. It is claimed for it that its alphabet is English, with a single sound for each letter, the spelling is absolutely phonetic, every word has but one invariable meaning, the accent is governed by a single rule, the infinitive has the accent on the last syllable, and all other words of more than one syllable on the last syllable but one. There are but twenty grammatical endings to be memorized, all nouns end in O, all adjectives in A, and all adverbs in E. Americans recognize at sight 79% of the words, Germans 61%, French 91%, Spanish 79%. There are no exceptions in the Ido grammar. Twice as many of the League of Nations investigators advocate Ido as advocated Esperanto; namely, two in one case and one in the other.

At present Music constitutes the nearest approach to a universal language, and fortunately it is part of every broadcasting program to-

day. Motion-pictures run a close second. What the future will develop in bringing forth one language to take the place of the 3500 now in use we have no idea and make no prophecy.

Foreign News Items *By Our British Correspondent*

The Coal Strike

THE one fortunate aspect of the coal strike in Britain was the fact that it occurred during the summer, while most housewives do without the fire and cook on the gas stove. Our memories are still fresh concerning the suffering in America with the intense cold during the strike of miners there last winter.

There is another fortunate result of Britain's coal strike, and that is, the poor pit ponies are brought to the surface and given a chance to graze in the green fields and breathe the fresh air. Furthermore, many miners are now alive who, with the usual toll of accidents that occur daily in the mines, would otherwise have been killed.

It was evident that the miners would be forced by starvation back to work, and under conditions even less favorable than what they had previous to the strike. The government passed the bill increasing the working day from seven to eight hours on the theory that with the extra hour there would be more output and that thus all the mines could be made to pay dividends. But if any pit or mine becomes a non-paying enterprise, why should it not be closed down like any other business that does not pay? Why should the whole industry be forced to suffer because of certain non-productive companies?

The mine owners refused a national agreement as regards wages, although the government warned them, announcing that if it had known that the owners did not desire a national wage agreement the Eight Hour Bill would never have been passed. And so they wrangled through it; the miners demanding a national agreement, and the coal owners a district agreement.

The government finally proposed to pass an Act of Parliament, setting up a National Arbitration Tribunal; but it is questionable if this will do any good. The coal owners were determined to win the strike by starving the miners until they submit to the conditions named—lower wages and longer hours. So the men

struggle back to work to keep their wives and children from starvation, but with bitterness and justified anger in their hearts. It is doubtful if the lengthening of the hours of labor will increase the output of the mines.

Britain's Coal Problems Not New

TODAY'S troubles in the British coal mining industry are serious enough, but there were also troubles in the past. After Henry III had granted a charter to the citizens of Newcastle, permitting them to dig coal, another King, Edward IV, strictly prohibited the use of the community for household purposes. This was because the ladies of the court alleged that the smoke and fumes were ruining their complexions.

The citizens of London then took a hand. They protested against the use of coal by brewers and dyers, and the king nominated a commission to try the offenders. For a first offence they had to pay a heavy fine; for a second, their furnaces and kilns were broken up. That may seem sufficiently drastic; but as these penalties did not stop the practice of coal-burning, it was finally made a capital offence. At least one hardened sinner was duly tried and actually hanged for the grave offence of burning coal in the city of London.

For a considerable time, therefore, no Brit-
isner dared use coal; but the invention of the vertical chimney gradually brought it back into favor in the empire.

Britain's Drink Bill

THE expenditure for intoxicating liquors in Great Britain in 1925 was slightly lower than in 1924; but the consumption, measured in terms of absolute alcohol, was practically the same, states Mr. George B. Wilson, the political and literary secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, in his annual statement as to the consumption of liquor in Great Britain for the year 1925.

The expenditure per head of the population

in 1925 was £7.45 against about £7.5s in 1924, and the expenditure and consumption in England and Wales (which are not separable) and Scotland respectively were probably about as follows:

	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Population	38,890,000	4,893,000	43,783,000
Expenditure	£285,000,000	£30,000,000	£315,000,000
Per head	£7.7.0	£6.2.6	£7.4.0
Spirits (proof gallons)	0.29	0.56	0.32
Beer (bulk gallons)	24.60	9.4	22.75

An interesting comparison of the drink bill of 1925 with the amounts spent on national services, is made in the report; and to it is appended the observation that, whatever view may be taken as to the national expenditure for intoxicating liquor, the amount spent for drink is so large as to challenge consideration.

A drink bill of £315,000,000 is contrasted with, for instance, a total annual charge for social services of £207,000,000, in which public education and unemployment claim between them but £126,000,000, with smaller sums for health insurance and pensions.

The burden of Britain's National Debt interest is £305,000,000; while only £80,000,000 are spent upon bread, and £76,000,000 upon milk, and the free hospitals (in 1923) received but £8213,000 for their upkeep, yet Britain's drink bill is greater than her National Debt interest by £13,000,000.

A table is given, showing the amount of British, Scottish and northern Irish whiskey exported to the foreign world, and separately to the United States, Canada and other countries to which such spirits are regularly shipped by British traders acting in concert with American "bootleggers" engaged in rum-running. The statistics show that by far the greater amount of British liquor is consumed at home.

The value of the whiskey shipped to these countries was £3,500,000. Allowing for the local duties and importation in the importing countries, and particularly in Canada, the quantity shipped for smuggling purposes probably did not exceed 1,500,000 gallons, for which the Scottish whiskey trade received about £2,000,000. This quantity represents less than 2 percent of the spirit consumption of the U. S. A. in 1917 before Prohibition.

Toll of London's Streets

STREET accidents in London have increased by nearly 10,000 in three months. According to official figures just issued, the total for the second quarter of 1926 was 30,717, compared with 20,725 for the previous three months. Private motor-cars and motor and pedal cycles are the chief cause of the increase.

There were 254 fatal accidents (over 18 a week), during that quarter, an increase of 67. The following table shows how the total is made up:—

	June	March
Omnibus	26	33
Tramcar	6	8
Cabs	6	3
Private cars	85	61
Motor-cycles	43	14
Trade vehicles	74	57
Do, horse-drawn	7	8
Horses ridden	1	0
Cycles	6	3
Total	254	187

Figures for the remainder of the year are not yet available, but it is doubtful if they will prove any more hopeful when they are made public.

Canon and the Ten Commandments

CANON PETER GREEN, at the annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Penny Savings Banks Association, said he considers there is more morality in £50 in a savings bank than in the Ten Commandments. "The Ten Commandments," he said, "tell you what to do, but the £50 in the savings bank make you want to do it." He confessed, and so do we, that he sometimes feels hopelessly out of date, a mid-Victorian marooned down here in the 20th century.

Enruch for the Pope?

A ROYAL message to the French press says that "his holiness" the pope has authorized cardinals, archbishops, bishops, canons and prelates to wear artificial silk stockings instead of natural silk, as a means of economy. And dear reader, the same decree authorizes these dignitaries to wear imitation fur trimmings instead of the real article. We are in favor of the decree; it is in keeping with the fact that the

Roman Catholic religion is only a pretense, a counterfeit, a shoddy imitation of the real thing; but we never expected that the pope would issue a bull to advertise it.

A Ticket for Around the World

THERE is an interesting article in the British *Children's Newspaper* with the above title. Very much sooner now than many of us think, we shall be able to go to the booking-office of the Charing Cross of the air at Croyden, and say to the clerk: "A flying ticket round the world, please."

Two items of news have just reached London which indicate the dawn of the era of globe-girdling traffic by air. One item describes the vast new airship, the largest of its kind ever contemplated, which is about to be built for the American government. This leviathan, containing six and a half million cubic feet of gas, is to be driven by eight engines at a high speed while carrying a hundred passengers; and it has been decided to employ it in a series of experimental commercial flights between New York and London. That is one new and vital link in the coming world-air-chain.

The other item, which was recently communicated to London from northern Europe, is that a complete scheme has now been drafted for a trunk airway, more than 5,000 miles long, extending from Moscow, via Vladivostok, as far as Tokyo, Japan. At Moscow this great airway is to connect with a service of metal aeroplanes which already flies via Königsberg to Berlin; while at Berlin a stretch of German-operated airway extends to Amsterdam, where it establishes a daily connection with the British Imperial Airway service flying regularly to and from London. What this Moscow-Tokyo line will mean, therefore, as soon as it begins operating, is that a traveler will be able to ascend from London and fly eastward as far as Japan.

Already a provisional time-table has been worked out for this great section of the Round-the-World Airway, measuring nearly 7000 miles; and, reckoning actual flying time, a passenger will be able to travel from London to Tokyo in about 80 hours!

Nor is this all. Already there is planned a service of multi-engines air-boats, which are to span the Pacific between Tokyo and San Francisco. These machines, flying at a high speed,

will have their time-tables so arranged as to connect accurately at Tokyo with the winged craft which have borne passengers from London. This will mean that, in only about 50 hours after reaching Tokyo world-voyagers from London can land in San Francisco.

From there their journey may be continued eastward at unabated speed. Awaiting them at the San Francisco air-port will be a new and luxurious type of passenger land-plane which is now being developed for the United States Continental Airways. In one of these immense machines our travelers of the new era will be carried across America at such a pace that within 30 hours after leaving San Francisco they will be gliding down into New York City.

Here, moored to a tall steel tower, ready for their arrival, will be one of the colossal ocean-type airships, veritable liners of the sky. Ascending the mooring tower in an electric elevator, the travelers will enter the airship through a covered-in vestibule, and the monster ship will then cast off and head out across the Atlantic for Europe, maintaining such a speed that within not more than about 60 hours after leaving New York she will be over London, where she will be moored to another great tower, 200 feet high, and her passengers discharged. Without reckoning time spent at stopping-places the globe will thus have been girdled completely by air within a total flying period of approximately 200 hours, which is a little over eight days, or one-tenth the time suggested by Jules Verne a while ago when he startled the passing generation with the "unbelievable" idea of "around the world in eighty days".

France Gets a Shower of Mud

FRANCE has been getting a shower of warm mud. Near Marseilles, during a heavy rain-storm, the raindrops were so heavily impregnated with sand, presumably from the Sahara Desert, that in some of the adjacent villages the housetops were covered yellow. Elsewhere, at other times, there have been showers which brought down fishes, lizards, toads, frogs and even small turtles, snatched into the heavens by wind storms, carried far afield and dropped, to the great surprise and sometimes to the dismay of the inhabitants.

IN THE beautiful cemetery of Chantilly, near Paris, is the grave of Thomas Muir of Huntershill, who in his short, unhappy life of thirty-four years, passed through adventures such as have fallen to the lot of few outside the pages of fiction.

His name will ever be honored for the work he did in social reform; but it is rather the extraordinary incidents in his career, especially following his sedition trial, that we here wish to relate.

Muir was born in 1764, in an old landmark in High Street, Glasgow, long since improved out of recognition. He studied for the law, and became one of the most promising advocates at the Scottish Bar. Very soon, however, he was denouncing the corruption of the times and urging the need of social reform. The Reform Association, which he established in the Star Hotel in Ingram Street, Glasgow, attracted much attention; and the Ayrshire branch numbered Robert Burns among its members for a time.

Banishment

WHEN Muir's fiery speeches reached the ears of the government his friends warned him of the danger he was incurring; but he would not desist. Going to London to consult some friends there, he was tempted to visit Paris also, then in the throes of the French Revolution, in the hope of getting a glimpse of his hero, Lafayette. During his absence from Scotland he was summoned to appear in Edinburgh before the authorities, on a charge of sedition.

With undaunted courage Muir returned (but not without great difficulty, for war meanwhile had broken out between Britain and France) and faced his accusers. In spite of his brilliant speech in his own defence, and in spite of the efforts of good friends in the House of Commons, he was convicted, sentenced to fourteen years banishment; and was sent from his native country to Botany Bay, Australia, a convict.

Muir arrived in Australia in 1794—being then thirty years of age—to begin his fourteen years exile. The governor and he soon became the best of friends, and the cultured young prisoner settled down to his new life in the convict colony. He taught many of the convicts to read and write. His father's parting gift to him, a Bible, was the textbook used by him in teaching

this strange class. The same Bible served him well on another critical occasion in his life, as will be mentioned. The two years spent in exile in Sydney were probably the happiest years of Thomas Muir's life, and his banishment came to an end in a most dramatic manner.

One day in 1796 an American ship, the "Otter", sailed into Botany Bay harbor, ostensibly to take on water and supplies. Her officers came ashore and made themselves agreeable with the governor, and also met some of the prisoners; and when the "Otter" left next morning Muir's hut was found to be empty. In a letter pinned on his pillow he thanked the governor for his kindness. President George Washington, having heard of Muir's hard lot, had sent the "Otter" all the way from the Pacific Coast of America specially to rescue him from exile, and the mission had been carried out as planned.

In The Hands of Indians

MUIR was fated never to meet George Washington, however. The voyage which had begun so well ended in disaster; the "Otter" being completely wrecked near Vancouver, B. C. The unfortunate Scotsman escaped the waves, but fell into the hands of the Indians. But they, strange to say, treated him well, and he lived for several weeks among them.

Muir then set out southward, actually walked over 4,000 miles, alone, unarmed, taking his bearings from the stars, and finally reached the city of Panama. There the Spaniards, who were then at war with Great Britain, arrested him and took him by way of Vera Cruz to Havana; and from there they put him aboard one of two frigates sailing for Cadiz, Spain.

We now come to one of the most remarkable incidents in this remarkable life. Nearing Cadiz the two Spanish frigates fell in with the British fleet; and as Britain and Spain were at war, a fight followed. The Spaniards surrendered; but the last shot fired in the action laid low five men on one of the ships, and Muir was one of the five. The captors then boarded the Spanish vessels; and a young British officer, turning over the dead with his foot before ordering them to be cast over the side, saw a Bible fall out of the blood-stained clothes of one of them. He was surprised to see that it was an English Bible, and looking at the man saw that he was still alive. He was more amazed, on a second glance, to

recognize in the wounded man an old college chum, none other than Thomas Muir! He had his old friend sent ashore and delivered to the care of the Spanish Governor of Cadiz; for he knew that the British government had set a price on Muir's head since his escape from Borany Bay, and that this was the best means of saving his life.

Thanks to Napoleon, Muir finally reached the French capital once again, after having travel-

led around the world during four wonderful years; and in Paris he was received with every honor. He was now safe at last; but alas, he enjoyed his quietness and freedom for only eight short months. His health had been completely undermined by his many hardships and sufferings; and in September 1798 he passed away, at the untimely age of thirty-four, far from his native Scotland, and was buried by his French friends at Chanalley.

A Still Greater Electrical Generator *By George Stigers*

IN YOUR issue of November 31st, page 70, you have an item on the "World's Largest Generator" now being installed in the plant of the New York Edison Company, which is to develop 80,000 horsepower.

Perhaps it would be interesting for you to know that in the Crawford Ave. Station of the Commonwealth Edison Company at Chicago, there is now running a 75,000 K. W. Generator which develops approximately 100,000 horsepower, which is somewhat in excess of 80,000 horsepower of the New York Edison's "Giant".

The Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago has laid the foundation for, and is now installing, a new 90,000 K. W. unit which is

expected to develop approximately 120,000 horsepower.

It is known to electrical men that Chicago is the center of the world's greatest power pool, which the late Dr. Steinmetz of the General Electric Company, predicted a few years ago.

A new firm is now being formed in Chicago to be known as The State Line Generating Company, and they expect to build the world's largest generating plant, which will be built on filled-in land in Lake Michigan, at the Indiana-Illinois state line.

They expect to have their first unit, a 200,000 K. W., or 280,000 horsepower, in service late in 1929.

Small Business Going to the Wall

THE trend of the small business is definitely toward the wall. The chain stores are adding link upon link. The larger factories are taking over more and more of the smaller plants and closing them down, to rust away. Any person traveling much around the country can hardly fail to see the truth of these statements.

The small business is doomed. No matter how well it is organized it cannot produce goods as economically as the larger unit. In 1923 the per capita production in the larger plants was 48.1 percent greater than in the plants of less than \$1,000,000 output of product per year.

In 1923 the plants producing \$1,000,000 of product employed 57.1% of all wage earners and produced 66.4% of all manufactures. The small manufacturer is doomed. The jobber is doomed. The giants with their chain stores will

soon have everything in their hands, to do with as they will.

The giants are sure to put up prices more and more as they get things more and more under their control. They will add on "service charges" for this, that and the other thing, gas, water, electricity, telephone and other necessities, until they will literally have the common people eating out of their hands. This is no prophecy. It is fact, based upon the accumulated evidence everywhere available.

The Lord's kingdom is the only way out of the dilemma; and unless all indications fail the giants are bound, soon or late, to try to put into effect some stringent regulations against any questioning that their diabolical arrangement is not itself Christ's kingdom for which He taught us to pray.

Fundamentalism in Alabama

FUNDAMENTALISM, like everything else, is to be known by its works. Alabama is a sort of center of fundamentalism in the United States. Nearly every good Alabamian is a Fundamentalist; that is to say, he is a believer in eternal torture. How this works out in practice is disclosed by the following testimony of what happened at the Flat Top, Alabama, prison camp. The account was published in the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*:

Pugh said Knox came to Flat Top with several other prisoners on Aug. 8, and went down in the mines on Aug. 9. That night, he said, the check runner came out complaining that Knox didn't or couldn't do any work on account of his heavy weight. The warden the next morning kept Knox out of the mines and let him do some whitewashing. That was on Saturday, according to Pugh, who stated that the warden told Knox he would have to go into the mine on Monday. Knox went into the mine Monday and he understood that "some of the men in the mines beat him up that day". He said that Knox had marks on him and came to the hospital every evening when he came out of the mines. Prisoners told him Knox was "beaten up" practically every day that he had been in the mines.

Pugh said Knox went down to work Wednesday morning and the same thing happened that day. Knox, he stated, came out of the mine Wednesday afternoon and the warden had the doctor examine him that evening. The doctor didn't see any reason why Knox should have come out of the mine. Knox, he said, was sent back to work Thursday morning.

Thursday afternoon, Pugh stated, the men came out as usual when they were through with their tasks—the time being about sundown. After supper he said Cecil Houston came from the cells to the vat in the prison yard used for washing hospital linen, and filled the vat full of cold water. He asked him what he was going to do and Houston replied: "They are going to bring that fellow around here and duck him to see if they can't persuade him to work." He testified he told Houston that "they were fixing to drown the man, and he told me that they had beat him up all day and couldn't get any work out of him at all".

Shortly afterwards, Pugh said eight or ten men came, bringing Knox from the mouth of the mines. Knox was being dragged, he said.

Asked who were doing the dragging, Pugh replied: "The negroes. There was a bunch of those negro flunkies on top, working around the wash house and the prison." He said that Warden Davis and one or two of his sons came from the prison across the yard and reached the vat about the same time the men did.

"I heard the warden, after a little bit," he continued, "tell one of the negroes to go down and turn the steam on this vat. I knew how fast that water would heat up

with the steam pipes they have there; and after a few minutes this man's cries became so alarming that I decided to go out and plead for his life. I went through the hall and went out at the backdoor and when I got to the door the warden asked me 'What the h— I was doing coming out there?' or 'What the h— I wanted?' I told him I had come out to plead for this man's life and that they ought to be ashamed for treating him like that. I walked on out there. Mr. Davis' son told me that they had held Knox under water for five minutes at the time and it didn't even faze him. Well, I stood around there and, of course, the water kept getting hotter and he kept begging more pitifully and looked to me like he was screaming loud enough to have everybody hear in the whole country around."

Pugh stated in his testimony that all the white prisoners had collected in the lower end of the white cell of the prison to see what they could—that they "couldn't see exactly how it was carried on, but they could hear the man begging for his life". Pugh said there wasn't any whipping there at that time but stated: "This man was begging the warden to take him out of that hot water and beat him to death, or shoot him to death, Knox saying, 'Any kind of death besides this.' He begged the warden and told him that he had a mother and he would love to see his mother again. The warden told him, 'No, you want me to take you out and beat you up and put you in the hospital where you can show your bruises and injuries to everyone that comes around and tell them I did it.' He added, 'I'm going to wind you up and bury you.'"

Pugh further charged that, as the "ducking" continued, they would pull Knox's head above water and lay it on the curb of the vat and that, a little later, he lost his voice and was unable to scream. In the meantime Pugh testified that the water had become boiling in places. Asked who was doing the "ducking" Pugh stated that it was several of the negroes and Houston. Asked if Homer Anderson was "in that", he replied in the affirmative and proceeded to give the names of Joe Payne, Tom Owens, Albert Lewis and Sam Robinson as having part in it. He said they were all at Flat Top with the exception of Homer Anderson, who had been paroled.

Pugh said that Knox lay with his head on the curbing for some little bit and that he wasn't able to make any fuss at all. But it could be seen he was breathing. After he had lain there for some seven or eight minutes, Pugh testified the warden said: "Boys, he is just possuming on us. Stick him back under." They did so, and "when they brought him up at that time, just the time they saw him they discovered, of course, that he was dead". The man was laid outside on the vat then, Pugh testified, and artificial respiration started. The warden told him, Pugh alleges, to run to the hospital and get a "shot" of strychnine and give it to Knox to try to revive his heart, which he did. Knox was carried by negroes

into the hospital and in the bathroom there, he said, after he, Pugh, had carried out instructions to go in and run all the prisoners into the negro ward and close the door between the wards.

After the body of Knox had been carried into the bathroom, Pugh alleges, it was set down in a bathtub of water. He said as soon as that was done, "the warden told the negro, Homer Anderson, to get some poison and fix it up and pump it into his stomach, which he did. He went into the dressing room and I suppose took eight or ten or maybe more tablets and put into a gallon washpan and filled it full of water and took a stomach pump out of the drug room and ran it through his mouth and down into his stomach and poured this poison into his stomach."

After the poison was pumped into the stomach of the dead man, Pugh said that every one went off and that Warden Davis' son came back to see him and said that his "father wanted to know if we thought we had enough of that stuff in his stomach", adding "You want to be sure about that."

Pugh alleged that Warden Davis came back to see him a little later "and told me that if I ever opened my mouth about it that, of course, it would mean a lifetime sentence for him and probably at the same time a long sentence for me. I told him I didn't figure that I was in any way responsible for what had happened and that I didn't fear that part at all." It was at this point in his statement that Pugh testified that "everywhere you would touch the skin on Knox's body the skin would slip off, and a finger nail would come off, or half off."

Pugh said the death certificate which he partly filled out had been tampered with, a piece of paper having been pasted over the original line calling for the cause of death. Pugh said a letter written to Knox's next of kin was returned in the mails as undeliverable because of improper address. He "didn't know whether the letter was intentionally misdirected".

Pugh said the warden went over to see the prison doctor after Knox died and told him the man had committed suicide and that there wasn't any use for him to come up. The doctor made the certificate the

next morning on what the warden had told him. He stated the doctor looked at the body, but did not make an examination.

Pugh said the vat was of concrete, five feet wide, seven feet long, and three feet deep. He said Knox was put into the vat with his mining clothes on and that his hands were not handcuffed or tied. Pugh declared he was within five feet of Knox and was looking at him when "he was protesting against them ducking him any more". He said Knox was standing practically still; that the negroes had him by the hands.

Asked to describe Knox, Pugh said he would think he weighed something over 250 pounds, was about five feet five inches tall and that he had light hair. In answer to a question, Pugh said he knew that Knox's head had been put under water; that the negroes had hold of him, but he didn't know what part of his body they had hold of. In response to a request, Pugh described the place where the body of Knox was interred.

Following the alleged forcing of poison into the body of the dead man, Pugh testified that Homer Anderson, the negro, smashed the bottle of tablets on the radiator, scattering the tablets and glass over the room, in an effort to make it appear that he had struck it from Knox's hand. Pugh stated that it was first planned to make it appear that he, Pugh, had struck the bottle from Knox's hand, but when he refused to sign a statement given him by the warden, the responsibility was placed on Homer Anderson. At the bottom of the statement Pugh said, "He just put it 'Hospital Steward.' Well, I was known as the hospital steward and he my assistant."

The testimony above given was supported by that of several other witnesses, all of whom agree that this man, who was too stout to work at mining, was cooked alive. One witness stated that wherever the skin was touched on the body it would slip off, and that the fingers were burned so badly that when the skin came off some of the meat came with it. Fundamentalists must find great joy in looking forward to an eternity of this sort of thing.

Ex-President Obregon's Statement

REFERRING to the suspension of Roman Catholic public services in Mexico ex-President Obregon has issued a statement in which he said: "Only the masses of the people have been deprived of the practice of religion, as their circumstances do not permit them to hire automobiles to take a priest to their homes, to erect altars or to pay for such services. The re-

sult of this maneuver will be that in a few months more, in a year perhaps, the lower classes will grow familiar with the situation thus created and then the liberated party will have to thank the members of the clergy for having themselves undertaken to convince the masses of our people that they are perfectly well able to live without their spiritual aid."

IN THE GOLDEN AGE No. 178, issue of July 14, 1926, I read with interest the article entitled "Air-Pockets" by J. A. Bohnet; and with the author's permission I would like to go into more detail. It is not my desire to be unkind or critical, but merely to express some facts based on actual flying experience.

I am not proud of it, but must admit the fact that I was a flying officer in the U. S. Army Air Service during the "war to end war". Thus I gained first-hand information concerning air currents.

There are, actually, no spaces in the firmament in which there is no air; but where a downward convectional current comes in contact with an upward convectional current, there is a disturbance of more or less magnitude.

The air over a ploughed field, a lake or a swamp falls rapidly, due to the cool surface of the earth, which condenses the air and makes it heavier. But the air over a field of grain, corn or grass, or over an expanse of sand or stone, rises, due to the warm surface of the earth, which expands the air and makes it lighter. These upward and downward movements of air are termed "convectional currents".

For a crude illustration: If an airplane is flying at an altitude of say 4000 feet over a field

of grain, using the upward convectional current to help support it and then suddenly enters an area over a ploughed field where the convectional current is downward, the ship will rock and roll; and a green flyer will enjoy anything but peace of mind. This is what flyers call "air-pockets". In other words, the air falls out from under the ship, with the result that the ship drops down until it gets into one or the other of these air currents where it becomes jerkily righted.

Another thing that causes a ship to drop under the described conditions, is that over one-half of the lifting power of the wings is due to the partial vacuum created on top of the wings by reason of the ship's motion; and descending air currents fill this vacuum, causing the ship to lose over fifty percent of its floating efficiency.

Many people think that an airplane wing lifts because it is thrust along at such a speed that it skims and thus raises the ship. This is only partially true. A cross sectional view of an airplane wing reveals a camber, or curve, from front to rear, and the top surface has more curve than the bottom. By thrusting this through the air a vacuum is created on the rear half of the top of the wing, and it is this that lifts the greater part of the load.

Does Radio Benefit Vegetation? *By D. H. Selden*

FOR the past fifteen years I have been cultivating grapes. Each year the yield was practically the same until 1925, when the yield suddenly increased about three hundred percent. My vines became so heavy with fruit that I had to tie them up or prop them. Where I had formerly found one bunch of grapes on a twig, last year I began to find three.

Several of my friends noticed it and asked me how I accounted for this startling and sudden increase. I told them that I did not know, because I had done nothing in the way of caring for the grapes that I had not been doing in previous years. The more I thought over it the more puzzled I became.

One morning, as I was cleaning away some trash under the vines, I noticed in this trash thousands of dead insects. This was unusual; for in former years I had observed that the ground

around the vines sometimes seemed alive with insects. I followed up this clue, and each morning I looked around under the vines and found the same thing—multitudes of lifeless insects which had manifestly died during the night. And running my hands through the vines in the daytime I could find but few bugs which in former years had appeared in abundance, hiding themselves from the hot sun by day and sucking and injuring the vines by night. But what I did find was a lot of gnats and insects which were *dead* and which had not yet fallen off.

I was mystified, even though knowing that we are entering into the Golden Age wherein the earth shall yield her increase, and realizing also that this increase would doubtless come about in a perfectly natural way. Therefore I continued my investigation of this phenomenon.

I wondered why these insects which daily came to the vines should there meet their death before the next morning.

Finally I noticed that my neighbor's radio aerial parallels my lot on the whole length of my vineyard, and it occurred to me that the tension on this aerial, when he turns on his radio set each evening, and the vibrations thereby set up, have

a destructive effect upon insect life in the immediate vicinity. I consulted a radio expert and he confirmed my conviction. It is also likely that these radio waves have a beneficial effect upon the growth of the vines aside from the destruction of the parasites which sap their vitality. No doubt the ultimate benefits of radio are now little suspected. It is yet only in its infancy.

Science Sees the Millennium Surely Coming

THE millennium is surely coming, according to Professor James F. Norris, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, President of the American Chemical Society. These words are not to be treated lightly; for the Massachusetts "Tech" stands at the head of technical institutions in the United States, and the American Chemical Society has no peer on these shores.

Prof. Norris points out that we now know the atoms to consist of unlinkable amounts of bound-up energy, that we have learned how to obtain and use energy with a high intensity fac-

tor, and that just as soon as we have learned how to touch the secret springs which hold the atom together we shall have a limitless supply of energy that will take over the world.

When that time comes, according to Prof. Norris, there will be no more underground slaves, no more dungeons, and, to use his own language, "an economic upheaval would force upon the world a change from the present unsatisfactory system based upon gold, to a more rational one based upon something more fundamental—perhaps the value of a man's labor, or the necessary commodities."

The Price of Sealskins

MOST people like nice things, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that sealskin coats are much appreciated; but it is doubtful if any real woman would want one after reading the following extracts from "The Cruelties of Seal Hunting" by Sidney H. Beard. Mr. Beard quotes Dr. Gordon Stables, R. N., in his "Story of the Arctic Ocean" as saying:

I write of what I have seen over and over again without being able to prevent it, for the excitement and the sight of the blood seem to turn our fellows into fiends incarnate for the time being. Take this one day's sealing as an example. The ice was strewn thickly with baby seals, and not even a lamb itself is more lovely or innocent-looking than one of these. Barring the wee black nose and the jet black tender loving eyes, there is hardly another feature distinguishable, so well has Nature wrapped them up against the cold. They never attempt to move off—they can't. One blow from the sharp end of the club and the baby is weltering in its gore. The skinning takes place immediately, the blubber and skin being removed together, and often pieces of the dark and quivering flesh. The killing of the young creature before flensing is humane enough.

But this is not always done. Oftentimes the baby is only partially skinned and when flayed may be seen to roll in agony on the ice. But beasts in shape of human beings at times treat them alive! And I have seen these fellows pitch a live flayed seal into the water to see whether it would move off or not. It would be speedily put out of its agony anyhow by the numerous sharks that always attend at sealing times. On this particular day I frequently saw the hunters tumble on a baby seal to bring up the poor mother who heard it cry. She was then ruthlessly killed. Could anything be more brutal or less humane?

Professor Gambier Bolton, in a letter to the Editor of the *Whitchell Review*, writes:

As if it were not sufficient to skin the poor creatures when they are only half-clad, because of the wretched seal, in its agony, writhing away from the skinning-knife, thus making the task easier for the human wretches who adopt this method, I am assured by an eye-witness that when this takes place in the close neighborhood of the waves, the half-dead seals are thrown or kicked back into the water to die, and so as to be out of the way of the killers, who are busy with other victims. . . .

I could tell of even greater horrors; . . . of pregnant seals ripped open (although out of coat themselves, and, therefore, useless), and the fetus torn away from them to make the extra soft and delicate foetal sealskin prized even more highly than the foetal Llama and Astrachan skin (all, by the way, obtained in the same manner); and until the law steps in and with a firm hand once and for ever puts down these cruelties, by punishing with imprisonment anyone found dealing in these foetal skins, and by appointing inspectors to watch the seal islands carefully and continually, they are certain to continue.

J. Collinson in "The Fate of the Seal," says:

Those who have visited these seal rookeries state that the crying of the young, bereft of their mothers, is most heartrending, and that it would be almost impossible to imagine anything more distressing than the fate of the abandoned motherless seal pups . . . they do not know how to swim and are too feeble to take care of themselves, so they are simply allowed to starve slowly to death on the frozen snows. It is said that it takes fifteen to twenty days, more or less, to starve a baby seal to death.

The New World

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 416.4 meters by Judge Rutherford.]

WHEN Jehovah God makes a promise, that promise is certain of fulfilment in His due time. Through His prophet Isaiah (46: 10, 11) He says: "My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure. . . . yea, I have spoken it, I will also bring it to pass; I have purposed it, I will also do it."

Among the promises God made long ago was this one through His prophet (Isaiah 65: 17): "For, behold, I create new heavens and a new earth: and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind."

The new heaven and new earth will result beneficially to man, and of this we are sure, because the same prophet of God said: "Be ye glad and rejoice for ever in that which I create."

It is reasonable that when the time approaches for the establishment of the new heaven and new earth God would have the people informed concerning this great fact. It is also reasonable that God would have those who really believe His Word, and who love and serve Him, to be His witnesses to give this testimony to the people. Zion means, God's organization made up of those who love the Lord God. The Scriptures prove that these conclusions are correct, because it is written in Isaiah 51: 16: "And I have put my words in thy mouth, and I have covered thee in the shadow of mine hand, that I may plant the heavens, and lay the foundations of the earth, and say unto Zion, Thou art my people."

In order that these texts and others relating thereto may be understood it is essential that proper definitions be given to some of the words used in connection therewith.

Heaven

THE word heaven is defined as that which is lofty and high, that which is looked up to. To men the things of heaven are invisible. The invisible powers of heaven are exercised over men, influencing and controlling them. The righteous man, made so by reason of being in Christ Jesus, is influenced and controlled by the Lord God. The glory of the Lord is set above the heavens. (Psalm 8: 1) That would mean that Jehovah is above all things that are lofty and high, and greater than the heavens.

Certain scriptures show that Satan for a long while had access to heaven, and that at times he appeared with the righteous sons of God before the Eternal One. (Job 1: 6-8) This was true because God did not prevent him from being there. But the time finally came for the Anointed One of Jehovah to act and to exclude Satan from heaven, and this he did.—Psalm 110: 2; Revelation 12: 1-5.

Satan, being cast out of the presence of Jehovah and no longer permitted to appear there nor to carry on his operations in the realm of God, must henceforth confine his operations to the earth.

The Devil is yet invisible to human eyes. His earthly organization looks up to him. In the eyes of the peoples of the world he is still lofty and high; and although his operations are confined to the earth and to the peoples of the earth, his heaven and the heaven of the world in connection therewith still persist. This is the heaven which must pass away with a great noise, and the Scriptures declare that this will take

place during the battle of Armageddon.—2 Peter 3:10; Revelation 19:11-21; 20:1-3.

It must be remembered that God does everything orderly and according to His schedule of time. When Israel was overthrown in 606 B. C. Satan there became the god of all peoples, because prior thereto he controlled all nations aside from Israel. It was at that time that the Gentiles began universal rule of the earth, and the Scriptures show that it is God's purpose to permit the Gentiles to rule without interruption for a specific period of time. That period of time marking the end of the Gentiles' uninterrupted rule was in 1914. That marked the time also for the expulsion of Satan from heaven.

When Jesus was on earth He declared that the proof by which men of earth could determine that His reign had begun would be that the nations of earth would become angry and engage in a World War. It is now a matter of history that this prophecy began its fulfillment in 1914 with the World War.

When Jesus ascended on high He was commanded to sit down; that is to say, He was to remain inactive against the Devil until God's due time for Him to act. (Hebrews 10:12-13; Psalm 110:1) The due time came when He took His power to reign (in 1914), and then God sent Him forth to begin operations against the enemy. (Psalm 110:2-6) There occurred the battle between the Anointed of God and His angels on one side, and Satan and his angels on the other side; and the latter were cast out of heaven and for ever barred from again appearing before the presence of Jehovah. (Revelation 12:7-9) From that time forward the Devil and his angels must confine their operations to the inhabitants of the earth.—Revelation 12:12.

Knowing that his time is short in which to gather his forces for the great battle, Satan the representatives of the Lord Jehovah. Satan proceeds to the work of gathering them. Satan and his angels are still invisible to men and exercise influence, power and control over men of the world; and his organization invisible, therefore, continues to constitute the heaven of the world of mankind. It is this invisible organization or heaven that the Scriptures declare must pass away with a great noise in the battle of Armageddon.

Earth

THE earth literally means, of course, the mundane sphere, planet or globe on which man resides. It also relates to the organization of man on the earth. When so used it distinguishes the organization of men, constituting the governing factors, from the restless, disorganized elements of humanity, which are symbolized by the sea. The earth therefore is properly mentioned as the visible part of Satan's organization, of which he is the god. In symbolic language the earth is represented as a beast, which more particularly refers to the governing powers of the peoples of earth.

World

THE term world is properly defined as mankind organized into forms of government under the supervision and control of an invisible overlord. The chief overlord is Satan the Devil; and he is assisted by his evil angels, also invisible to man, the operations of all of whom are now confined to the earth. Prior to the great Deluge the world was made up of the evil heavens and evil earth. That evil organization, both visible and invisible, was destroyed. "But the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men."—2 Peter 3:7.

The "present evil world", composed of the visible and invisible part of Satan's organization, shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements forming the earthly part thereof shall be dissolved by the day and this takes place, as the Scriptures declare, in the day of God's wrath. (1 Peter 2:12; Revelation 19:1-2; Isaiah 66:16) Therefore we see that the world is made up of heaven and earth.

New Heavens and Earth

THE "new heavens and new earth" are the new earth (Isaiah 66:22) to be made by the passing away of the present evil world. So Peter says: "Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." (2 Peter 3:13) Undoubtedly this new heaven and new earth will constitute the new world mentioned by the Psalmist as the world that shall be established and not be moved. (Psalm 96:10) Therefore

this is further proof that the world is composed of heaven and earth; that is to say, the visible and the invisible parts of an organization having influence and control over man.

The new heavens here mentioned could not have reference to the righteous organization of Jehovah that has existed from the beginning. It must have reference to the government of the peoples of mankind. Satan's invisible organization has long constituted the heavens of mankind. Now the time has arrived when God will establish a righteous, invisible rule for mankind, and that invisible ruling power will constitute the new heavens. Christ is the invisible ruling power for the saints on earth. God, through Christ, will establish a righteous rule for all mankind on earth. Before that is done the wicked invisible ruler must be restrained and his rule destroyed; hence the prophecies foretelling the destruction of the old heavens and the old earth.

This work is described under different figures of speech. For instance: "Lift up your eyes to the heavens, and look upon the earth beneath; for the heavens shall vanish away like smoke, and the earth shall wax old like a garment, and they that dwell therein shall die in like manner: but my salvation shall be for ever, and my righteousness shall not be abolished." (Isaiah 51:6) When something "goes up in smoke" it means it is at an end. When a garment grows old it is put aside for ever. Then again the prophet says: "And all the host of heaven shall be dissolved, and the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll: and all their host shall fall down, as the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig tree."—Isaiah 34:4; Revelation 6:14-16.

It is Jehovah who establishes the new heavens and the new earth. Christ, at His first advent, was anointed to be King. He took His power and began His operations as God's Anointed during His second advent, in 1914. There the heaven was planted. Heaven, in this instance, refers to the invisible ruling powers that ultimately shall rule and control all the nations of the earth. That heaven was planted when Satan was expelled and Christ began His reign. The foundation of the earth is the basis for the new organization of righteousness amongst men of the earth.

It is God's purpose to have a witness given

to the people concerning this new heaven and new earth before He completely destroys the old. To accomplish this purpose He puts His message into the mouth of those who are of Zion. To them He says: 'Ye are my witnesses that I am God; go now and tell the people what my purpose is; by performing this commission faithfully you will prove that you are of Zion, and therefore I may say unto you: "Thou art my people."'

The Testimony

THE testimony concerning the new heavens and new earth must be given by the saints while on the earth. This testimony must be given to the nations and peoples, that some at least may be prepared to receive the kingdom and be ready to walk upon the highway of the Lord. God puts into the mouths of His anointed ones His words and directs them to "say among the nations that the Lord reigneth: the world also shall be established that it shall not be moved: he shall judge the people righteously".—Psalm 96:10.

The time for the giving of this testimony is fixed when the Lord takes His power and begins His reign. The promise then is that the world, to be composed of the new heavens and new earth, shall be established that it cannot be moved. That means that the peoples of the earth shall become subject to Christ instead of subject to Satan, and that the organization of God on the earth will be a righteous one; for the Lord shall judge in righteousness.

The people have for a long time been called upon to rally to various standards, all of which are false standards. The enemy has caused these various standards to be raised up that blindness might result to the people and they be turned away from the true God. Now it is the duty of the anointed, to whom God has committed His Word, to lift up the true standard of God. This they do by telling the truth concerning the Devil's organization and concerning God's organization, and now God is going to deliver the people from their oppressors and bless them with everlasting life and happiness. The Lord God has provided this message and will have it delivered. The truly anointed ones will give this testimony. This is one of the present works for the church.

It is often wondered by some why God has

caused His Word to be preached so long. Water dropping upon a rock for a long period of time will wear the rock away. Truth stated from many viewpoints, time and time again repeated, will ultimately make an impression upon some minds. It seems therefore that it has pleased God to have His plan stated time and again that some might hear and profit thereby and might join the small company of His witnesses in the earth before the passing away completely of the old and the establishment of the new world.

The anointed ones of God are those who are really consecrated to do God's will, who are begotten of the Holy Spirit, and who are therefore real Christians and follow in the footsteps of Jesus. God gives command to these through His prophet (Isaiah 62:10): "Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people."

Paraphrasing the language the Lord here uses, He says in substance to the anointed ones: "Let the course of action taken by you be in harmony with and always toward the kingdom. All the faculties with which you are endowed should be used in that direction. By taking this course of action you are going through the gates; that is, passing in the way of the kingdom and thereby pointing others to the way of entrance, that they may receive the blessings of God. The way for the people must be prepared. The peoples of earth must know that there is a righteous God and that He has constituted His anointed ones as the new invisible ruling power of men, therefore the new heavens.

'Cast up the highway for the people, by acquainting them with the fact that God has provided a great way by which the people can return to Him and receive His blessings. In the way that the people have gone there are many stumbling stones which prevent them from learning the Lord's way. The stumbling stones have been placed there by Satan and his agents. These are in the form of false doctrines and misrepresentations of God and His plan. Remove these stones by telling the people what is the truth.'

Blessings of the New World

THE new heaven and new earth composing the new world will be ruled and controlled by the Prince of Peace. He will establish a

righteous government upon the earth amongst mankind. Wars will cease for ever and there will be everlasting peace amongst the people. What the people have long desired are peace, prosperity, health, life, liberty and happiness.

Plenty

IF EVERYBODY on earth should now deal justly one with another there would be plenty for all. There is no just cause for a shortage of food and fuel. A few have great excess; the many have a scanty supply; while still others have none. God has promised that in His kingdom famines will be impossible. In the first place the profiteers will not be permitted to ply their business. Nothing shall hurt or destroy in all the holy kingdom. (Isaiah 11:9) The Lord will rule in righteousness, and with righteousness shall he judge the poor. (Isaiah 11:4) Then when the judgments of the Lord are in the earth the peoples will learn righteousness.—Isa. 26:9.

They will learn to minister one unto another and to help one another. The Lord will furnish the people with a means of eradicating the weeds and the thistles and thorns, that the earth may bring forth the things that they need. (Isaiah 55:13) Then the earth shall yield her increase. (Psalm 67:6) "And in this kingdom shall the Lord our hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things." (Isaiah 25:6) "He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment. The kingdom shall bring peace to the people, and the little hills, by righteousness. He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor. They shall fear thee as long as the sun and moon endure, throughout all generations. He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass; as showers that water the earth. In his days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth."—Psalm 72:2-7.

Health

HEALTH is one of the things that the people have long desired. All have suffered from lack of health. All the efforts that man has been able to put forth have not brought lasting health to the people. There is nothing in the standards held up by the various systems or governments that contain any basis for a hope of health. Look now to the standard of the Lord and see

what it promises to those who walk humbly before Him. The Lord says: "Behold, I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth." (Jeremiah 33:6) "And the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."—Isaiah 33:24.

Life

LIFE in a state of peace and happiness is the greatest desire of man. For sixty centuries the human family has been racked by disease, and billions have gone down in sorrow to the grave. All the schemes that men have ever put forth concerning eternal life, all the statements upon the standard of men or institutions promising life, have been and are false. Satan declared that there is no death; and his representatives on earth have been preaching for centuries that man does not die. But human experience proves that this is entirely false. Why longer be deceived by the false standards of men? Turn now to the standard of the Lord and see what it holds as a hope for man.

Jesus Christ declared: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." (John 17:3) Keep always in mind that originally God gave life to man and that God took away that right to life because of disobedience. Remember then that God alone provided for the redemption of man from death and the grave according to His promise; that these provisions for redemption are through the merit of the ransom sacrifice of the Lord Jesus; that God has appointed a day or period of time in which He will give all men an opportunity to reap the benefits of this ransom sacrifice and an opportunity to be restored to perfect human life.

It is in the Messianic kingdom on earth that this opportunity shall be given to man; and this kingdom is now beginning. The apostle states that the second coming and reign of the Lord is for the purpose of giving an opportunity first to the living and then to those who are dead; and that this opportunity shall be given in His kingdom. (2 Timothy 4:1) The kingdom is now beginning, and that is why these truths are coming to the knowledge of the people.

The Prophet Job, in poetic phrase, describes the miserable condition in which man finds himself, and shows how vain it is to follow the stan-

dards of men; and then he turns his words to the Messenger of the covenant, namely, the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of kings. He shows that this great Messenger is the One among a thousand and altogether lovely; and that if man hears and obeys this great Messenger, who interprets and makes the Word of God plain, God then "is gracious unto him, and saith, Deliver him from going down to the pit [grave]"; and the response of man is: "I have found a ransom." Then what shall result to the one who is obedient and walks humbly before God? The prophet answers: "His flesh shall be fresher than a child's; he shall return to the days of his youth."—Job 33:19-25.

Liberty

LIBERTY is one of the things that man has desired. He has always been in bondage to some kind of oppression. He has been in bondage also to the great enemy sickness and death. The Lord Jesus Christ declares that he who accepts and obeys the truth shall be set free; and when the Lord sets him free he shall be free indeed. (John 8:32) Here then is a basis for the liberty that the people have so long desired.

Happiness

HAPPINESS is another thing mankind has always desired. All the happiness that man has enjoyed on this earth has been temporary. There have no real joy and happiness resulted, nor can such ever result, from heeding and following standards of men. Why now should we longer hold to those withering standards? Let us turn our minds now to God's standard, which He has commanded to now be held up to the people, and see whether or not it furnishes a basis of hope for happiness.

What could produce happiness? The answer is: To enjoy everlasting peace, everlasting plenty, everlasting health, everlasting life. All these things are guaranteed by the Scriptures.

If all the blind eyes should be restored so that they could see; if all deafness should pass away, all lameness or crookedness of body should cease; if there should be nothing in the land to harm; if the governments always were righteous and the people righteous and love the motive directing their actions, would not that be a happy time? Is not this really what the people desire? God's Word furnishes an absolute and certain hope for the realization of this desire.

Disease—Cause—Treatment—Cure

[Radiocast from Station WBBR on a wave length of 416.4 meters by Judge Rutherford.]

LITERALLY the term disease means lack of ease. Applied to the human body it means a disturbed condition of body interrupting the proper functioning of one or more parts of the human organism, threatening or causing pain and sickness. Unless the difficulty is removed and the disease cured death ultimately results.

Figuratively the term may be applied to the mind, and when so applied it means that one has a disturbed condition of mind, causing disquiet, distress and mental anguish. Insanity is the result of a diseased brain which fails to properly function.

Death is the great enemy of man. It is the final result of disease. Naturally man fights desperately against that which would take away his ease and comfort, and his life. In all ages man has put forth strenuous efforts to destroy disease, relieve himself from suffering, and to bring about a condition of ease and comfort. All peoples have sought means to eradicate disease and keep men alive. One who is greatly diseased becomes a burden to himself and a burden to others. Without ease and comfort life cannot be enjoyed even for a time.

When one becomes sick and is suffering he sends for the doctor. The savage has his medicine man who distills herbs and administers these, or applies various kinds of oils. He does the best he can for the sufferer. Some good usually results.

The allopathic physician makes an examination, finds his patient suffering, and prescribes a cathartic and other strong drugs to relieve his pain. These for a time destroy the pain, and the patient thinks he is well. Temporary good results.

The homoeopathic physician puts a few pills into a tumbler of water and has his patient take a teaspoonful once an hour. Some benefit results therefrom, and in time the patient may be relieved and go about his affairs.

A physician of another school uses electronic treatment or some electrical appliance to destroy the disease germs, and some good results from that method of treatment.

The osteopathic physician manipulates the muscles and sets the bones, relieves the nerve pressure, and brings some relief. He does some good.

The chiropractic doctor adjusts the spinal vertebrae, relieves the impingement of nerves, stimulates the circulation, and causes pain to cease. He too brings some good results.

If the disease has produced some abnormal growth in the body, the surgeon's knife is often resorted to. When the abnormal growth is removed some ease results.

Other schools of doctors, finding their patients in a bad condition, resort to dieting. Some good results from proper eating; evil results from improper eating. A comparatively well man will become sick from improper food or overeating of proper food. A sick man may be greatly benefited by using some good common sense concerning his food.

All these methods of treatment of disease result in some temporary good. Every man desires his doctor when he is sick. He does not wish to suffer, and he is anxious to have the doctor come and do the best he can.

While it is true that many doctors are more interested in making money than they are in making the sick well, yet I am sure that the greater number of doctors are honest in their efforts to benefit mankind. Let us proceed upon the theory that all are honest, that their methods of treatment are honest, and that they are putting forth their best endeavors to bring about a healthy condition of ease and comfort for mankind.

Temporary Benefits

BUT when everything has been said and done; after every scientific physician has put forth his best efforts to produce health and ease, comfort and life, the fact remains that the patient derives only a temporary benefit therefrom. No doctor has ever yet been able to completely cure the sick. All must concede the truth of this statement. The statement is not made as a criticism of doctors, but for the purpose of showing that after everything humanly possible is done the efforts of man result only in temporary relief, and that in the due course of time the sick person grows weaker and dies.

Some men, of course, live to be a hundred years old; but what are a hundred years compared to eternity! Probably the major portion

of that time is spent in discomfort and suffering. When a man looks about him and sees the wonders of the visible creation, and beholds the beauty thereof, and when he comes in contact with his friends and enjoys sweet companionship with them, he has a great desire that he might enjoy these for ever; but he knows he cannot because of disease. When disease lays hold upon him he soon is deprived of all the things that he enjoys.

It must be admitted by all that after thousands of years of laborious and honest effort put forth by all schools of physicians, yet sickness and death still hold sway amongst the people. Constantly scientific men are applying their faculties to ascertain some method of relieving the human race and granting them health and life.

It is unfortunate that doctors war amongst themselves, but it has ever been thus. When the circulation of the blood was discovered by Harvey he was persecuted. The allopaths persecuted the homeopaths, and both have persecuted the eclectics; the allopaths, homeopaths and eclectics have all persecuted the osteopaths; then all of them joined hands and persecuted the chiropractors; and almost all of these now join in caustic criticism of the dieticians.

It would seem to be far better if all the schools would try to ascertain all the good that is in each method of treatment and then combine them, that at least as much temporary relief as possible may come to mankind. But the great difficulty is that scientists today ignore the real cause of disease, and hence do not see the real remedy.

Cause

THE doctor finds his patient suffering from indigestion and constipation. He administers drugs and follows this with predigested food. Another doctor criticizes his method, saying: "Why not get at the real cause of the disease? You will find that there are impingements of the nerves which make it impossible for the stomach and bowels to properly function. Remove these troubles and then the patient can take his food properly and eliminate properly."

But another may ask: "Why should these nerves be impinged at all? Why should the vertebrae be out of alignment? Why should muscles be hard and why should the circulation be poor?"

If every organ of man's body were perfect, then every organ would perform its proper function. If man were perfect he would never be sick. The perfect man would always be at ease and never have disease. The doctor says: "But now you are talking about that which is impossible, because there are no perfect men; we must deal with conditions as we find them."

I appreciate that fact, and fully sympathize with the doctor's position. But any doctor must admit that if we could find why a man is imperfect, and then remove that imperfection and restore the man to a perfect condition, then there would be no sickness. But is such a thing possible? you ask. I answer, It is possible; it is more than possible; it is absolutely certain.

I am now going to give you the real cause for sickness and call your attention to the true remedy, and then show you that this remedy, when applied, will result in absolute cure of all disease and sickness. What I say in this regard is not my wisdom but divine wisdom, found plainly expressed in the Word of God. The Bible is my authority, and the Bible is God's Word of Truth. We may therefore have absolute confidence in what the Bible says. It shows exactly why men sicken and die, how and when the disability will be removed, and how, when and by what methods man may be made whole and never be sick again.

I hope the doctors will not say that I am trying to practise medicine by making this speech. I am at least doing it without charge, and therefore not guilty of any infraction of the law of the land. The preachers will be more likely to object than will the doctors. My purpose is to call attention to God's way, and to show my audience that the time is approaching when disease will be eliminated, when sickness will be unknown, when the people will no more say, 'We are sick,' but when health, happiness and joy shall come and abide with the people for ever, and man will live upon this earth for ever and not die at all. I submit that this is worthy of the consideration of all men, even of the preachers. I have much more hope that physicians will heed than that the clergy will heed what is said upon this subject.

Man Perfect

THE original man was perfect. He did not have any disease. He was made in the image and likeness of God. He was made to be king

of the earth. He was placed in a perfect home. His fields produced all kinds of food. The great Creator gave him the privilege of eating any and all kinds of food. He did not have to cook it. He gathered it from the trees and plants, and ate when he desired. The food was perfect. He was healthy and strong and vigorous and happy. He was perfectly at ease.

Then the Lord God, desiring to test man's loyalty to Him, said to man: Every food in this garden you may eat except one, and that is the fruit from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. You must not eat of that, and in the day that you do eat of it 'dying thou shalt die'.—Genesis 2:17.

In violation of this law the perfect man ate of this food. There was nothing in the food to kill him, but God had provided in His law that if man partook of that food he would be diseased, and that such a disease should be punished with death. The Lord God must be consistent, and therefore He must enforce His law. Man admitted his wrong, and thereupon the Lord God pronounced the judgment or sentence against him. This judgment, in part, says:

"Because thou . . . hast eaten of the tree which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed [unfinished] is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life: thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field: in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."—Genesis 3:17-19.

Outside of Eden the earth was unfinished. God caused this to bring forth thorns and thistles and plants which produce poisonous foods. He then expelled Adam from his perfect home, and caused him to have to work to produce his food; and causing man to eat of this poisonous food was God's method of putting him to death. Had he not been under the sentence of death man could have thrown off the poison; but the right to life having been removed from him, when man fed upon imperfect food he became sick and diseased; and, in harmony with the law which God had announced he gradually died.

God said: "Dying thou shalt die." Man's death was not sudden, His period of suffering covered 930 years, at the end of which Adam

was completely dead. He succumbed to the disease and went down into the tomb. The cause of his disease was a violation of God's law, which violation is commonly called sin.

At the time of his expulsion from Eden none of Adam's children had been brought forth. After he was undergoing sentence, with the legal right to life removed, and after he became diseased, he and Eve cohabited and brought forth children. All doctors will agree that imperfect parents could not produce a perfect child. That is exactly what the Bible says. In Ecclesiastes 31:5 we read: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me."

It follows then that every child is begotten in imperfection, and is brought forth a sinner; and, not having the right to live nor the power to completely resist poison, in the course of time disease lays hold upon that child—it becomes sick and dies. The efforts of the physician may temporarily arrest the disease and result in some ease, but all doctors must agree that no method of treatment administered by man has ever been able to make the sick entirely whole and give them life and perfect health.

In corroboration of this it is written, in Romans 5:12: "Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." Thus we see that the entire human race are sinners and a sinner has no right to live. Mankind has lived for a time and then death has resulted. Men would die and remain for ever dead unless some provision is made to relieve mankind from his disability and then restore him to perfect health.

God's Promise

THE great Creator loves His creature man. In the exercise of His loving kindness He has made provision for man to be redeemed from death, and then to have an opportunity for health and ease and life everlasting. He made a promise in these words: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death."—Hosea 13:14.

God would not be consistent if He merely forgave man of all of his sins and restored him. The demands of the divine law must be met. But God provided by His law that if another perfect man would be willing to be substituted in death for Adam then He could consistently

relieve Adam and his offspring from the disability of sin and death. Keep in mind now that all the human race descended from Adam. It would follow that all of them are imperfect; and that is what the Scriptures say: "None of them can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him."—Psalm 49: 7.

But be it noted that when God makes a promise that He always keeps it. Having promised to redeem man, God will do it. He had said: "I have purposed it and I will bring it to pass." (Isaiah 46: 11) "So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void: but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."—Isaiah 55: 11.

Jesus the Perfect One

IN THE course of time God caused Jesus to be begotten in the womb of Mary. He was not begotten by a man, and therefore no impure or imperfect blood was in His veins. The Scriptures plainly state that He was begotten by the power of Jehovah. (Matthew 1: 18) This begotten child then would have the right to life. In due course the child Jesus was born. When at thirty years of age He was not only perfect in His organism but He had obtained His legal majority and held the right to live, because God had given Him that right. He was whole, harmless, and separate from sinners.—Heb. 7: 26.

After Jesus began His ministry He went about teaching the people concerning God's kingdom and of the blessings it would bring to them. He was clothed with the power to heal the sick, and concerning Him it is written: "And Jesus went about all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing every sickness and every disease among the people." (Matthew 9: 35) "And when the men of that place had knowledge of him, they sent out into all that country round about, and brought unto him all that were diseased, and besought him that they might only touch the hem of his garment: and as many as touched were made perfectly whole."—Matthew 11: 35, 36.

Jesus was born under the law and the things that He performed in the way of healing the sick foreshadowed greater things that He would do in God's due time. In other words, this healing of the sick was but a sample of the great

work that He will do when the kingdom of God is established. Before the kingdom could be established it was essential that the disability of man, and which had caused disease, sickness and death, must be removed. This could be removed only by the voluntary death of Jesus, the perfect man.

The Ransom

WHY had Jesus come to earth? He answered: "I came to give my life a ransom for many." God had promised to ransom man from the grave. Jesus had come to fulfil that promise. Again He said: "I am come that the people might have life and have it more abundantly." (John 10: 10) Jesus further declared: "I give my flesh for the life of the world." (John 6: 51) In due course of time Jesus was put to death. Then God raised Him out of death on the third day, as He had promised. (1 Corinthians 15: 1-5) When Jesus was resurrected He was no longer a man but a divine creature; and then He presented the value of that perfect human life, which He had laid down, as the price by which mankind can be ransomed or redeemed.

It has been approximately nineteen hundred years since the death and resurrection of Jesus, and men continue to grow sick and die. But I remind you that when Jesus was about to take His departure from the earth He stated that He was going away to prepare a place for His church, that He would return and would set up His kingdom, and that when the kingdom is set up then He would heal the people and bless them with health and strength, even as He had shown by the samples or examples of healing which He performed while on earth.

The death of Jesus was not for the benefit of merely a few, but He gave His life a ransom for all to be testified to all in due time. (1 Timothy 2: 5, 6) By the grace of God He died for every man. (Hebrews 2: 9) But in order for man to have the benefit thereof he must have knowledge of Jesus' death and resurrection, and of the value of His sacrifice, and have an opportunity to accept and render himself in obedience to God's law. The time for giving the world that knowledge is just now beginning.

During the past nineteen hundred years the Lord has been merely taking out from amongst the world a few people who, because of their faithful devotion to Him unto death, are prom-

ised a part with Him in this heavenly kingdom. The mass of mankind have not even been taken into consideration. Their time now is drawing nigh. And why do I say that?

Kingdom Here

THE evidence shows that the kingdom of heaven is at hand. The church is about completed. The promise was that the heavens should retain Jesus Christ for a certain time, and that His second coming would mark the beginning of the restoration of all things. (Acts 3:19) Every one of God's holy prophets foretold this coming time of restoration. Restoration in this text means to restore that which was lost. Adam lost his right to life. Jesus bought that right to life for mankind, and restoration means that the Lord Jesus Christ, as God's great representative, will restore all the obedient ones of mankind to life and happiness.

Because of this fact the second coming of Christ has been looked forward to by Christians with the greatest interest, and now when the time has arrived it becomes the duty and privilege of every true Christian to tell the people about this glad fact. To them Jehovah says, "Ye are my witnesses,"—go and tell the people of my plan. The only excuse for a Christian now being on the earth is to inform his fellow-man about the Lord God and about His plan of redemption and restoration to life and happiness.

The Great Physician

IT MUST be conceded that until man has the right to live he could not fully live. If the Lord Jesus has bought this right to life for mankind then it is His privilege, by God's grace, to give it to man. A gift is a contract. The giver must be able and willing to give; and the receiver must have knowledge of the gift and be willing to receive it. It is written:

"For if by one man's offence death reigned by one; much more they which receive abundance of grace, and of the gift of righteousness, shall reign in life by one, Jesus Christ. Therefore, as by the offence of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even so by the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life. For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous."—Romans 5:17-19.

Every righteous creature has the right to live. Righteousness will come to man through the Lord. When Jesus was on earth, and speaking of the coming time of His reign, He said: "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death." "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." (John 8:51; 11:26) Man must first be brought to a knowledge of these truths, and then obey the laws of the Lord. He will then receive the benefit of the great ransom sacrifice.

The book of Job is an allegorical statement of the course of man. Job was a good man and therefore represented man in his perfection. Then Job was afflicted by a great disease. He was covered with boils all over his body, and suffered great agony and pain. While he thus suffered his neighbors came and reviled him, and said many unkind things. This well pictures the suffering of the human race throughout the ages. During that period of suffering Job declared: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." As shown by the foregoing statement by the Apostle Paul, a man must know about his Redeemer, accept Him and obey Him as the great Savior, if he would be restored to health and life.

Then Job describes a sick man, and this well represents all the sick human family. He says: "He is chastened also with pain upon his bed, and the multitude of his bones with strong pain: so that his life abhorreth bread, and his soul dainty meat. His flesh is consumed away, that it cannot be seen: and his bones that were not seen, stick out. Yea, his soul draweth near unto the grave, and his life to the destroyers."—Job 33:19-22.

The whole human race now is in a miserable condition. The doctors are doing their best, but they can give only temporary relief. When the people know the great Physician and submit to Him, and He heals them, they will stay healed. This great Physician is called the Messenger of the Covenant, the One whom Jehovah provides for the blessing of mankind.

Job continues: "If there be a messenger with him, an interpreter, one among a thousand, to show unto man his uprightness; then he is gracious unto him, and saith, Deliver him from going down to the pit: I have found a ransom. His flesh shall be fresher than a child's; he shall return to the days of his youth." (Job 33:23-25) When the old and sick and decrepit and

withered return to the days of their youth and when their flesh becomes fresher than a child's then they will be well.

The great Physician, Christ Jesus, will teach the people how to eat and what to eat, how to exercise and how to care for themselves; and all these things will be set forth in the new law covenant which God will make for man. The law covenant that God gave to Israel provided what they should do in order to live. Now, says the Lord, He will make a new covenant for the benefit of mankind, and in that He will teach man what to do in order to become well and live. Man's legal disability having been removed by the merit of Christ Jesus, then the Lord will put His laws in the minds of men and write them upon their hearts and He will be their God and the people will be His people. "And they shall not teach every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know ye the Lord: for all shall know me from the least to the greatest."—Hebrews 8:8-11

The Lord will teach the people how to come back to Him, and this way is pictured by a great highway. Through His prophet He says: "And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called, The way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for those: the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein."—Isaiah 35:8.

When the people start back to the Lord in the right way, believing Him, believing His Word, and being obedient to God and His law, "Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped; then shall the lame leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing: because men will know the way to life."—Isaiah 35:5, 6.

Amongst other blessings which the Lord says He will grant to the people then is to give them health. Through His prophet Jeremiah (33:6) He says: "Behold, I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth." The healing of the people 'at they then receive will be complete: "And the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."—Isaiah 33:24.

The Lord Jesus has provided a ransom price for the entire human family, and all the people must have an opportunity to have a knowledge of the truth and receive the blessing that God

intends for them. "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." (Isaiah 35:10) Zion here means God's anointed kingdom class, Christ Jesus and His church. This is the means for man's return to God, and as man returns to God he will be at ease and come with rejoicing.

All of men's interests will then be under the supervision of the great Messiah. Jehovah God shall be the God of the people and the people shall be His people. "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new. And he said unto me, Write; for these words are true and faithful."—Revelation 21:4, 5.

Of course, when the time comes that there is no more sorrow and crying, no more pain, and no more death, there will be no more sickness; there will be no fear of such a thing. Those of mankind who are sick in mind will be made well. Having an organism made well they will know how to think well. Fear and dread causes many to be mentally sick and also physically sick. Under the great and righteous Messiah's reign this difficulty will be removed. No longer shall the people fear wars or famines or pestilences, nor hospitals, nor profiteers, nor anything of the kind. They will be saying in the language of the Prophet Micah to each other:

"Come, and let us go up to the mountain [kingdom] of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths; for the law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it."—Micah 4:2-4.

And now we see that the real cause of sickness is *sin*, the transgression of God's law by Adam, and we see the inherited results by all

mankind. God has made provision to remove this disability through the sacrifice of His beloved Son. Christ Jesus, the great Physician, has now come and His kingdom is at hand; and under His righteous reign God's remedy for sickness will be applied, and all who are obedient to Him shall be restored to health, to peace, to happiness, and they shall all be at ease. They shall be completely and forever cured, and with the completion of this work every creature that breathes will be singing the praises of Jehovah.

God. The creatures of heaven and earth will join in the anthem: "Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints."

The honest endeavors of doctors to benefit the human family are much appreciated. The good resulting therefrom, however, is but temporary. How much more should we appreciate what our great Jehovah God, and our Lord Jesus is doing and will do for mankind! The good resulting therefrom will be everlasting.

Radio Programs

[Station WBBR, Staten Island, New York City.—416.4 meters.]

Sunday Morning, January 23

- 10:00 Watchtower Concert Orchestra.
- 10:20 Fred Williams, tenor.
- 10:35 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
- 11:05 Fred Williams, tenor.
- 11:15 Sunday School Lesson, "Prayer in the Christian Life"—W. N. Woodworth.
- 11:35 Watchtower Concert Orchestra.

Sunday Afternoon, January 23

- 2:00 Carment Instrumental Trio.
- 2:15 Choral Singers.
- 2:30 Bible Lecture, "Christendom's Conflicting Creeds—Who is Their Authority?"—P. H. Harding.
- 3:00 Choral Singers.
- 3:15 Ruskin Macknight, cellist.
- 3:30 Bible Instruction—John Dawson.
- 3:50 Choral Singers.
- 4:05 Carment Instrumental Trio.

Sunday Evening, January 23

- 7:00 F. S. Barnes, organist.
- 7:15 Watchtower Concert Trio.
- 7:30 Bible Lecture, "Are Christians under Obligations to Support the Denominational Churches?"—P. H. Harding.
- 8:00 F. S. Barnes, organist.
- 8:15 Watchtower Concert Trio.
- 8:30 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.

Tuesday Evening, January 25

- 7:30 Rudolph Clemento, violinist.
- 7:40 George Twaroschk, pianist.
- 8:05 Bible Lecture—C. J. Woodworth.
- 8:20 Rudolph Clemento, violinist.
- 8:40 Vocal Selections.
- 9:00 "At Home with Sharp and Trueman."

Thursday Evening, January 27

- 7:30 Anthony Pesci Recital Program.
- 7:45 Fay Foster Trio.
- 8:05 Anthony Pesci, tenor.
- 8:25 Children's Talk, "The Child that was Taken from the Bulrushes"—S. M. Van Sipma.
- 8:55 Anthony Pesci, tenor.
- 9:15 Fay Foster Trio.

Friday Evening, January 28

- 7:30 Watchtower Concert Trio.
- 7:45 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
- 8:00 Bible Lecture, "Filling up that which is Behind of the Afflictions of Christ"—T. J. Sullivan.
- 8:30 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
- 8:45 Watchtower Concert Trio.
- 9:00 Helpful Items on Health and Hygiene.

Sunday Morning, January 30

- 10:00 Watchtower Concert Trio.
- 10:20 Choral Singers.
- 10:35 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
- 11:05 Choral Singers.
- 11:20 Watchtower Concert Trio.
- 11:35 Sunday School Lesson, "The Christian Overcoming Temptation"—F. W. Franz.

Sunday Afternoon, January 30

- 2:00 Watchtower Violin Quartette.
- 2:15 Choral Singers.
- 2:30 Bible Lecture, "The Dry Bones of Ezekiel's Vision"—R. S. Emery.
- 3:00 Choral Singers.
- 3:15 F. S. Barnes, organist.
- 3:30 Bible Instruction—Martin L. Hartman.
- 2:55 Choral Singers.
- 4:10 Watchtower Violin Quartette.

Sunday Evening, January 30

- 7:00 Watchtower Quintette.
- 7:20 Stanley Gohlinghorst, baritone.
- 7:30 Bible Lecture, "Should Christians Endorse Zionism?"—R. S. Emery.
- 8:00 Stanley Gohlinghorst, baritone.
- 8:15 Watchtower Quintette.
- 8:30 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.

Tuesday Evening, February 1

- 7:30 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.
- 7:50 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
- 8:05 World News Items of General Interest.
- 8:25 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
- 8:45 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.
- 9:00 "Listening in"—on Professor Standwell and Harry Goodwin.

Thursday Evening, February 3

- 7:30 F. S. Barnes, organist.
- 7:45 Minnie Schaefer, soprano.
- 8:00 Chiropractic Talk—Dr. W. H. Werner.
- 8:15 F. S. Barnes, organist.
- 8:30 Camille Schmidt, soprano.
- 8:50 Children's Talk—F. W. Franz.

Friday Evening, February 4

- 7:30 Watchtower Concert Trio.
- 7:45 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
- 8:00 Bible Lecture—John E. Dawson.
- 8:30 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
- 8:45 Joseph Bonaccorso, violinist.
- 9:00 Helpful Items on Health and Hygiene.

Little Studies for Little People

Study No. 5

God's Power

23. God has all power in the universe, for it was He who made the universe. "Is anything too hard for the Lord?" (Genesis 18:14) The stars, the great spaces, the deep waters, the high mountains, yes, and the tiny, tiny animals which are found in drops of water, are the works of God's limitless power. "In the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength."—Isaiah 26:4.

24. When we realize this fact we shall readily see that God has something wonderful in store for humanity when the proper time comes to reveal it. Jehovah has a great plan, formed from the very beginning of things, which He only could think of or carry out. "With God all things are possible."—Matthew 19:26.

25. In following lessons we are going to study this plan, step by step, that we may enjoy the blessings it will bring. Nothing can stop the plan of God, nothing can alter it.

26. God's great plan in being fulfilled in many ways at present. As time goes on we shall be enabled to see more and more of it, like the unfolding of a beautiful flower.

God's Love

27. We should feel toward God that He is

very near, and should love Him exactly as we love our kind and loving parents. He is our great Father in heaven, the Creator of us all.

28. King David, a very wise man of long ago, felt the Lord's love so keenly that he wrote many psalms, or songs of praise, about it. "Because thy loving kindness is better than life, my lips shall praise thee." (Psalm 63:3) Thus sang David, in the Book of the Bible called "Psalms".

[End of Study Five.]

Questions on Study No. 5

23. Name some of the great things that are proofs of God's power. Name some of the little ones. What does the Bible itself say of it?

24. Should we expect that God's plan would be a great one, a masterful one, or should we expect it to be a weak and faltering one? Why?

25. Suppose any difficulties arise in the carrying out of God's plan, what then would happen? What can change God's plan?

26. Is God's plan in operation at present? Can we learn all about His plan at one time? Why not?

27. Why should God have at all times the first place in our hearts? Should we feel that He is near to us, or far away? Why?

28. What did the Psalmist say is better than life itself? Of whom alone could this be true?

How To Become A Bible Student

QUESTION: I have a friend who is desirous of becoming a Bible Student. What are the requirements?

ANSWER: The first requirement is to make an unconditional consecration to do Jehovah God's holy will as expressed in the Bible. This can be done by the individual in a prayer addressed to the heavenly Father in the name of Jesus. Then the individual studies the Bible in order to know what that will is. He will also be desirous to meet with other Bible Students and to attend the regular scheduled meetings. He will also wish to read the HARP OF GOD and the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, which really are a topical presentation of the Bible doctrines, in which the scripture texts relative to each doctrine are brought together and harmonized. The steps are: First, to recognize Christ Jesus as his personal Savior, through whom his sins are forgiven; second, to make an unreserved consecration to do God's will; third, to study the

Bible and such literature which is in harmony with the Bible in order to obtain a knowledge of God's will; fourth, to do God's will. There are other minor details which are covered in the above steps, the important requirement of which is the doing of the will of the heavenly Father. The Bible Student literature, which may be secured at about the cost of publication, and a schedule of places in the vicinity where the Bible Students hold their meeting may be obtained by writing to this station or to The International Bible Students Association, 18 Concord Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. In attending the meetings of the Bible Students he will not be solicited for money, neither will any collection be taken up. The primary requirement is that one answer to God in his acts. As long as he loves God and does His will he will find joyful fellowship with the Bible Students; but whenever the individual departs from the ways of the Lord his love for the brethren will grow cold.

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S) GREAT BOOK



With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.



⁵⁸⁰ Because Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the other faithful prophets described by the Apostle Paul in Hebrews 11 are promised a better resurrection; because of the statement of the prophet that they shall be princes or rulers in all the earth (Psalm 45:16), it is to be expected that they will be the first ones raised under the terms of the new covenant. Therefore it is reasonable to expect them to be back on earth at the beginning of the restoration blessings. Hence these faithful men may be expected on earth within the next few years. They will constitute the legal representatives of the Christ in the earth. They will be the visible representatives of the kingdom of heaven. These are the ones who shall administer the affairs of earth under the direction of the Lord.

⁵¹ We therefore see that there are two phases of God's kingdom: The heavenly, which is invisible; and the earthly, which is visible, the faithful prophets of old, namely, the ancient worthies, representing the Lord in this regard.

⁵² The Lord through His prophet Zechariah gives a wonderful picture of the establishment of this kingdom and of the blessings that will come. The prophecy is written in highly symbolic phrase. It reads: "His feet shall stand in that day upon the mount of Olives, which is before Jerusalem on the east; and the mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof toward the east and toward the west, and there shall be a very great valley; and half of the mountain shall remove toward the north, and half of it toward the south. And ye shall flee to the valley of the mountains; for the valley of the mountains shall reach unto Azal: yea, ye shall flee, like as ye fled from before the earthquake in the days of Uzziah king of Judah; and the Lord my God shall come, and all the saints with thee." (Zechariah 14: 4, 5) "His feet" in this prophecy represent Jehovah's feet, while mountain symbolizes kingdom. The olive is a symbol of light, peace, and divine blessing; hence the picture is that Jehovah's authority, represented by His feet, will be established upon earth, by a kingdom of light, peace, and blessing. The cleaving of this mountain in the midst, showing a part on

the north and a part on the south, pictures the two phases, heavenly and earthly, of the Messianic kingdom; and the valley between represents the valley of blessings. Into this valley the sin sick, sore, feeble, oppressed, yea all, shall flee and there receive the blessings of the Lord, which will make them rich in health and peace and happiness for ever.

⁵³ Every one, then, who believes God's Word and who confidently expects the kingdom to bring blessings to mankind and who sees it now being established should watch for the return of Abraham and the other faithful prophets and get into communication with them as soon as possible after their return. And acting under their advice, all such will doubtless find early and many opportunities of service, which will bring to them blessings and happiness.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Why should we expect Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob to be among the first ones resurrected under the new covenant? ¶ 580.

When should we expect them back on the earth? ¶ 580.

What will be their positions of honor and responsibility in the earth? ¶ 580.

What will be their administrative duties in the earth? ¶ 580.

How many phases are there of the kingdom of God? ¶ 581.

Describe the picture of the Messianic kingdom as given in Zechariah 14: 4, 5. Quote the scripture. ¶ 582.

What is meant in this prophecy by the words "his feet"? ¶ 582.

What is symbolized by the mountain and by the olive? ¶ 582.

What is represented by the cleaving or dividing of the mountain into two parts? ¶ 582.

What is pictured by the valley between? ¶ 582.

What will the people do with reference to this symbolic valley? ¶ 582.

Why should those on earth get in communication with Abraham and the other faithful ones as soon as possible after their resurrection? ¶ 583.

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