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The Golden Age

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Vol. IX Bi-Weekly No. 216
December 28, 1927



WATER—

THE SINE QUA NON
OF LIFE

SHALL I SEND HER TO
BUSINESS COLLEGE?

CHURCHIANITY
AND ITS CATECHISM

THE NATION BORN

LIFE
TRUTH

RIGHTFULNESS

ALBERT MESSERSMITH
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WORLD
BEGINNING

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The Golden Age

Volume IX

Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, December 28, 1927

Number 218

Water — The Sine Qua Non of Life

IN A normal weight adult human being there are about seven pails of water. Even the bones and the teeth contain water, and could not do their work without it. Every day about five pints is lost through the various organs of elimination, and this loss must be made up if the human machine is to do its work properly.

Water softens the food we eat, making it more easily digested and absorbed. It so dilutes the digestive juices that they can reach and react on every particle of food. The stomach is a muscle, a wonderful churn. It is not intended to work on dry lumps, nor on a pasty mass, but on food which is in a reasonable condition of liquefaction.

There is no objection to drinking water with meals provided there is no food in the mouth. The reason dieticians advise against drinking at meals is because of the tendency to wash the food down without sufficient mastication. Coffee is poison. Tea is poison. Many people like poison.

There is no poison in good drinking water. On the contrary, a reasonable quantity is essential to good health. For the average person eight glasses a day is about right, one of which should be taken before breakfast. Fat people require more water than thin ones. It is just as necessary to drink eight glasses a day in winter as in summer.

It is a mistake to wait until thirsty before drinking. When thirst comes the tissues are suffering, wasting from lack of moisture. People have been known to live for two months without food, but no one can get along many hours without water. It is the sine qua non of life.

A proper amount of water taken into the system aids digestion and elimination and automatically regulates the body temperature. It is remarkable how quickly a drink of water reaches

the skin and by evaporation cools the body. This takes place more quickly with hot water than with cold.

By dilution of the blood, water aids the circulation; by dilution of the food, it aids digestion; by dilution of waste-products it aids elimination. Every tissue of the body demands water for the performance of its functions. The blood, the lymph, the gastric juice, the fluids of the brain and spinal cord, all need constant replenishment.

Common Sense Must Be Used

A ROBUST man, working at a task which causes him to perspire freely, can drink ten quarts of water in a day without injury to his system; but for most people eight glasses, which is two quarts, is sufficient. Most people drink less than half what they should.

A person with a weak digestive apparatus should avoid drinking too much water, especially cold water. Dropsical persons can overdo it. Persons inclined to colic should favor hot water, plenty of it, and avoid cold water. Persons troubled with dilation of the stomach should drink in smaller quantities and more frequently.

Chemically pure water is tasteless and is useful only in chemistry. Iced water is usable, if sipped, but should never be gulped. In hot weather water in any form helps to distribute the heat of the body and makes life tolerable.

An insufficient quantity of water taken into the system lessens the quantity of digestive juices secreted, and breaks down the digestive apparatus. Many people suffer from headaches and indigestion who have nothing the matter with them except that they do not drink enough water.

It is not true that water drinking makes fat

persons fatter. On the other hand a fat person who drinks enough water and exercises properly will gradually reduce his weight, and his flesh will become firmer.

Boiling water should not be taken into the stomach. It is provocative of cancer of the stomach, it having been learned of late years that no part of the body can be subjected to excessive heat frequently or continuously without liability to develop cancer in the part thus misused.

From the Standpoint of Science

FROM the standpoint of science water is a composition of two gases, combining in the proportion of two volumes of hydrogen to one volume of oxygen, or by weight two parts of hydrogen to sixteen parts of oxygen. Water is 770 times as heavy as air.

Water has its greatest density at 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit and boils or vaporizes at 212 degrees Fahrenheit. The point of density is important, in that cool water sinks before it reaches the freezing point, thus delaying the formation of surface ice, while ice, being lighter than cool water, floats and delays the downward progress of frost. Were ice denser than water, as is the case with most corresponding liquids and solids, it would sink to the bottom as fast as made. Northern waters would freeze from the bottom up and would never thaw out.

Water is a constituent of nearly all minerals, even to the hardest stone, and of all vegetable and animal tissues. Absolutely pure water is also invisible, and we are aware of it only by feeling it; but absolutely pure water does not occur in nature.

Ordinary water is impregnated with minerals. Arctic snows and alpine lakes in granite beds contain the purest waters in nature. Lime and many other minerals make water taste and sparkle, and make it healthful to users. Water that contains over eight grains of mineral matter to the gallon is called hard water and is more conducive to health than soft water. Water that contains animal or vegetable matter is dangerous.

Rain water is heavily charged with dirt and soot from the air. Most of the water that we humans drink has come, perhaps for miles, in close contact with the earth, picking up all sorts of salts on the way, and salts that are good for us to have; for man is of the earth earthly.

Water changes the direction of slant light. Unless one is looking directly down into the water, a fish is lower and nearer the observer than seems to be the case.

Springs and Geysers

IN SCIENTIFIC parlance a spring of the first magnitude is one which pours forth an average discharge of 100 cubic feet of water a second. This is 65,000,000 gallons a day and is capable of supplying with water a city of a half-million inhabitants. It is a river in itself. It is a surprise to know that there are sixty-five such springs in the United States.

Thirty-eight of these springs issue from volcanic rock, sixteen of them in Oregon, fifteen in Idaho and seven in California. Enough water issues from eleven of these springs, located along the black lava walls of the Snake river in Idaho, to furnish all the people of the United States with all the drinking water they need and sixty gallons each besides.

Three of the springs of first magnitude issue from sandstone rock. These are all located in Montana. The remaining twenty-four issue from limestone rock. Eleven of these are in Florida, seven in Missouri, four in Texas and one each is in Alabama and Arkansas. There are no springs of the first magnitude east of the Missouri river, except in these far southern states.

As the West is the region of big springs it is also the principal region of hot springs. In a geyser there is a long tube extending deep into the hot rocks beneath. The water next to the rock becomes heated far beyond the temperature at which water ordinarily boils, but the weight of the water above for a time prevents boiling in the lower part. At last, however, a little steam is formed, some water is shot out; and, the pressure being relieved, the water below flashes into steam instantly and shoots up, carrying the water with it. Nearly every country has some hot springs.

The Big Horn Hot Spring, near Thermopolis, Wyoming, is twenty-five feet in diameter and has been sounded to a depth of 1,000 feet, and no bottom found. It pours forth every twenty-four hours about 18,000,000 gallons of 135-degree hot water containing a natural admixture of sulphur, lime, magnesia, iron and silica which has been found extremely beneficial in the treatment of rheumatism and of blood and skin diseases.

Wells and Waterholes

IN THE deserts of Western Australia there are sources of water supply called waterholes, usually found in the solid rock. Some of them are the shape of a gigantic water-bottle and hold thousands of gallons of water. A few are known as night wells, dry during the day but filled with water at night. This phenomenon is caused by the expansion and contraction of slabs or plates of gneiss: they expand in the day and contract at night. When they expand bow-shaped the water gets behind them; when they contract, the water is forced to the front.

Every Bible student is familiar with the importance of wells to the civilization of Abraham's time, and wells are of no less importance in that country and in many other countries now. By selecting a suitable site, isolated from the drainage of barnyards, house sewerage and fertilized gardens, an excellent quality of water may be obtained from a well.

The Health Service put down 500 wells in a tract of open country and made a careful study of the subject of well location. It was found that bacterial pollution made its appearance in wells as far away as 232 feet from the nearest point of infection, while chemical pollution was carried 414 feet. But as a general thing, in soil of a more or less homogeneous sandy nature, a well is considered safe from contamination if it is 100 feet from any source of such contamination, due allowance being made for the slope of the ground, which is assumed to be the same beneath as on the surface.

A simple test for sewage contamination is to take half a pint of water, place it in a clear, colorless glass-stoppered bottle, add a few grains of the best white lump sugar and expose the bottle freely to daylight in the window of a warm room for a week or ten days. If the water remains clear, it may be considered safe; but if it becomes turbid, it is contaminated.

The Digging of Wells

THE walls of a well should be made watertight to a depth of at least eight feet below the surface of the ground, in order to prevent the entrance of water from the upper strata, which are generally subject to pollution. The walls should be carried at least one foot above the surface of the ground, to prevent polluted matter from being washed into the well. Water

may be clear and sparkling, and yet dangerously contaminated.

The best fresh-water wells are found along the edges of the ocean. Underground streams at these points are in fullest volume; and as their flow is outward they are not subject to pollution by salt water unless purposely pumped so dry that the flow is reversed, when they become ruined.

There is a fresh-water well at Longport, N. J., the water in which rises and falls with the tides and yet always remains fresh. It is believed that the weight of incoming tides on an underground stratum of clay causes the latter to bend and forces the fresh water from underground sources higher in the well, while ebb tides, lessening the weight, reverse the result. The water in this well has a rise and fall of about sixteen feet.

In various places there are vast subterranean reservoirs in which the great rain percolations are stored and which may be tapped by artesian wells, which thus furnish an inexhaustible supply of pure water. Artesian waters that percolate through or over granite, gneiss, serpentine, trappean, mica, slate, silicious sandstone or drift formations, are usually quite pure; limestones and chalks impart objectionable qualities; carboniferous rocks are often composed largely of mineral salts, and the water penetrating such strata is briny and unfit for domestic use.

One of the most notable instances of large volumes of water from deep-rock wells is in the supply of the city of Indianapolis, which obtains its water from twenty-five wells drilled into the water-bearing limestone which abounds in that section of the country. Cologne, Dresden, Leipsic, Stockholm and Copenhagen obtain their water similarly. Indianapolis, Dayton and Columbus all pump their water supply directly into the distribution mains without the intervention of stand-pipes.

Other Pumping Systems

MANY cities are so situated that they get their water supply from nearby lakes or rivers, and pump the waters which they use to reservoirs placed at an elevation sufficient to supply under pressure water for domestic purposes. Works typical of this system are found in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Omaha and Kansas City.

Other cities have no elections near them which would be suitable, and accomplish similar results through the use of stand-pipes. Such cities are Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit.

Some of the large cities which depend upon rivers as their source of supply are London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Lenin-grad, Warsaw, Albany, Philadelphia, Washing-ton, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville, Pittsburgh and Louisville; but London gets some of its supply from wells. There are eight water companies operating in the London area.

Some of the large cities which depend upon lakes as their source of supply are Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Zurich, Buffalo, Cleve-land, Chicago and Milwaukee. Glasgow depends on Loch Katrine, 26 miles distant. Manchester gets its supply in Lake Thirlmere, 100 miles distant, and is taking in another little lake called Haweswater at a cost of \$50,000,000.

Gravity, The Oldest of All

THE oldest method of all is the gravity meth-
od. The aqueducts of Solomon and Heze-
kiah still supply the waters for Jerusalem. Of
the fourteen stone or brick aqueducts which
brought water from the spurs of the Appenines
to Rome, three still supply the modern city.

Even now Rome uses more water per capita
than any other city in the world, due partly to
the fact that there are 430 fountains in opera-
tion in the city. The Rome consumption is 110
gallons per capita per day; New York comes
second with 84½ gallons. Paris uses 78 gallons,
London, 35½ gallons. In the ancient cities of
Jerusalem, Rome, Byzantium and Alexandria,
when Roman baths were all the rage the con-
sumption amounted to 300 gallons daily.

Among the American cities that are supplied
by the gravity method are New York, Boston,
Baltimore, Scranton, Rochester, St. Paul, San
Francisco and Los Angeles. Paris obtains part
of its supply in the same manner.

The first municipal water-supply system in
America was that of Boston, in 1652. Of 1,475
water systems in America which were reported
recently, 661 were owned and operated by private
companies. There is nothing so essential to
the life of a city as its water supply, and it is a
disgrace to have this in private hands.

In the desert of Chile there is an odd method
of obtaining good drinking water from brackish

waters which neither human beings nor stock
can drink. Twenty thousand square feet of glass
are arranged V-shaped over shallow pans con-
taining the brackish water. The heat of the sun
evaporates the brackish water, the glass collects
it, it runs down into little channels at the bottom
of the V and in this way nearly 1,000 gallons of
fresh water are collected daily.

New York's Water Supply

IN 1799 Aaron Burr installed New York's first
water supply system. The water was obtained
from deep wells. Then came the Croton Dam,
which was enlarged until it delivered the city
336,000,000 gallons a day. Then the Hudson
river was crossed by a vast syphon 12 feet in
diameter which drops 1,000 feet to get beneath
the river, and the Catskill Mountains were in-
vaded for their water treasures.

Hardly had the ten villages been cleared away
from the site now occupied by the great Asho-
kan Dam than it was evident more water would
be needed than the watershed tapped could sup-
ply. A tunnel eighteen miles long was driven
to the other side of the mountains, and the Scho-
harie was made to flow in an opposite direction
from what nature had intended. Now, after
twenty years' work, and an expenditure of \$182,-
000,000, New York has 800,000,000 gallons of
pure mountain water every day.

But even this is not enough; and a treaty has
been signed between New York, New Jersey and
Pennsylvania which provides that each state
shall have one-third of the waters of this river;
and there is no doubt that New York City ex-
pects and intends to execute another great im-
provement which will send Delaware river wat-
ers under the Hudson down to thirsty New York.

While the great Delaware river project is be-
ing developed New York is planning to drink a
goodly share of the forty-three inches of rain-
fall which visits Long Island every year. This
subterranean water will be used to help out in
Brooklyn and Queens. New York uses every day,
eight times as much water in weight as the
weight of the population itself.

Purification and Corrosion

TWENTY-FIVE hundred years ago Cyrus
the Great carried boiled water with him in
his campaigns, and Aristotle advised Alexander
the Great to follow his example. The water was

transported in silver vessels, on four-wheeled wagons. Some people are only learning now what these men knew centuries ago.

At Ashokan Dam the water for New York is aerated by being forced high in the air through 1,599 nozzles. Thence it passes into the aqueduct, where it is treated with a minute quantity of chlorine gas sufficient to kill any germs that may lurk in it.

The water from Ashokan Dam enters New York so pure that it cannot be economically distributed. That is to say, if it were slimy it would coat the interior of the water pipes and preserve them; but it is so pure and so well aerated that water pipes have to be replaced every twelve years on account of being rusted out. This is a splendid fault, if it is a fault.

Three methods are used to delay corrosion. The deactivator renders water non-corrosive by permitting it to produce all the corrosion of which it is capable before it enters the piping system. The deaerator removes the dissolved

oxygen from the water by heating and passing it through a deaerating chamber. By the third method sodium silicate is mixed with the water so as to form a thin coating on pipe walls. All these methods are faulted by engineers who seek something better.

People will not drink water which has been over-doctored, if they know it. Even during the World War, when too much hypochloride of soda was put into their water supply the French troops at the front itself refused to touch it until but one-tenth of the quantity was used; and the latter amount, it was found, was quite sufficient for the purpose.

The world's greatest artificial lake is now being made by the Alabama Power Company in a remote part of Alabama. It will be known as the Cherokee Bluffs Lake, will have a shore line of 700 miles and will impound three times as much water as is needed to supply New York city. This water will be used for power purposes only.

An Editorial Scamp

[Reprinted from the Long Beach Labor News]

A SHORT time ago Mr. W. W. Busick, publisher of the *American Atlas*, Pasadena's newest magazine, sent the following letter to President Coolidge:

"Recently there were three holdups, one murder, two automobiles stolen in Pasadena and I have just received word that an aqueduct has been blown up near here.

"Inasmuch as our nation has marines in China and Nicaragua to protect American lives and property, I ask that a troop of marines be stationed here in Pasadena for the same purpose.

"The Standard Oil company has several stations and a depot here, which the marines could protect, making them feel entirely at home.

"The schools of Los Angeles are forced to feed 3000 starving children. May I have copies of your speech in which you said that the farmers had raised too much food-stuffs? I would like to distribute this speech among these children.

"If it is not asking too much, I would also like to have copies of Mr. Mellon's speech in which he announced that we are in the midst of a great wave of prosperity. I would like to distribute this speech among the parents of these 3000 children. If you have any extra copies, please forward for distribution to the 80,000 unemployed of Los Angeles.

"Yours for continued prosperity, less food and more marines. 'The Editor'."

The letter is both ironical and sarcastic, yet there is some logic and honesty in it.

The editor was surprised to receive the response he did.

Instead of the naval detachment requested, two department of justice slouths were sent to Pasadena to investigate the extent of Mr. Busick's radicalism.

Is Mr. Busick a Communist, Bolshevik, Socialist or an Anachist, or has he expressed some truths in his letter?

What do you think of him and his letter?

Where Churchianity Got Its Catechism—Part 2

By O. L. Rosenkrans, Jr.

Establishing Mary's "Title"

THE disingenuousness of the apostate clergy becomes manifest in this spurious gospel, where the plain statements of the Scriptures are warped to subserve paganizing innovations. In brief synopsis the career of Mary in its salient incidents is given as follows: Mary was in infancy committed to priestly raising and brought up in the temple, where she was administered sustenance by an angel. On public festivals she danced with her feet on the temple steps, charming all hearts by her innocence and purity.

But when she arrived at maidenhood's estate, her guardians, jealous to preserve uncontaminated the sacred precincts, summoned all the eligible Judean widowers to appear and bid for her hand. They came accordingly with their rods, and Joseph was designated as the celestial choice by his rod miraculously budding. So far, the legend only mildly transcends plausibility; but the obsolete point of view which dictates what follows is harder for modern matter-of-factness to readjust itself to.

When Mary's pregnancy became obvious, Joseph was perturbed, not, as the Scriptures indicate, because he suspected her of unfaithfulness to himself, but in apprehension lest the priests would accuse him of seducing a holy virgin entrusted to his care. In this manner did the clergy invent a Jewish precedent for their own unhallowed institution of celibate nunhood.

Modern Divines Relish Humorous Perversions

SEVERAL prominent divines, notably the late Dr. Talmage, have striven to rehabilitate the popularity of the long obsolete Apocrypha. Talmage was quite enthused over the "Infancy of Jesus", remarking, "Christ was the joyous boy of the fields. We are not permitted to think that the shadows of Calvary darkened his pathway in youth, and the Apocryphal books of the New Testament show a great deal of the early life of Christ not to be found in the Four Evangelists."

This appraisal of the Master's character, during His minority, is about what we would expect from the renowned Talmage who, staunch upholder of incarnation though he was, could nevertheless be so illogical as to fancy Omnipotence assuming the role of romping, irresponsible juvenility!

Perhaps unwittingly the reverend doctor detracts from a reverential attitude toward the Redeemer by crediting Him with conduct unworthy of His sublime character. For instance Jesus is made to play mischievous pranks on His elders to gratify His boyish self-importance by "showing off". His playmates fashion clay images of frogs and birds, and He commands them to hop and fly.

⁴ He disconcerts a dyer by piling all his customers' clothes in the furnace and then gleefully astonishes him by taking them out unconsumed, each piece dyed as per order. Joseph is represented as a bungling workman who took Jesus along with him to pull out or push into shape the awkwardly-fashioned milk pails, sieves, gates, etc., which he had made.

Jesus rebukes the harmless joke of some women by a startling verification of the same, turning into kids His hiding companions, whom the women had spoken of as "kids". He makes use of His superhuman powers to compel a serpent which had bitten a child to crawl back, suck out the poison and explode. Being accused of pushing another child off from a roof and causing its death, He constrains the corpse to speak out and acquit Him.

The life of Jesus was meaningful, serving in every incident as an eternal lesson to mankind; then what place in it should there be for such paltry anecdotes as here narrated? In general the Apocryphal Jesus is made to comport himself like a Sunday school boy on the rampage, if we may be forgiven the simile. Any affront to His youthful autolatry is promptly visited with condign punishment. A playmate breaks down His fish pool, and is sentenced to have his life waste away with the vanishing waters. Death is decreed to whosoever thwarts His whims and caprices, quite in character with what we would expect from an avatar of Talmage's brimstone deity!

One school master is properly abashed by a display of superior erudition; another's hand, raised in the act of chastisement, is withered. How the much-whipped mediæval school boys must have secretly gloated over these episodes! But after nonplussing all the venerable doctors by His comprehensive knowledge of the law, He meekly abnegates His omniscience to settle down to study the Hebrew A B C's!

This gospel was accepted by the Nestorians, Gnostics and Zoroastrians and made use of by Mohammed in compiling the Koran. It is transparently the source of certain incidents in the Krishna myth. In fact, the gospel throughout is stamped with a pagan impress. The new-born infant, like Buddha, utters a cradle proclamation of its own divinity.

The Magi, whose names, according to a tradition cherished in the Roman Catholic Church, were Gaspar, Melchior and Balthasar, render obeisance to His swaddling clothes, which prove non-inflammable on the altar. The Romanists extol the Star of Bethlehem, comparing it in holiness to the red star of the sanctuary lamp before the Eucharist. — — —

During the flight to Egypt, an oraacular idol announces that the Unknown God has come, whereat the other idols topple over. Numerous lepers are cleansed by the infant's bath water (We are reminded how devout Hindus drink water which has collected in hoof-prints of the Sacred Cow!), and a balsam tree springs up from the sweat which Mary wrung out of His coat. Judas Iscariot, possessed of a devil in youth, strikes the divine infant and thereby lays the foundation of his consummate sin.

Is it not surprising that an eminent molder of public opinion like Talmage should attach any serious weight to such a product of sacerdotal anilism; for what rational purpose is served by these grotesque and superfluous miracles, so dissimilar to the meaningful ones of the inspired text?

Disrepute Comparatively Recent

WE SURMISE that the reader may have become satiated with our quotations, enough excerpts having been given, we trust, to sustain our contention as to the important role played by the Apocrypha in the formulation of Nicene orthodoxy. And let not this influence be underrated because of the obscurity and disrepute into which these books have lapsed in our times. Using a geological figure, our age represents merely the superficial "till" that overlies many thick strata of church history, during which time religious opinion was being solidified and crystallized.

Though, among thousands familiar with the sacred text, very few today are acquainted even superficially with the Apocrypha, it is nevertheless true that their understanding of the text is

colored by traditions handed down from their forefathers, whose own interpretation was biased by false views inculcated through the Apocrypha. Probably a majority of church people are unaware that the Apocrypha have only been definitely excluded from their Bibles since 1827 by a decision of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was then arrived at. They were first pronounced of no authority by the Westminster Confession of 1648, though previously they had been scornfully opposed by Puritans and Presbyterians as pertaining to the "dirty linen" of the scarlet woman; however, the Puritans lacked the discrimination to abjure all the doctrinal errors which these works sanctified.

The Greek Church, as early as the Council of Laodicea in 360 A. D., had ruled them out of the Canon; the Latin Church, on the other hand, always highly favored them, retaining them as an appendage to the sacred text until the Council of Trent (1545-63) when the Apocryphal Old Testament was placed on an equality with the rest. The Church of England still uses them in part "for edification", but not "for the establishment of doctrine".

There can be no question that the influence of these false scriptures in molding religious thought has been tremendous, and especially so during the long night of papal supremacy, when the Bible was virtually inaccessible to the laity, whose sole religious instruction came through their pastors, many of whom themselves were illiterate.

As late as Wycliff's time, not only ignorant friars, but high prelates, were grossly unacquainted with the apostolic writings, though frequently compensating for this lack by being well versed in monastic lore, such as questionable chronicles of the saints and martyrs.

Investigation shows a preponderation of these legends to be drawn from the Apocryphal books, which likewise furnished plots for papal pageants for the populace, and monkish mysteries performed as dramas. Some of these are almost verbatim representations of the stories related in these books.

Similarly, many pictures of old masters, prints of German and Italian engravings of the Renaissance period, wood-cuts in block-letter illuminations of missals and monastic MSS. are unintelligible save as elucidated in the Apocrypha.

Exit Also Creeds and Clergy

IS THERE any merit in reminding church people that their creed in large part owes its inspiration, not to the Bible, but to a deceptive counterfeit commentary on the same? It seems doubtful in view of the spirit of hedonism and autolatry which is overspreading Christendom. The more educated and intelligent make science their fetish, disregarding the periodic repudiation of their own most cherished hypotheses by scientific men. For instance, yesterday the La Place theory of cosmology was held to confute Genesis, whereas today advanced thinkers adhere to the Planetesimal Hypothesis, which postulates a cold and rigid earth to begin with.

The temperamentally religious are apt to care little for cold facts, but to swarm after some leader whose personality is magnetic and who has the power to excite their emotions. Religion is primarily an emotional experience with them. So long as their emotional cravings are assuaged they are not hypercritical as to the medium; almost any conglomeration of truth, half-truths and downright error will suffice. In the main, church attendance has become with the majority a formalistic observance.

Worldly people go to church as a part of their social duties, expecting to be recompensed for their condescension by entertainment. That style of pulpit eloquence which focuses attention on their sins, urging repentance, is not in favor. The popular rector is he who discourses on topics of the day, or innocuous themes, such as the comparative ethical values of the Charleston versus the Valencia, or whether golf is to be preferred to baseball as recreation for the tired business man.

Ostensibly the pastor's office is unobtrusive amiability, to assist with the tea trays at the sewing circle or to marshal the boy scouts on their excursions. His ostentatious role is unassuming, boyish good fellowship; but for all that, he remains, as hitherto, the servitor of organized greed. Whenever, chafing over his own meager stipend, he is tempted into an inconvenient enthusiasm for Blue Law enforcement, a curt intimation comes over the wires not to take himself too seriously.

In truth, old-fashioned piety is at a discount. The elder generation maintain their churches as an integral part of the social system they were

brought up under. The powers that be uphold the churches as an important factor in keeping the system intact, which insures their own perpetuation. But the younger generation take their church-going in a spirit of levity.

To them it represents an antiquated custom, out of place in our industrial age. They have been systematically taught by school and press to accept as truth nothing that is not scientifically demonstrable. Their vision is of the future and not of the past, so they are not deceived by the blundering theories which purport to reconcile religion to science. They discern the actual incompatibility of the two; so believing science to be truth, they discard religion.

"Men Sought Out Inventions"

SOCIOLOGISTS define our present capitalistic system as surviving feudalism, with money barons substituted for lords of the manors. Contract has superseded status. But a feudal society presupposes stability of population. The industrial revolution dislocated populations temporarily, but merely to redistribute them into new industrial groupings.

But the rapid development of machinery perpetually unstabilized these groupings. Machinery changed the whole face of human inter-relationships. Unperceived by humanity at large, it is accomplishing the dissolution of society. It has made old home life, which was an economic unit, impossible.

The impermanence of the home has disrupted the age-old code of ethics which was calculated to insure and safeguard home life. The rising generation has become emancipated by machinery from immemorial standards, ideals and institutions. These were a heritage from an agrarian past; but contemporary people are remote from the soil; they exist oblivious of wind and weather. The urbanite is a bottle-fed infant, nursed by concrete and steel, almost estranged from his mother, who was Adam's also, to begin with.

That is what the social economists tell us. They speak of the new freedom and the electrical recreation of our habits and institutions. They stigmatize our present capitalistic organization of society as a vestige of expiring feudalism. The plane of cleavage, they point out, is not between plate armor and gunpowder or even between the hand loom and the steam-engine

(these were but the first symptoms of the transformation), but between latter day machine-based industrialism and our entire historical past.

While preoccupied with his conventions and the routine of his daily affairs, the average person has been only dimly aware that through subtle and almost imperceptible changes a complete reordering has been effected of his scheme of life. He is in the habit of quoting with enthusiasm that science has "remade the world", but considers this remaking in a superficial sense; but science is the handmaid of the machine, being justified by the machine. It was not science but the great inventions that inaugurated the revolutionizing of society. These inventions were not always, nor indeed often, the creations of brilliant minds, but were bestowed, here and there, somewhat haphazardly.

Our age represents a new world, a world whose community life, institutions, conventions, and code of ethics have been realigned to suit the exigencies of existence for a race of machine tenders, in which category must be properly included office-workers and even the housewife. Today we are still in a transitionary stage, still experimenting with the new electrical equipment, reluctant to cast on the dump our outworn feudal culture, which social economists, at least, recognize as parasitical and wasteful.

The rising generation has been bred in the machine shops or their subsidiaries. The excuse for an office building is the manufacturing plant. Besides, is not a stenographer a machine tender? The rising generation becomes increasingly intolerant of our antiquated "horse and buggy" standards. Our ancient morality appears to it as prudish self-deception. It confesses to scant veneration for fossils, unless they date from the early Cambrian, but has a boundless admiration for the ephemeral present.

It is unconscious of the need to be religious, believing religion to be undemonstrable, so it makes science its religion because it has learned out of its school textbooks that science represents mathematical certainty. To youth, electrons are tangible realities, but the Bible consists of a collection of archaic folk-lore. Youth's church-going is purely perfunctory and its motives devoid of pious significance. It is not interested in the supernatural.

"Reeling To and Fro"

ELDERLY people cling to accustomed ideals and standards. They see the ancient landmarks disappearing, bit by bit, but it is a comfort to them to persuade themselves that the old order prevaieth interminably, though of course greatly modified and ameliorated by machine technology, or, as they conceive it, by science. They are rather flustered and bewildered by these rapid changes, but console themselves with the reflection that it is all improvement, all for the best.

They dare not even chide the insubordination of youth, but dotingly imagine that the antidote is increased church attendance. They themselves cannot dispense altogether with religion, but they want their religious draughts diluted by strong infusions of scientific theories. They have acquired a taste for scientific jargon.

Churchianity now finds itself in a difficult position. Its tenure of office latterly has meant a series of readjustments to conform to popular prejudices. Protestantism has been rent by a schism into two groups, Old Fogeyism and Scientific Religion. The one deifies Moloch; the other, Rama, the monkey god. Protestantism is trying to re-adapt itself to the machine age without antagonizing its old customers, the elderly. So it must perpetually compromise. It retains sectarian trappings, but makes large concessions to juvenile exuberance, toward which it affects a jovial sympathy.

The church cannot compel its old patrons to compromise with their consciences; but youth, not bound to it any longer by ties of tradition and reverence, it is fain to coax back into the fold. So the church opens its portals to the new freedom, letting in divorce, sex-equality, women evangelists and what not. It would be impolite to offend the ladies and impolitic to antagonize youth.

A dynamic religious sentiment is not very current in the world today; which makes it hard to visualize the intense preoccupation of our forefathers with polemics. We read uncomprehendingly and with mental reservations of skepticism of their acrimonies and iconoclasms and ecumenical councils. Surely the common man was unaffected then as now, being engrossed in the pursuit of gain and pleasure!

"Converting" the World

WE HAVE slighted the historical phenomenon of religious revivals. During the early centuries of Christianity, a strong current of revived religious feeling had set in, keeping even pace with the material breakdown of antique civilization. Impotent to arrest the decay of culture, the church turned the hopes of humanity to mansions in the skies. The prevailing sensuality was sublimated into ecstaticism. Sex-worship was exalted into a higher plane of true religious fervor. Christian enthusiasm stayed the moral rot of a decadent culture, in spite of the perversion of the Master's teachings by the clergy.

The influence of the Man of Galilee reawakened the slumbering conscience of humanity, persisting century after century through the long night of mediæval ignorance, the Renaissance down, the era of exploration and colonizing, the age of inventions, softening the asperities of the struggle for existence, mitigating human cruelty and rapacity, restraining tyranny, rebuking unbridled mendacity and licentiousness.

The dominant European type of man, the type that was imposing its own ideals on all the planet, called itself in the aggregate Christendom. It was nominally Christian, so in remaking the world at large into its own image, it carried the gospel whithersoever its influence extended. Whatever its practical behavior, it had set before it the Christian standard for its

model. So by degrees it amended world-old abuses which were glaringly inconsistent with its Christian profession.

Only in these latter days are the Christian ideals being thrown aside as no longer valid. They are proving of no special value as vocational training in an age of machine specialization. The rising generation is growing up frankly pagan or atheistic. It has been educated out of its faith in religion by science and pseudo-science. It has been weaned of moral responsibility by New Thought and Psychoanalysis. It has learned that matter is energy and that the basis of all energy must be electrical phenomena. It has faith in electricity, the unknowable, but demands proofs of the Unknown God.

At the first advent, the invisible god of this world found his sovereignty challenged. Cosmic influences had entered his mundane dominion to undermine his power. He was powerless to stifle the reawakening of human conscience, but nevertheless permitted for a time to utilize the religious revival to perpetuate his own supremacy. He accomplished this result by sowing discord in the church, instilling confusion, diverting Christian enthusiasm to expend itself in futile efforts after mistaken goals.

A product of this Satanic meddling was the Apocryphal books of the New Testament, whence Churchianity derives, without acknowledging the indebtedness, in large part, its Catechism.

Events in Canada *By Our Canadian Correspondent*

Public Ownership vs. Private Ownership

FOR years the private railway companies now forming the public-owned railway, known as the Canadian National Railway, went from bad to worse financially and in other ways, until the Government of Canada had to step in and take them over. These various systems were reorganized and placed under the management of Sir Henry Thornton, an American by birth, with astonishing results. At the time Sir Henry was given charge there was a deficit of over \$58,000,000. The improvement that has taken place is very well told in the following editorial appearing in the *Toronto Star*:

"Late in 1922 Sir Henry Thornton assumed control. In that year the deficit was \$58,000,000;

in 1923, \$52,000,000; in 1924, 56,000,000; in 1925, \$42,000,000; in 1926, only \$30,000,000. In 1926 the net operating revenues of \$48,000,000 were sufficient, for the first time in history, to meet the debt charges due the public. For the first seven months of 1927 the gross revenues showed an increase of nearly \$4,000,000, but the net revenues were down \$2,500,000, due to wage increase and expenditures upon maintenance. There is hope, however, of repeating the record of 1927, with a deficit only half as large as that of 1922.

"This decrease has been accomplished in the face of increasing private and public motor car and motor truck competition. And there has been a decided betterment in service and morale as

well as in finances. The publicly-owned railways are today a thorough credit to Canada.

"The credit is not all Sir Henry's. A foundation had already been laid by the previous management. The country has enjoyed good crops and prosperity. But the fact is that he has accomplished what opponents of public ownership described as impossible. He has set the National system on its feet and, while reducing its deficit, has made it second to none in service."

Preaching the Gospel on Sunday

BIBLE Students throughout Canada, in their zeal to serve the cause of truth, began a few months ago to redeem their spare time on Sundays by canvassing from place to place and door to door with their publications in explanation of the conditions in the world in the light of the Bible teachings.

They found everywhere the public glad to receive them and talk about the Bible. Particularly was this so in the country districts, where the farmers were free for a day and glad to have some one call on them.

Were the clergy glad to see the Bible Students teaching the Bible thus on what they call the Lord's day? By no means. In place of crying "Sedition" as they did during the war because some determined to be faithful to their God and not kill their fellow man, they cried "Law-breakers" and wrote letters to the press calling attention to a law that they caused to be passed some years ago, entitled "The Lord's Day Alliance Act", and stating that the Bible Students were violating that Act.

Did they cause that act to be passed in the interests of the people or for monetary gain? The following reported by one of the local papers as a news item from Ottawa will answer. The article is entitled "Kids Blow Collection on Ice Cream so Churches Assail Sunday Selling" and reads:

"As a result of complaints laid before last night's meeting of the religious education council of Ottawa, steps are being taken by its executive to secure a more rigid enforcement of the Lord's Day Alliance Act with respect to sales to children of candy, ice cream, etc.

"The reason supporting the complaints is that such sales deprive local Sunday schools of funds which would otherwise be theirs."

The Papal Plan for Canada

UNDER the caption "The French Ambition", *The Sentinel* has the following to say:

"The tenacity with which the French Canadian leaders stick to their objective of making this country French-speaking must be admired. It is a pity that British opposition to the movement is not more energetic.

"The movement has a broad outlook, not limited by the boundaries of the Dominion, but overflowing into the adjoining Republic. The vision of the French leaders was indicated by Henri Lemay, who, a few years ago, contributed a long article to the organ of Laval University. In that he said:

"At the rate of increase in our population there will be in a century, to judge by the century that has elapsed since the cession of the country to England, 40,000,000 French-Canadians in North America."

"Keeping that ambition in mind the sending of French nuns to the New England States to teach French in the schools is significant. A despatch from Montreal appeared in *The Sentinel* a few weeks ago stating that a considerable group of French-teaching nuns left that city for the factory towns of the eastern states for the avowed purpose of teaching French to the children of the expatriates from Quebec. This gives the French movement an international aspect that reveals the horizon of the French visionaries.

"It is not the desire of the Quebec leaders that the habitant should leave this country. Canada is after all the promised land they aim to possess. But when they are unable to prevent the exodus to New England, they send religious missionaries after them to encourage them to preserve their racial identity in the foreign land. If they follow their compatriots to the Republic, how much more zealous will they be to keep control of those who remain in the Dominion.

"Another paragraph in Mr. Lemay's article is worth giving as a part of his sweeping vision of Canada's future. He says:

"Let us stop for an instant to consider the future map of Canada. From Cape Breton to Lake Superior, the whole country will have become a land almost exclusively French. It will be only in the south of Ontario and certain parts of Nova Scotia that French will not be generally spoken."

Shall I Send Her to Business College? (Contributed)

THEY come to me from time to time, the questioners. They are middle-aged, work-hardened and a little stooped; they are plainly dressed, very plainly sometimes; for when there is a family to be educated father and mother cannot go about like millionaires. They are kindly, earnest, moderate; somewhat diffident about asking what they fear may seem a stupid question; but out it comes, prompted by a keen desire to do the best they can for a dear child. "My daughter is about ready to graduate; shall I give her a business education? You ought to know. You work in an office."

Now it happens that I love such earnest parents and I can readily understand how they sum up the situation. A business education; a little more sacrifice, a little more self-denial, and daughter will be ready to do her bit. That is the great attraction about the business course. It is short and inexpensive, and this is an item when one considers that a girl's money-earning career usually ends (either happily or unhappily, but none-the-less surely) when she says "I do". Most girls who start a business course are able to finish it, and most of those who finish find work without much trouble. That is another nice thing about it. Experienced stenographers and book-keepers get married and go to housekeeping, and it keeps the market lively.

The world of business possesses a universal appeal. To enter it an unusually high intellectuality is not required and a common or grade school education is sufficient preliminary preparation for a business course, which course need not take longer than from six to nine months. When completed, a position may be had that offers year-round employment with short hours, a salary paid regardless of absence due to sickness or holidays, and a vacation of from one to four weeks a year with pay. Socially, a stenographer's position carries with it no opprobrium. In the office she is a veritable autocrat, considering herself much abused if she is required to do anything more menial than a light dusting of the office in the morning after the scrub-women have gone through at night. Compared with the money expended for her course of preparation, a girl's opportunities for advancement in both position and salary are large; for the good stenographer's notebook is merely the key that gives access to a mighty world of promotion which may carry her eventually into

the management or presidency of some great corporation in a field that is practically unlimited; but—

About one stenographer in one hundred and fifty is worthy of the name. Just to illustrate: I heard the manager of my firm dictate a letter in which occurred the phrase: "The man was formerly in our employ." When transcribed it read: "The man was formally in our employee." The same girl, when she could not get the word "Telephone" on one line, hyphenated it as follows: "Telep-hone." And such work is the rule, not the exception. A good worker is so rare that she is prized above rubies. Just how highly she is valued is well shown by the following story:

A friend of mine wished to change her position. She was warned that work was scarce and she would better stay where she was until conditions improved. Undeterred, she tendered her resignation to take effect in two weeks and advertised in the "Positions Wanted" columns of a daily paper. She did not say how many years' experience she had had, nor did she go into detail as to what she could do. She simply stated: "Quality of work above average." In two days' time she had good offers from a machinery manufacturer, brewery (Perish the thought!), a law firm, a water-meter manufacturer and several others. Did she accept any of these offers? She did not. When the man for whom she worked found out that she really intended leaving he gave her stock and made her a member of the firm to keep her. Quality work is the important thing, and quality work in any line comes easily to the person who is naturally fitted for the work he is doing.

The little girl whom you would like to send to business college—can she spell? Is her knowledge of grammar good? Does she know the difference between "affect" and "effect", between "excess" and "access", between "to and too or two"? or does she only think she knows? Will she be able to improve a sentence or a paragraph badly jumbled in dictation and do it so well that her employer will smile gleefully at the finished letter and consider himself a marvelous grammarian? Ability along these lines is not so general as one might think. I have had "experienced stenographers" in my office who have asked me when to capitalize words and how to punctuate sentences! It is no wonder that

the business man grumbles: "I don't want a stenographer; I want a good stenographer!"

Is your daughter's intellect at least moderately good? She does not have to be surpassingly brilliant, although brilliance of course will stand her in good stead; but if you love your little daughter and want her to be happy in her work do not train her for the office if she is the practical type that prefers sewing or millinery or cooking to brain work. I might go into extended detail in explaining how to find out what she is fitted for; but this would make an article in itself. There is one general and simple test that I will mention in passing, and it is this: A person whose forehead is wide (not necessarily high) is likely to find brain work of some sort enjoyable or at least bearable; one whose forehead is very narrow and low is not at all fitted for much mental effort.

Granted now that the young lady is by nature fitted for office work, let us draw aside the curtains that hang between business college and the business world and view for a little while the scenery in that enchanted land where notebook and typewriter are the Open Sesame to unlimited supplies of money and fame, catering to the greedy desires of eager youth. Such a view, by showing what sort of development is necessary, may help both parents and daughter to decide the important question that heads this article.

Just in passing, let me state that if a girl is genuinely bright and industrious she can get a satisfactory business education in a night school while working by day, preferably in an office of course, as office girl or file clerk. To go even a step further in the pathway of economy: I know a girl who started as file clerk in a large office, obtained the use of an old typewriter, wrote to a typewriter manufacturer for a free book on touch typing, made a splendid typist of herself and then took a correspondence course in shorthand which cost her twenty-two dollars cash. That was eight years ago, and today she holds a position of responsibility with an aggressive firm of which she is a member, draws a good salary, is her employer's right-hand man and amazingly corrects the mistakes of fellow employees who are high school and college graduates. Her shorthand is now the least part of her work, which is executive mainly. All of this merely proves that if a person would reach the highest point of efficiency and usefulness in his

work he must enter a field for which he is fitted. Let me say again: Do not send daughter to business college simply because it offers quick and easy returns. The business world is choked with thousands of just such workers.

Woman's Place in the Business World

WOMAN'S place in the business world is much like her place in the home. Broadly speaking, she is the shock absorber. When an excited employer rushes her in the preparation of sales letters and specifications, her unruffled disposition and calm fingers on the keys must guard against mistakes. She should have confidence in the ability of the men who must necessarily take the offensive in the fight for an existence. A woman's desk in an office can be, and often is, a haven of refuge and help for discouraged salesmen. A thoughtful girl who sits quietly at her desk each day and through whose fingers passes all the correspondence on a "big deal" is usually competent to give calm and good counsel on the handling of that same big deal; and her advice is frequently sought. Good judgment and a reposeful spirit are therefore assets to the business woman.

Tact is another quality that makes a woman valuable in the business world, and tactfulness is as much a part of the average woman's character as are good judgment and a quiet spirit. A man likes to have the girls in his department in charge of an older woman; and I have known such older business women to be veritable Gibbraltars of encouragement and help to the younger element, who idolize and quote them at every turn. A tactful woman can very often handle an irate customer better than the Big Boss himself. (Don't I know? How many times have I not said: "Leave him to me. I'll calm him down"; and he calmed down quite nicely.)

At the telephone, too, a woman can do better than a man. Her voice is more likely to be pleasant. Her aptitude for detail is of help. When she gets the wrong number, strikes a busy line or chances upon a verbal entanglement with some bristling porcupine (usually male) at the calling end of the line, her vocabulary is more likely to be limited to such words as are admissible in polite company.

All this would seem to show that a woman's place in business is a strictly feminine one. If she affects masculinity she defeats herself at

the start. If an employer wants masculinity, there is still plenty of legitimate masculinity to be had. If a woman is to be valuable in business she must possess the qualities that make for true womanhood; viz., cleanliness, orderliness, economy, gentleness, courtesy, kindness, cheerfulness, honesty, intelligence. Why should a woman try to imitate a man when there is so much he does easily that she never can do at all and when she can do so much that it would appal a man only to consider? Fifty-fifty was the arrangement when the Lord separated Eve from Adam, and fifty-fifty it is to this day wherever men and women work together and get the best results.

The Importance of General Knowledge

IN THIS age of extreme specialization it is doubtless wise to emphasize the need of general knowledge. General knowledge cannot be taught. It is the result of self-cultivation. It is general knowledge that makes a person fit for any line, any position, in the hurrying business world, where opportunities for advancement open like whirlpools in a rushing stream and disappear as quickly. Fail a busy executive once, just once, O ambitious woman; and the chances are that he will not have time to try you out again. General knowledge is what a person is supposed to get in high school and college; but these are not the only places, nor even the best places, to obtain it. An intelligent person can get much general knowledge in educational institutions; but he can get it outside of them, too, if he is intelligent. It comes most quickly and naturally to the avid and observing reader of good literature of any kind; to those fortunate ones who are blessed with intelligent and highly educated parents and who therefore absorb knowledge from babyhood; to those brilliant, restless ones who analyze everything they see and demand THE TRUTH. A business man once said to me: "I would rather have a stenographer who reads much than a university graduate. A person who reads is merely wasting time going to a university."

Apropos of the usefulness of general knowledge: A girl I know got a 100% mark and warm commendation for good work at her business college one day. The lesson, printed in shorthand which was to be transcribed, was on a subject considered cleverly obscure; and perhaps

it was, being about the Colorado Beetle. How many persons in an average shorthand class would know that Colorado Beetle was the name formerly given to the humble potato bug? Well, this girl did know; and while the rest of the class floundered helplessly in a lot of little pothooks which they could not possibly decipher because they could not get the connection, Miss General Knowledge triumphantly transcribed the article and won her laurels. A girl who has much general knowledge can take and correctly transcribe any kind of dictation because she is able to grasp the thought of the dictator.

Of course, the kind of reading one does has much to do with its usefulness. Personally, and I say this in all sincerity, I have found the *Golden Age* articles very helpful in my business life. They cover many subjects briefly, thoroughly and accurately. I have dumbfounded the Big Boss many times by talking to him, for instance, about conditions in Canada, the waterworks system in New York City, the transportation problem in London, the iniquities of the Federal Reserve System, the Russian situation, all in one brief lunch hour while we rested from our arduous toil; and all this information gleaned from the good old *G. A.* in the street car on the way to work. (Yes, Mr. Editor, it would make you smile to see him scratch his head and look mystified.)

How to Choose a Position

CHOOSING the right kind of position is important. Do you like detail work? Enter the retail line. Do you like legal work? Go into a lawyer's office. Engineering? Try machinery manufacturers, the architects or large contractors. Does the medical field attract you? Try a hospital office, a dentist's or doctor's office or a manufacturer of medical supplies. The field is unlimited; and it pays to be rather careful in choosing one's work so that, once chosen, you may settle down and proceed to enjoy it. Hating your job is a tragedy that should not be endured if you can possibly avoid it.

Having picked the right line of work, the next consideration is the personal element. In no other line, it would seem, is there such a close personal contact as there is between a stenographer and the man or men she works with. Day in and day out there is the closest conceivable coworking, which brings with it a necessity for

mutual understanding and forbearance. If there is a violent personal antipathy between a man and his stenographer their work is bound to suffer. Study your man when you apply for a position. Remember, you cannot do justice to yourself or your employer if you work with a man whom you cannot stand. With the right sort of man for your temperament you may do brilliant work; with the wrong sort, you may soon consider yourself a failure.

What to Avoid When Looking for Work

AVOID an office where the girls look harassed and driven. No one can do good mental work when he is driven at top speed all the time. Mental work is a matter of brain, not muscular exertion. Avoid an office where the windows to the street or factory court are of frosted glass or are painted white. An employer who is so stingy that he begrudges you an occasional glance out of doors is of no good. Avoid with all your might and main an employer who says easily, when you inquire about the hours: "Oh, we get here about eight or eight-thirty. We are not slave drivers; we don't care if you are a little late in the morning; but [And here's the rub.] we stay at night until all the work is done." Depend upon it, you will stay. For every fifteen minutes you are late in the morning he will get an hour or two hours out of you at night. Find out what the starting hour is, and get there on time or a little earlier. Find out what the closing hour is and leave on time; and don't let any penny-pinching Shylock of employer keep you after hours except on rare occasions of great urgency. **OVERTIME WORK IS NOT NECESSARY.** No business ever is so excessively important that a girl needs to be afraid to make an engagement for an evening because she probably will have to work overtime!

There! I feel better now I have that off my chest. Many times have I said it to the tired girls whom I have seen toiling at their desks after five o'clock because they have been taught at school to toady to an employer. The average employer will take advantage of a girl to just exactly the extent that she will let him. Keep your upright independence, little Business Woman. And while we are on the subject of avoidances, let me suggest that you avoid uncertainties of any kind. Let it be definitely understood before you take a position what is starting time and what is

closing time; how much time you have for lunch; what your salary is to be; how soon you can expect a raise. Then stick to the hours set, work with all your might and run a race with the Boss' plans to get that raise quicker than he said.

Details that Help

ABOUT ninety-nine office typewriters out of a hundred are shockingly dirty. A new typewriter costs from sixty to one hundred twenty-five dollars, and it seems that a proper consideration of an employer's investment would cause a girl to take very good care of her machine. But not so. She fails to clean or oil her machine, hacks and pounds away at it till it is out of order and then demands a better one. When you take a new position, see that you get the right oil, then oil a very little every day if you use your machine steadily. Just a drop on the wearing parts is enough. Clean your machine every day and clean it thoroughly. Keep a proper brush for this purpose and renew it as often as necessary. You cannot expect to clean a machine with a piece of wire from which all bristles have departed. Do not permit the type to accumulate lint and ink until the open spaces in the o's, a's and e's write solid. This seems like a simple warning; but oh, how many letters come into the office crying out all over the face of them that their writer did not clean her type! Shocking! Yes. Unbelievable! Yes; but it's true, although five cents worth of gasoline and a piece of rag would correct the difficulty.

Be careful, too, of strikeovers, of untidy erasures, of carbon smudges on the original copy. Throw away a ribbon that has been permitted to wear unevenly and produces an ugly, uneven letter, dark in spots and light in spots. Do not use a ribbon that is worn until it leaves a very light impression, hard to read. Be super-careful of the little details that make a neat-looking letter, such as proper spacing of lines, proper placing of the letter in the center of the sheet, proper punctuation and capitalization. Let every letter be a work of art. Keep your pencils sharp. Keep an extra notebook where you can grab it if the one you are using is filled while the Boss is dictating. If you have to jump up for a notebook while he is dictating, his disposition is sure to suffer a terrible breakdown.

Be courteous. Though every telephone call represent a scolding, though the business seems

bent on going on the rocks and the Boss is ready to eat nails, though for weeks every day is the worst day, be courteous. Keep your temper. Lots of times things turn out much better than you would think. A pleasant "If you please" or "Thank you", a friendly greeting, will mean a better salary for you.

Mental Inertia

THERE are some girls who come into an office with the faculty of absorbing information as a blotter absorbs water, and there are some who repel all attempts to teach them. It is too much effort to learn. Are they not all through school, and wasn't that troublesome enough? Why learn any more? Almost unconsciously they shed information as a well-made roof sheds water. Mental inertia is a great hindrance to advancement. It is true that teaching days are about over when you leave school. After that you have to learn without teaching. You are not advanced to a better position until you are able to handle it. When you enter an office, grab information. You can get it anywhere. Listening to telephone conversations is very illuminating; a careful reading of office correspondence and advertising matter is good, as are talks with older employees. Devote a little time to thinking about the business. Be willing to grow. Your employer will be glad to help you. As you grow, cultivate the ability to see both sides of the questions that constantly arise in every business. This will enable you to come to correct conclusions. In a controversy between your firm and a customer it is well to see the latter's point of view as clearly as your own. In the age-old quarrel between capital and labor, with its cruelties and stupidities on both sides, put yourself occasionally in the workman's place and be moderate. When shipments consigned to your firm are slow in arriving, remember that your firm may sometimes be pretty slow in filling its orders, too.

To develop good business sense, to be able to approximately forecast business conditions, study the financial page of a good daily paper. Learn as much as you can about stocks and bonds, study the world's markets. You do not have to be a wizard at this; but you will find that

even a slight knowledge along such lines will be of great help to you, and a pleasure as well. I shall long remember the thrill I got when I suggested to The Big Boss a way of realizing money on some second mortgage bonds that he had not thought of.

Honesty

LASTLY, let a girl be honest with her job. A sleepy girl, a sick girl, an improperly dressed girl, cannot be at her best. You owe it to your work to get plenty of sleep and to get it at home, not in the office. You owe it to your work to keep well. This means that you must eat right, avoiding too much of greasy or oversweet foods and eating plenty of raw fruits and vegetables. It means that you must live right. Remember that your work is very hard on brain, nerves and eyes and counteract it with outdoor exercise such as walking, swimming, skating, whatever you like.

You owe it to your work to dress right. It is a maddening fact that many times I have been unable to get production in my office because the girls were not properly dressed for work. Heavy clothing on warm days and too thin clothing on cold days reduce the ability to work, and the queer part of it is that those who are uncomfortable frequently ascribe their discomfort to conditions in the office instead of putting the blame where it belongs. High-heeled shoes are the worst offenders of all. How many, many times the file case or the height of counters or the length of aisles is maligned by a nervous, irritable girl when the trouble is entirely with her shoes. No girl needs to look dowdy in order to be comfortable. She can be clean, neat and stylish and her employer will like her better for it.

And now I trust the questioning parents, and even the object of their solicitude, will have found in the foregoing at least some small item of information not hitherto fully understood. Such as it is, it is not theory, but knowledge gleaned from every-day experience. It is therefore true; and, being true, may help someone, somewhere. Who can tell?

"The miracle of light at last has come,
And saints, like one of old,
See in the morning's rays the jasper walls
And truth's great towers of gold.

"Long years thy servants, Lord, foretold the dawn,
While millions scoffed and scorned.
But who so blind as not to see today
The east with light adorned?"

I HAVE read the article in *The Golden Age* by Dr. William Held, early exit via stomach route, hashed up in Mr. Mellon's metal. With the statement of fact which Dr. Held brings out, coupled with the facts that I know, we have scrapped all our aluminum. Why I have not done it before, knowing what I do and what I shall state below, is the strange thing.

Last summer a year ago Mrs. Lambert of this city, whose husband runs a large fishery, sent my family a large supply of crabs. Not having anything else quite so large as a good-sized aluminum dishpan, my wife put them into that, with some pepper and water, set it on the gas stove and cooked them. Having lived here for nearly thirty years and having cooked crabs many a time, but not in aluminum, you can see that I was not specially impressed with this particular crab-feast. Well, after the crabs were cooked, I sat down at an old table with the dishpan in front of me, and began to stab crabs,

cracking the shells and eating. I did not notice that some of the juice was dripping on my pants and shoes until I had finished. Then I noticed this, and brushed my pants and my shoes, and thought no more about it. A few days later, I went into a shoe-shining place with this same pair of shoes on, and noticed that the leather was all pitted up, and that the boy could not properly shine them. Later I got out my pants and looked at them; and lo and behold! where the crab juice had touched them, they were eaten in holes just as though I had spilled nitric acid on them. Why this mess of crabs did not eat my stomach up must have been due to the fact that the gastric juices of the stomach neutralized the aluminum poison.

You can readily see that I have had enough experience with aluminum to cut out its use. I thought this would be interesting, going to show that you are giving a straight story about aluminum as used in kitchen service.

Crowded Out

A Machine for Plotting Curves

ENGINEERS in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have perfected a machine for plotting curves which will save a vast amount of human time. Results which would take a year to work out by ordinary methods are mechanically computed by means of an electrically driven and operated apparatus called an integrator.

Profits of the Banks

THE First National Bank of New York earned 140% on its capital in 1925; the value of its stock has gone up from \$100 to \$2,950. Forty-nine of the New York banks averaged 50% dividends in 1925. Anybody ought to be able to see that there is something wrong here, something that needs correction.

Dare not Work at Capacity

IN 1926 the automobile industry was operated at 83% of capacity; the cement industry at 78%; other basic industries, petroleum, pig iron, shoes, steel, sugar, textiles and tires ranged as low as 50%. The big business interests that control these industries do not dare permit them to operate at full capacity, as prosperity would be wrecked in short order.

Labor Begins to See the Point

LABOR begins to see the point that labor-saving machinery really does save labor. This was indicated by the statement of Secretary of Labor Davis, in an address to the American Federation of Labor Convention at Los Angeles, when he asked the question, "Will the continued replacement of labor by automatic machinery load us down with chronic and steadily-increasing unemployment?" The ultimate and inevitable answer to that question is, Yes.

What the Pope Said

ALL that the Pope said when the matter of the Rota came up in his presence recently is that the Catholic church is the mother of all souls redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, that the church is immaculate and that its law is immaculate, all of which is "going some" to those who are familiar with the history of the dark ages and the Spanish Inquisition. Nowhere in the Word of God does it admit for an instant that the true church is the mother of anything. The Scriptures, on the other hand, refer to the true church as a virgin. The Pope says that his church is a mother. Far be it from us to contradict him. Let him have his way.

"To the Pure All Things Are Pure"

"Unto the pure all things are pure: but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure; but even their mind and conscience is defiled. They profess that they know God; but in works they deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate."—Titus 1: 15, 16.

THE opposite courses of the children of God and the children of the Devil are here set before us. No child of God can come in daily contact with Judge Rutherford without loving him and without seeing that the Lord loves him and is using him wonderfully in this hour.

But it is the will of the Devil that such men should be persecuted, and God permits it, that those who have the Devil's spirit and desire to be his children and to serve him, may thus be separated from those who have the opposite spirit, the holy spirit, the spirit of God, and who are determined that nothing shall swerve them from the service of the King of kings.

We do not think that any mature Christian will be influenced by anything that might come from such a man as Wuttge. Like the Devil, he seems to have the cesspool type of mind, the

kind that can take in only that which is evil, and the more evil the better; and when the cesspool overflows it is necessary to put up health notices, so that the decent may hold their noses.

Under the circumstances, we have pleasure in publishing and endorsing every word of the following letter. A bright woman, also with the cesspool type of mind, is using Wuttge to vent her hatred upon a child of God who never rendered to her or her husband anything but kindness and love. She ruined her husband, once a lovely and lovable child of God. Now she is so far gone as to be willing to use a man like Wuttge to accomplish her ends. But the Lord permits the Devil and his tools to go only so far, and then they find themselves running slam into a wall. *The Golden Age* is glad to be the wall.

St. Johns, Newfoundland
November 3, 1927

Mr. C. J. Woodworth,
Editor, *The Golden Age*.
My dear Brother Woodworth:

It grieves me greatly to note how maliciously Brother Rutherford is being slandered from time to time by enemies of the Truth. Very manifestly those slandering are not of the Truth or they would obey the Master's words: "Speak evil [whether true or false] of no man."

The latest attack brought to my attention is by one Wuttge and surely if anything was ever inspired of the Devil it was.

By reason of my many journeys with Brother Rutherford, and further by reason of my official position in regard to the Society in Canada I have the honor of being somewhat more intimately acquainted with him than most others and therefore think I am in a better position than many others to know how grossly untrue are the statements made in these attacks.

In recent years it has been my privilege to accompany him on different occasions to Europe and to note how manifestly God's blessing has rested upon his efforts to direct the activities whereby the message of the kingdom is going to all the world as a witness. And what is true in Europe is equally true in the United States and Canada as elsewhere throughout the world. To my mind the Lord's favor is so manifestly resting upon him that a wayfaring man though a fool should see it.

Not only did I see the work of the Lord in Europe prospering on every hand, but on no occasion did any one even so much as mention to me that he had mis-conducted himself in any way. On the contrary the testimony of all was as to how wonderfully God had used him in the blessing of His people.

Knowing how quick people are to spread evil reports, surely if such statements as made by Wuttge were true I would have been informed.

Brother Rutherford's appointment to the position of President of the Society was surely of the Lord. Should He wish to remove him it is a very simple thing for Him to do; and my admonition to those who are inclined to find fault is, "Touch not the Lord's anointed"; that is, refrain from slandering those whom the Lord is using: honor them, at least for their work's sake.

I admire greatly Brother Rutherford's abounding faith in God, his love for God's people, and his burning zeal for His cause, a zeal so great that it will not allow him to stop in his battle against Satan and his forces to answer the attacks the enemy is making against him.

I am writing you this letter with the thought in mind that possibly you in your position might be able to use the testimony herein to the comfort of the Lord's people.

Praying the Lord's guidance and blessing upon you and with kind personal regards and much Christian love, I am by divine favor,

Your brother and servant in Him,
W. F. SALTER.

The Nation Born

[Broadcast from Station WBBR, New York, by Judge Rutherford.]

THERE is nothing more prominently set forth in the Bible than the kingdom of God. There has been much misconception concerning that kingdom. It is not a kingdom to be established in heaven. It is a government or nation to be established on earth in righteousness and which shall take charge of the affairs of men and conduct them in righteousness for man's benefit. It is God's provision to give man that which he desires, to wit, life, liberty and happiness on the earth.

In the history of men kingdoms are commonly spoken of as nations. The duly constituted authority that rules an organized people is called a kingdom, a nation, or a government. These terms may be used interchangeably. Government and empire mean the same thing. If there is a shade of difference it is that empire is more comprehensive. It would be proper to say that a kingdom or nation may begin on a small scale; but that when it is extended so as to embrace many peoples, and exercises absolute and supreme power and sway, it may then be properly termed an empire.

The Scriptures refer to The Christ as "a holy nation". (1 Peter 2:9) To be born means to be brought forth or to begin to function. It is here used in a figurative or descriptive sense, and as applied to a nation it means that that nation has begun to exercise authority. It is a woman that gives birth. "She was delivered of a man child." (Isaiah 66:7) Zion, God's organization which gives birth to the man child, is symbolically called a woman.

In a government or power the right to govern rests upon some duly constituted authority. It is written of the Messiah: "The government shall be upon his shoulder." (Isaiah 9:6) "The kingdom [government] is the Lord's; and he is the governor among the nations." (Psalm 22:28) When Jesus was on earth He spoke of Himself as "the kingdom", because He was appointed to rulership. (Matthew 10:7) The prophet, referring to the kingdom and showing that it is separate and distinct from the individuals composing it, said: "And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him." (Daniel 7:27) The ones

exercising the kingdom, as the Scriptures show, are Jesus and those whom He associates with Himself as members of His body.

At the time of the overturning of His typical kingdom, the nation of Israel, God indicated that a definite time was fixed when he whose right it is shall come and shall rule, and at which time he will take his power and begin his reign. (Ezekiel 21:27) The one who comes with right to rule, and who in God's time begins his reign, is the Messiah. (Genesis 49:10) It follows then that when he who has the right to rule takes his power and begins his reign, the world, under the supervision of Satan the enemy, would end. Basing their conclusions upon numerous prophecies God had given them, the devout Jews understood and believed that with the coming of the Messiah the world would end, and that Messiah's kingdom would function and would bless them with the blessings which they desired. The eleven disciples of Jesus who were faithful to the end believed Him to be the Messiah. Peter had expressly so stated and had received the commendation of Jesus for the statement, and doubtless the other disciples heard and believed the same thing.—Matthew 16:16.

These disciples believing and expecting that the world under Prince Satan would end and that then the Messiah's kingdom would succeed to authority, they approached the Master privately and propounded to him this question: "Tell us, . . . what shall be the sign [proof] of thy coming, and of the end of the world?"—Matthew 24:3.

What world was meant in this question propounded? World means mankind, organized into forms of government, under the supervision of an invisible overlord. Symbolically it is spoken of in the Scriptures as heaven and earth. (2 Peter 3:7) Heaven means the invisible part of the world, functioning, operating and directing both the invisible and the visible. Earth symbolically represents that part of the organization that is visible to human eyes. At the time the disciples propounded this question Satan was god, prince and ruler of the world.—2 Corinthians 4:3, 4; John 14:30.

Jesus plainly stated: "My kingdom is not of this world." (John 18:36) Of necessity His kingdom or nation or government could not be of the world there mentioned, for the reason that

Satan was in control; and it was not God's due time for Jesus to take control. The disciples understood that Satan's world must end and that the Messiah's world, at some future time, must begin; and for this reason they propounded to Jesus the question.

The answer given to the question propounded by the disciples was put in prophetic phrase. The answer could not be fully understood or appreciated until the time for its fulfilment, and then the physical facts would enable those who saw and discerned them to understand the prophecy. Having come to the time for the fulfilment of the answer prophetically given by Jesus, those who are watching and comparing the physical facts with the prophecy see and understand the same.

Jesus, in answering the question, first cautioned the disciples not to permit any one to deceive them. He said to them, in substance: "There will be wars and rumors of wars before the end comes. Do not be disturbed about these, because the end is not yet." Then He stated to them the first evidences or proof that the end of the evil world had been reached. He said: "For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers places. All these are the beginning of sorrows."—Matthew 24: 7, 8.

And now let us examine the physical facts and see how well they fit the prophetic words of Jesus. He said that the beginning of sorrows, that is to say, the death-pains of the old world, would be marked by nation rising against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. He meant of course a great war, for the reason that He was just speaking of wars. Prior to 1914 all the wars that had ever been fought were army against army and clan against clan. Never before in the history of man was there a war like the one from 1914 to 1918. Every part of the combatant nations was called into action. Men were sent to the front, and women also; while the men and women who remained at home were obligated, under command of their government, to supply the sinews of war.

Everything of the nation was commandeered for war purposes. Even the babes had to perform their part in the conflict, because their food was officially curtailed in order that there might be a conservation of food for the armies at the front. The quantities of flour, meal, sugar and

other necessities were rationed to the people at home, to the end that the war might be won. It was nation against nation, kingdom against kingdom, involving practically all the nations of Christendom, and there was never another war like it. Then followed great famines in Russia, in Austria, in Germany and in various parts of the Orient. More people by far died from famine than were killed in the war. Quickly came a pestilence known as the "Spanish flu"; and as this moved from the frozen to the torrid zones it swept before it the people in great multitudes. More people died from this pestilence in one year than were killed in battle during the four years of the war.

Call to mind also that since 1914 there have been more disastrous earthquakes than in any other time of the world's history. These are physical facts which any man except a preacher can understand. The clergy have literally closed their eyes to all this array of evidence. The Lord made it so plain that "wayfaring men, though fools", can understand. But some of them will not understand.—Psalm 82: 5; Daniel 12: 10.

On November 11, 1918, with the signing of the armistice, the war suddenly came to an end. No one could give a good reason why it there ended, because no side had won a victory. The real reason why the fighting there ceased is clearly indicated by the Scriptures. The Lord desired that the World War, the famine, the pestilence, the earthquake, persecution of Christians, etc., should serve as a testimony to those who should come to know that Christ is present, that His kingdom is at hand, and that the old world had reached its end. But this testimony could not be freely declared unto the nations and peoples while the war was in progress and while many of the Lord's witnesses were languishing in prison.

The Lord caused the war to come suddenly to an end in order that His declaration contained in Matthew 24: 14 might be fulfilled, to wit: "And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations: and then shall the end come." Beginning in 1918 and up to this time (1927) this little company of Christians have proclaimed the good news of the presence of the Lord, of the end of the world, and of the beginning of Messiah's kingdom, in all the nations where the name of Christ is named; and without doubt this witness has been given in fulfilment of the prophetic words of the

Master, as another proof of the time in which man is now on the earth.

Other further testimony was given by Jesus, corroborating what He had previously said and further showing that the world has ended and that His kingdom has come. "And Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled." (Luke 21:24) Jerusalem here undoubtedly refers to the Jewish people, because the text distinguishes them from the Gentiles. For nearly two thousand years the desire of the Jews has been that they might return to Palestine. It was about the time of the end of the war that the British Empire, having then assumed a protectorate over the land of Palestine, spoke through her representative, Mr. Balfour, and declared it to be the purpose and policy of the British Empire that the Jews should return to their homeland and there establish themselves. It is true that there had been previous preparations toward this end, but this was the first time that any authoritative action had been taken to reestablish the Jews in their homeland.

Accordingly, in the spring of 1918, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, at the head of a Jewish organization, opened offices at Jerusalem and began the formation of a Jewish polity. Since then there has been a gradual and healthy increase of the population of Jews in Palestine; and clearly in fulfillment of prophecy they have acquired title to lands, have builded houses, colonies, factories, installed irrigation plants, dedicated their great university in the city of Jerusalem, and have done many other things looking to a rebuilding of Palestine for the Jews and by the Jews. This is so clear that no one can doubt that it is in fulfillment of the prophecies of Jesus and of the other holy prophets.

Furthermore Jesus said concerning the end of the world: "And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken." (Luke 21:25, 26) Sun is a symbol of the light of the divine plan. The moon is a symbolic expression used to represent the divine law; whereas stars symbolically represent ecclesiastical leaders. Since 1918 the clergy in the various denominations have practically repudiated God's plan for the

establishment of His kingdom. They have repudiated and refused to walk according to the divine law; therefore these, symbolically represented as stars, have fallen.

Although several years have elapsed since the World War ceased, yet it is fully appreciated by all the people that "upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity" continues. Nations, in this scripture, clearly refer to the organized governments of the earth; and all these governments are now in perplexity and distress, not knowing what to do. They are in fear and trepidation of losing their power. Continuing, the Lord said: "The sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." (Luke 21:25, 26) The "sea" represents the restless element of humanity; and these are dashing against each other and against the governments, and are roaring. The common people even fear for what things they see coming upon the earth. All these things further testify that the world reached its end and began to pass away in 1914; and that there, in the time of the Lord's presence, the birth of The Nation occurred.

The Prophet Daniel described the kingdoms of this world, or world powers, from the time of Nebuchadnezzar to the time of the end. He then stated, in substance, that while these world powers or kingdoms are still in existence the kingdom of God shall be set up. "And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever." (Daniel 2:44) This kingdom of God is described in prophetic phrase as "the stone cut out without hands", which exercises its power against all other world powers. (Daniel 2:34, 35) This stone is the new nation born. The Scriptures therefore definitely show that at the end of Satan's world, when the nations and kingdoms would begin to war, the Lord would be present and that the new and righteous kingdom of God would then be born.

Zion the Mother

JEHOVAH God is the Father or Life-giver of the empire or kingdom, because He begets and gives life to each one of those who are to make up the reigning house. Zion "the city of

God" is His organization, which is also described under the name of Jerusalem, and is the mother of the new government as well as of the individuals who make up the government. It is written: "But Jerusalem which is above is free, which is the mother of us all."—Galatians 4:26.

The prophet of God, in figurative phrase, describes the Messianic government, nation or kingdom as a man child born from Zion, figuratively represented by a woman; and says that this birth takes place before her labor-pains; or, otherwise stated, without labor-pains she brought forth. "Before she travailed, she brought forth; before her pain came, she was delivered of a man child. Who hath heard such a thing? who hath seen such things? Shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day? or shall a nation be born at once? for as soon as Zion travailed, she brought forth her children."—Isaiah 66:7, 8.

The kingdom or nation was not born with a great blare of trumpets and the rolling of drums and the firing of cannon. Jesus had said: "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation." (Luke 17:20) "The day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night." (2 Peter 3:10) Zion gives birth to the kingdom or nation quietly, unostentatiously and without pain. The government in America, the United States, was born in tribulation or great pain, because those who composed the governing factors were put to much trouble and distress in the bringing forth of this nation. But the government of Messiah, the kingdom, the new nation, was born without pain. When the due time came God set His beloved Son upon His holy throne.—Psalm 2:6.

Then the prophet propounded the question: "Who hath heard such a thing? . . . Shall a nation be born at once?" The man child represents the nation or government that is born. At the time of the birth of the government, who was Governor? The Lord Jesus Christ, in whom resides all power and authority in heaven and in earth. Those saints who had died prior to the birth of the nation had not participated in the chief resurrection (1 Thessalonians 4:16) and were not then a part of the kingdom; and surely the faithful followers of Christ then on the earth in the flesh could not be classed as a part of the man child or kingdom, until the Lord came to His temple and examined them and approved them. Therefore, "as soon as Zion travailed she brought forth her children." She brought forth

her other children, those who were granted the privilege of becoming a part of the kingdom or nation or government. Zion gave birth both to the government and to those creatures who form that government. Christ Jesus is the Head of the new creation, and He is the Head over the church which is His body.—Colossians 1:18.

Christ Jesus the divine was born three days after His crucifixion. The other members of His body are born when they participate in the first resurrection. (Revelation 20:6) The natural order of birth of a child is first the head and afterwards the body. Even so with those who make up the body of Christ and who are the ones participating in the holy government or nation. The government or nation was born when the Lord Jesus took His power and began His reign; and since that time other children of Zion are being born into the kingdom.

We must make a distinction between the government and those individual members who go to make up the government or nation. The year 1914 A. D. is definitely fixed by the Scriptures as the time for the birth of the nation. In that year the nations forming the Devil's empire became angry and engaged in a World War. The Revelator fixes that date as the time when God Almighty, through His beloved Son, would take His power and reign; or otherwise stated, the time for the birth of the nation or government.—Revelation 11:17, 18.

A symbolic description of the birth of the nation is given in Revelation, twelfth chapter. The woman there mentioned clearly is Zion, the same woman mentioned in Isaiah 66:7. The sun is a symbol of the light of the divine plan, while the moon represents God's law. Around Zion, God's organization as symbolized by the woman, shines the light of the divine plan; and thus she is enveloped with the sun. "The moon under her feet" symbolically represents that the course of action of the woman, Zion, is always in harmony with the divine will as represented by God's law. The Head, the Chief Corner Stone of Zion, is Christ Jesus; and upon that Head is the crown, representing complete and absolute authority. The twelve stars in the crown correspond to the twelve apostles of the Lamb.—Rev. 21:14.

On the earth are some of the faithful followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. These have had a mental vision of His kingdom; they were anticipating that it would be born in 1914 and were in great expectation and anxiety until the birth.

Therefore they are represented by Zion in pain, desiring the delivery of the man child, which is the kingdom. The man child, to wit, the new government or nation, was ordained by the Lord from the foundation of the world; but now it was about to begin to function, and those who were waiting and praying for its birth were in anxious expectancy for the birth. Thus the matter appeared to them.

"And she brought forth a man child, who was to rule all nations with a rod of iron: and her child was caught up unto God, and to his throne." (Revelation 12:5) The man child here is the same man child mentioned by the Prophet Isaiah; to wit, the nation or government which is to rule all the nations of the earth. It is the same kingdom described by Daniel, in chapter two, verse forty-four. This man child or new government is symbolically represented as being caught up to God to His throne, because it constitutes God's kingdom, now beginning to function by virtue of His will and authority.

War with the Enemy

WATCHING the preparation of the empire and observing that the day was approaching for the birth of the nation, symbolically represented by the man child, Satan the enemy was on the alert, with the avowed purpose of destroying this new nation or government if possible. In the Revelation picture, he appears under the name and title of Dragon. He is there represented as a "red dragon". The word "red" here used means fiery red, and particularly pictures Satan's devilish, wicked and gory organization, murderously bent upon the destruction of the new government. In this the Dragon was thwarted, because God prevented him.

The new government or nation there began to function; and the first work thereof necessarily was the expelling of Satan from heaven. "And there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven. And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him."—Rev. 12:7-9.

In this great fight Michael, who is Christ Jesus, together with His angels, fought against the Devil and his angels; and the result was that Satan the enemy was expelled from heaven and

was cast down to the earth. This is in harmony with Peter's words: "The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, . . . the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved." (2 Peter 3:10, 12) The heavens here mentioned clearly mean the Devil and his angels, the invisible rulers.

Satan the Devil now finds himself, together with his evil associates, expelled from heaven and cast out into the earth. "Woe to the inhabitants of the earth, and of the sea! for the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time." (Revelation 12:12) The inhabitants here mentioned clearly mean the ruling factors of the nations of the earth. They are in for much trouble. The sea represents the restless elements of human society, and they are in much trouble. The Devil has great wrath against Zion and against her children, and will gather together the inhabitants and the mass of mankind in a great and final trouble.

The Devil and all his wicked assistants are concentrating their powers and forces in the earth, implanting in the minds of the rulers, as well as in the minds of the people, devilish, wicked thoughts. The profiteers selfishly reach out for themselves, against the common interests of mankind. The politicians selfishly seek their own purposes; the preachers look after their own selfish interest; and the people are oppressed on every side and afflicted. The cause of all this distress and suffering is that the Devil's empire has come to its end; he knows that his time is short and he is therefore desperately seeking to rally his forces for a great and final conflict. The peoples of earth are in great fear and trepidation, groaning in pain and desiring to be delivered; they are waiting "for the manifestation of the sons of God", meaning that they are waiting for the manifestation in their behalf of the powers of the new government. They wait, they know not for what; but they all desire deliverance. Let the people now take courage and have hope, because the time of deliverance is at hand.

Corroborative Proof

WHEN Jesus arose from the dead He declared that all power in heaven and earth was given unto Him. (Matt. 28:18) That was more than eighteen hundred years ago. It was not the will of God that He should at that time begin to exercise His supreme power. Jehovah God then

said to Him: "Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool." (Psalm 110: 1; Hebrews 1: 13; Acts 2: 34, 35; Matthew 22: 44) After Jesus had appeared in heaven and there presented His sacrifice as a sin-offering, He remained inactive against the Devil's institution until God's due time. "But this man, after he had offered one sacrifice for sins for ever, sat down on the right hand of God; from henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstool."—Hebrews 10: 12, 13.

The time must come when God would subdue the enemy, Satan the Devil, and his institution. We read: "The Lord [Jehovah] shall send the rod [sceptre of authority and power rightfully reposed in His beloved Son] of thy strength out of Zion [God's organization, saying,] rule thou in the midst of thine enemies." (Psalm 110: 2) This is the same time mentioned by the prophet: "Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion."—Psalm 2: 6.

The new government is now born. Jesus Christ, the King, now stands up and assumes His power and authority and begins His reign, even while the enemy still exercises power; but the enemy's right to that power has expired, his world having ended. Necessarily this would mark the beginning of the battle in heaven; the King of glory and His angels on one side, and Satan the old Dragon, the disloyal son of God, and his angels, on the other side.

It is really the fight of God Almighty against the Devil. The fight on God's side is led by His beloved Son, and in this fight He subdues the enemy. The Psalmist thus describes the Lord Jesus Christ moving into action: "Gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O most Mighty, with thy glory and thy majesty. And in thy majesty ride prosperously because of truth and meekness and righteousness; and thy right hand shall teach thee terrible things."—Psalm 45: 3, 4.

This marks the time of the birth of the nation or government. God's prophet puts it thus: "In the beauties of holiness from the womb of the morning [the woman, Zion]: thou hast the dew of thy youth." (Psalm 110: 3) The new nation, the government, pictured by the man child now born, is in the vigor of youth and strength and now goes forth to rule; it is the beginning of God's kingdom in action.

The clergy of Christendom, or organized Christianity so-called, have rejected God's kingdom. They now reject the Bible as His inspired

Word. They reject Christ as man's Redeemer and as earth's rightful King.

The Psalmist, the prophet of God, referred to this same time and event, to wit, the birth of the nation and the rejection of the Chief Corner Stone by the pretended builders, when he wrote: "The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner. This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes. This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."—Psalm 118: 22-24.

The clergy, instead of heeding the truth and proclaiming it to the people, and advising them that the time had come for the reign of Christ, repudiated Christ and His kingdom, rejected Him who is the chief corner stone of Zion and openly and boldly supported and advocated the Devil's substitute for Christ's kingdom, to wit, the League of Nations, and proclaimed that League of Nations as the political manifestation of God's kingdom on earth. Otherwise stated, they ignore God's plan and manner of establishing His kingdom and willingly ally themselves with the Devil, supporting his "image of the beast".

The Jewish clergy in their time rejected Christ, the Chief Corner Stone. Now the clergy of modern times do the same thing. They, together with the principal of their flock, being disobedient to the Word of God, stumble and fall upon the stone or new government now born. Mark how well the prophetic words of Peter fit the present situation: "Unto you therefore which believe he is precious: but unto them which be disobedient, the stone which the builders disallowed, the same is made the head of the corner, and a stone of stumbling, and a rock of offence, even to them which stumble at the word, being disobedient; whereunto also they were appointed." (1 Peter 2: 7, 8; Psalm 118: 22; Isaiah 8: 14) Thus the kingdom of God was taken away from those who pretended to represent the Lord, and the words of Jesus were fulfilled. (Matthew 21: 42-44) Those who rejected it fell upon the stone and were broken.

The nation of righteousness is born. God's kingdom has begun to function. The Lord is in His holy temple. Let all the nations and peoples of earth take note! (Psalm 11: 4-7; Habakkuk 2: 20) "The Lord hath a controversy with the nations" who have given themselves over to the Devil. (Jeremiah 25: 31) "The great and terrible day of the Lord" approaches.—Joel 2: 31.

Why Did Jesus Die?

[Broadcast from Station WBBR, New York, by F. W. Franz.]

GOOD evening, boys and girls! It is a pleasure to greet you again. Tonight, if I remember aright, is the night I promised to talk to you about "Why did Jesus die?" Most of you, I'm sure, have seen pictures showing Jesus stripped of all His clothing except a loin cloth and nailed to a tall wooden cross.

It rather makes you sad when you look at that picture, doesn't it? Really it was the saddest time there ever was or ever will be in heaven and earth, when Jesus died. Of course, people had been suffering and dying for over four thousand years before Jesus died, and that was enough to make the beings up in heaven who were looking on sad; but if God was ever sad He never was sadder than when Jesus died.

God, whose name is Jehovah, knew why Jesus was dying; and He also knew the good that was going to come from Jesus' death; but still, when Jesus was actually hanging to the cross by nails hammered through His hands and His feet and was feeling so much pain, and wicked people and priests and preachers were passing around the cross and mocking and making shame of Jesus, that surely was enough to touch God's heart with sorrow. Every proper father loves his boy, and God's heart is bigger and more loving and tender than all the hearts of all the fathers who have ever lived on this earth.

God and Jesus Once Alone

JESUS loved God His Father above anyone else, and Jesus said: "The Father loveth the Son." (John 5:20) Jesus and His Father in heaven had been a very long time together. The time once was that God the Father and Jesus His Son were the only two Beings alive anywhere. The seraphs and the cherubs and the angels had not yet been made, neither had our sun and moon and the stars been made; and of course no people were living on our earth at that time, because the earth on which we now live was not made for a long time afterward.

Why God and Jesus, God's Son, were once alone with each other was because Jesus was the first being or person that God created. That is why the Bible, God's Book, says that Jesus was "the beginning of the creation of God" and also "the first born of every creature". (Revelation 3:14; Colossians 1:15) You see, it says

that Jesus was a "creature", which means that He was a created being or person.

He was not like God, who always was and who therefore never had a beginning. But Jesus had a beginning; for the time came that God, who had been all alone, created and made Jesus. At that time God called His name Logos, which means Word or Speaker for God. That is why in the book of John's Gospel the Bible says (1:1): "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with the God, and the Word was a god."

When it says: "In the beginning was the Word," it could not mean God the Creator, because God never had a beginning. But God's work of creation or making persons and things did have a beginning, and in the very beginning of God's making persons He created this heavenly person whom He named Logos or Word. From then on "the Word was with the God".

Logos, or The Word, was God's Son and naturally He was made in God's image and was a spirit person just as God is. That is why it says (Philippians 2:6) that Logos, or The Word, was "in the form of God", and that is why it also says that Logos or "The Word was a god". He was not God His Father, any more than one of you boys could be your own father and yourself at the same time; but Jesus, whose name up in heaven was Logos, always spoke of himself as being "the Son of God".

God's Master Workman

LOGOS or Jesus was God's first Son, and on this account He is called God's "firstborn". God alone, and without anybody else's help, made Jesus, and that helps us to understand why Jesus is called "the only begotten Son of God". He is also called "The First and The Last", because He is the first Son that God made by Himself and He is the last Son that God made by Himself; for after that God used Jesus as a fellow worker to make all God's other sons and all other things that have been made. The Bible says (John 1:3) that "all things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made". For this reason Jesus was different from all other sons and children of God in heaven or on earth.

Jesus always did the work just as God wanted

it done; this pleased God His Father. Jesus said: "I do always those things that please him." (John 8:29) No wonder God loved Jesus best of all. No wonder He was sad when Jesus died, so that He kept the sun from shining while Jesus was dying and He sent a great earthquake which shook the city of Jerusalem and frightened all the people there.

But why did Jesus die? Well, first of all, because God's will was for Jesus to die as a man. Maybe you are surprised that it was God's will for Jesus to die; but do not be amazed any longer, because God was not doing wrong in letting Jesus die, but He meant good for you and me and all human beings by it.

How Could Logos Get Back to Heaven?

TO BE born as the little baby in the stable at Bethlehem Jesus had to come down from heaven, leaving His Father and all the angels up there; and if Jesus had kept on living as a man and had never let wicked men put Him to death, He would never have been able to go back to His Father in heaven and live with Him again.

He wouldn't! you say. No; and the reason is this: God is a spirit, and all who live up in heaven are spirits. They do not have bones, and flesh, and blood, and skin, as you and I have; and that is what Jesus was made of when He was down here on this earth as a man.

Speaking about the time when He was born as a baby, the Bible (John 1:14) says: "And [Logos] the Word was made flesh." He was made a human being of flesh just the same as you are, only He did not have any sins or anything wrong about Him.

People having flesh and bones and blood cannot live in heaven, and nobody who will ever go to heaven can take his body with its flesh and blood with him to heaven. He must leave that behind for ever. Did you ever think of that before? At any rate, the Bible says, in 1 Corinthians 15:50, that "flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God". When Jesus died He stopped living as a man or human being for always and ever.

How then could He become alive again? you ask. Why, as a spirit being, of course. The Apostle Peter says Jesus was "put to death in the flesh, and made alive in the spirit"; and the Apostle Paul speaks of Jesus as He now is, and says: "Now the Lord is that spirit."—1 Peter 3:18; 2 Corinthians 3:17.

Jesus was not a man or human being before He was born as Mary's baby boy; neither was He a man anymore after He died on the cross and was raised up from the dead on the third day afterward. That is why His disciples or learners could not see Him after He was raised up from the dead, except when Jesus showed Himself to them by putting on a human body for a little while just as you would put on a suit of clothes or a dress. Forty days after He was raised from the dead Jesus went back to heaven, and nobody who stays living here as a human being will ever see Jesus again. A few hours before Jesus died He said: "Yet a little while, and the world seem me no more." —John 14:19.

What is Death?

JESUS did not die just to be able to go back to heaven. Why then did He give up His life as a man? Because Adam, the first man whom God put on this earth, was dead, and because all of us who come from Adam as his children are dying. God does not enjoy it to have people die. God tells us so Himself. He says (Ezekiel 18:32): "I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God: wherefore turn ye yourselves, and live ye."

God does not like it for Adam to stay dead, nor for your dead grandfathers and grandmothers to stay dead, nor for you and me to die and stay dead for ever. He would rather have them and us all live and come back to Him and be happy in Him for all time.

You know what to die means, don't you? It means to stop living, to stop breathing, to stop talking, to stop eating and drinking, to stop smelling flowers and sweet perfumes, to stop seeing your fathers and mothers and your friends and the wonderful things all about you in sky and water and earth, to stop feeling the good things, and to stop hearing everything, such as your mother's loving voice, the pretty song of the birds, or the beautiful music of instruments; it means for your heart to stop beating for good, and your mind to stop thinking. The Bible says that dead people do not do anything or know anything that is going on.

Of course God wanted Jesus to die as a man, because He wanted Jesus to take Adam's place and the place of everyone who was dead and buried or who was dying as you and I are. But God did not want Adam and Eve to die at the time He made them. He told them that to do

wrong would be punished by death, and He told Adam that he should do right in order that he might never have to die but might live in his Paradise on this earth for ever and that he might raise a big family of children who were not sickly and dying but who were perfectly well and who might do perfectly right and live with Adam on this earth in happiness always.

After Adam and his wife Eve had done wrong, God told them He must punish them by letting them die outside of the garden of Eden. He did not mean that Adam and Eve would have to stop living as a man and woman on this earth and would have to go to some unseen place to live and suffer; because then in that case they would not be dying or stopping to live, but would merely be moving off the top of the earth to live in some other place.

If Adam and Eve had simply moved off to some other place to live, then it would not have been at all necessary for Jesus to come down from heaven and die as a man in order that Adam and Eve and all their children might live again on this earth. God meant that Adam was to stop living altogether; and that, unless something was done to help him, he and everyone of us would stay dead for ever.

If Jesus Had not Died

SO YOU see that, if it had not been for Jesus' dying and taking our place, Adam and Eve and all the dead could never be raised to life again; and all of us who are alive today would have to get sicker and weaker and older until at last we should die and be buried, and there

would be no hopes of our ever living again and seeing our fathers and mothers and loved ones once more.

So you see it was a case of either Jesus' dying and stopping being a man for ever or our dying and never being raised to life again. Jesus knew that He had come down to earth to take the place of us who are sinning and dying; so He said: "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."—Matthew 20: 28; John 10: 10.

God could have let Adam and Eve and all of us, His sinful children, die off and stay dead, and He could have made a new man and a new woman out of the dust of the ground and that way God could have started raising a new family of human beings on this earth. But God loved Adam and Eve and all of us, even though we are now sinners and do wrong and deserve to die.

It was more to God's liking to save us all from death and the grave and to start us out right again on this earth that we might come back into good standing with Him and be made perfectly well and whole and able to do His will and might receive the gift of everlasting life.

And that is why God sent Jesus to earth to die as a man for all of us. And that is why He has now sent Jesus unseen to be King over all the people, to set up His kingdom, to chain the Devil and stop all his wicked doing, to raise the dead to life again, and to bring whosoever wills and tries back to God and to perfect life again. Should we not be thankful to God that Jesus died?

Anarchists in High Places

FRANK MORRISON, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, referring to the Teapot Dome conspiracy and some other choice examples of anarchy in high places, said in a speech at Chattanooga; "It is time that the powerful and influential anarchist be placed in his proper position, that he is an enemy of government, and that popular rule can not continue where the people are indifferent to outrages of one kind and imagine they have done their whole duty by watching only the kind who peddle fish." The anarchists in high places strike directly at the roots of all law and order.

Longer Sheets Recommended

THE Department of Commerce has been engaged on a worthy piece of work in trying for the adoption and general use of longer bed sheets. The point is made that an extra long sheet permits an ample turnover and the necessary allowance for tucking under at the top and bottom. It minimizes the faults of shrinkage in the laundry. It has important hygienic advantages. It protects blankets and other covers from soiling, and therefore saves expense in the laundering of these other covers. It means cleaner covers, and therefore less danger of germ transmission.

The Greatest Work of a Great King

[A juvenile Bible story radiocast from Station WORD, Chicago, by C. D. Nicholson.]

WHEN David became about seventy years of age and was no longer able to fill properly the office of king, another of his sons, Adonijah, decided that he would be king in David's stead. However, David had made a promise to his wife, Bathsheba, long years before that her son, Solomon, should be the rightful king to succeed his father. And when Bathsheba heard of the attempt of Adonijah to become king, she went first to the prophet and then to David and asked for an explanation of the matter. David at once instructed the Lord's prophet, Nathan, and Zadok, the priest, to anoint Solomon as the rightful king of Israel, and this was done.

After King Solomon received his first anointing, David called all the people of Israel together and explained to them his greatest ambition which was that a temple should be built in Jerusalem as a permanent dwelling place for Jehovah, taking the place of the tabernacle constructed by Moses in the wilderness long years before. At the same time he gave the children of Israel the opportunity of voluntarily contributing money, gold, silver and precious stones for use in this wonderful temple. And the people gladly gave all they could. It had been David's ambition to build this house himself and to dedicate it to the Lord; but because he had been a warrior and had slain so many people the Lord would not permit him to build Him a house.

After David had explained to Solomon and the people of Israel the plans which they should follow, he prayed to God in the presence of all the people, asking His continued blessings upon them. The people then acknowledged Solomon as their new king and offered sacrifices to the Lord. They concluded their meeting with a great feast and within a few months thereafter David died, "full of days, riches and honor; and Solomon reigned in his stead."

The first thing Solomon did after becoming the legal king of Israel was to go up to the tabernacle and there offer a thousand burnt offerings to Jehovah. That night the Lord appeared to Solomon and asked what great blessing he most desired. After recounting the blessings the Lord had given to his father David, Solomon replied: "Thou hast made me king over a people like the dust of the earth in multitude. Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go

out and come in before this people." This request pleased Jehovah because it was not a selfish request for riches, wealth and honor, nor for a long life. The Lord told Solomon that because it was in his heart to ask for wisdom and knowledge that he might properly judge the Lord's people, his request would be granted. In addition God said, "I will give thee riches, and wealth and honor such as none of the kings have had that have been before thee, neither shall there any after thee have the like."

When Solomon returned to Jerusalem, it took him about three years to get all arrangements made and his forces organized for beginning the construction of the temple which was to become the Lord's house. The inside walls of this wonderful building were overlaid with gold; and for trimmings, precious stones of every color and hue were set in a most artistic manner. It is doubtful indeed if there has ever been another temple or building so richly furnished as was Solomon's temple. After seven years of continuous work the time finally came when the Lord's house was completed and Solomon called all the elders and heads of the tribes up to Jerusalem to bring into the new temple the ark of the covenant which was constructed by Moses at Mt. Sinai about 486 years before. When the ark of the covenant was placed in position, the house was filled with a cloud, and the glory of the Lord appeared and filled the temple.

Solomon was busy building the temple and other buildings, yet his time was given to other matters also. Among these was that of judging between the differences of the people in a manner somewhat similar to the judges in the courts of our day. Even kings and queens and rulers of others countries heard of the wisdom of Solomon and came to visit him and to hear his wisdom. The time finally came when Solomon was the richest man in all the world, not alone in wisdom and knowledge, but in worldly possessions of gold, silver, horses, etc.

Solomon's reign lasted forty years and during all that time not a single battle was fought by the Israelites, for he was a king of peace. His reign and the temple which he built were pictures of the great kingdom of the Prince of Peace which is yet to be established on this earth.

Little Studies for Little People

(Study Thirty)

246. Our heavenly Father wants each of us to study for ourselves and find the great beauty of his plan as it is concealed in His picture book, and then, when this marvelous plan has unrolled before us, to help others who are seeking it and show them what we have learned. In this way the Lord wants us to meet together.

247. It does not matter if we hold a Bible study in the barn, in a field, or in our own homes. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I," saith the Lord.

248. The Lord's blessing is on all who truly love Him and who gather together in any place for the purpose of studying His Word and expressing their thanks and praise to Him for it.

249. Now all such groups of Bible students may be properly called churches, but out of each of these the ones who really love the Lord the most are selected by God for a very special purpose. They form the church, the real church, the church of Christ, and are those who by reason of their love for Him and obedience to Him will be given the very great favor of sharing His power and glory. This of course means they will share His nature, too.

250. We have learned that Jesus has the divine nature, which makes Him a spirit being, so that we cannot see Him, although we know He is here, selecting His church and setting up His kingdom in the earth.

251. So therefore those whom He selects for members of His church will be given the same nature, and will become as He is. How this will be done, we shall see in the Lord's due time, when "all the earth shall worship thee, and shall sing unto thee: they shall sing unto thy name".

Is the World Christian?

252. First we must find out the meaning of this word "Christian". We discover that a Christian is a believer in Christ, a follower in His footsteps, and one who practises the teachings of Christ to the best of his ability.

253. So a Christian is always eager to serve the Lord's cause, and is generally quiet, humble, and kind, although firm and steadfast in his views about God and the plan, and cannot be made afraid nor forced to forsake those views at all.

254. Most of the people whom we meet will tell us that they are Christians. Yet if there

should be a war, they would forget the Lord and His cause, and would get busy to help along whichever side they happened to be on, with money, and guns, and maybe by doing some of the fighting themselves. But Christ is called the "Prince of Peace". So of course these people could not be Christians.

255. Also, it often happens that we hear people claiming to be Christians, who neglect the Lord's cause and quarrel and fight with each other, and tell lies and wicked things about each other. But Christ said, "Love one another." So of course these people could not be Christians, either.

256. So we see that although there are many people who say they are followers of Jesus, still it happens that most of them do not follow in the ways of the Master at all, but make believe to do His will when really they are doing their own wills or Satan's will.

Questions on Study Thirty.

246. Does the heavenly Father wish His people to each of them personally study His Word? Does He wish them to help show it to others?

247. Would it be all right for the Lord's people to meet in a barn if there were no better place? Would it be all right to meet in a field?

248. If a company of those who truly love the Lord meet together to study His Word and to praise and adore Him, does the place make any difference?

249. What is it that makes the church, the building or the people? What kind of people go to make up the true church? What will be their reward?

250. What kind of nature does Jesus now have? Can we see Him with the natural eye? Could He be here with us now in this room unseen?

251. What kind of nature will the true church have in the resurrection? Would it be possible for some of them to be now present here and yet unseen?

252. What is the meaning of the word Christian? Give as many meanings as you can. Must a true Christian be all four of these?

253. Is a true Christian always eager to serve the Lord? Is he usually quiet, humble and kind? Is he firm in his views about God and His plan?

254. Do most people about here think they are Christians? In case of war are these people ready to help kill somebody? Are they true Christians?

255. Are most of these people even willing to forget the Lord's cause and to fight among themselves?

256. Do most people who claim to be Christians really follow in the ways of the Master at all? Whose will do they follow instead?

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